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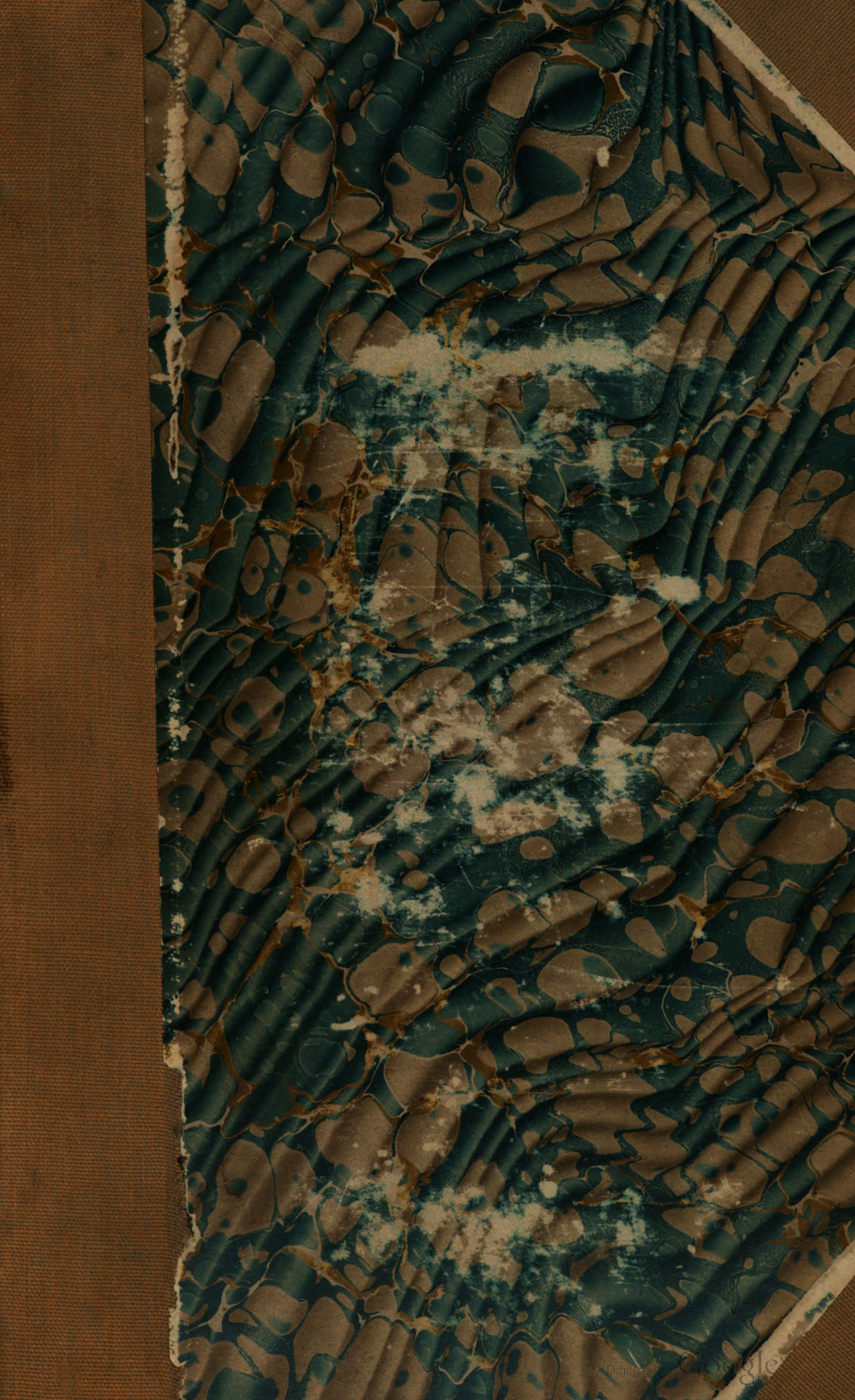
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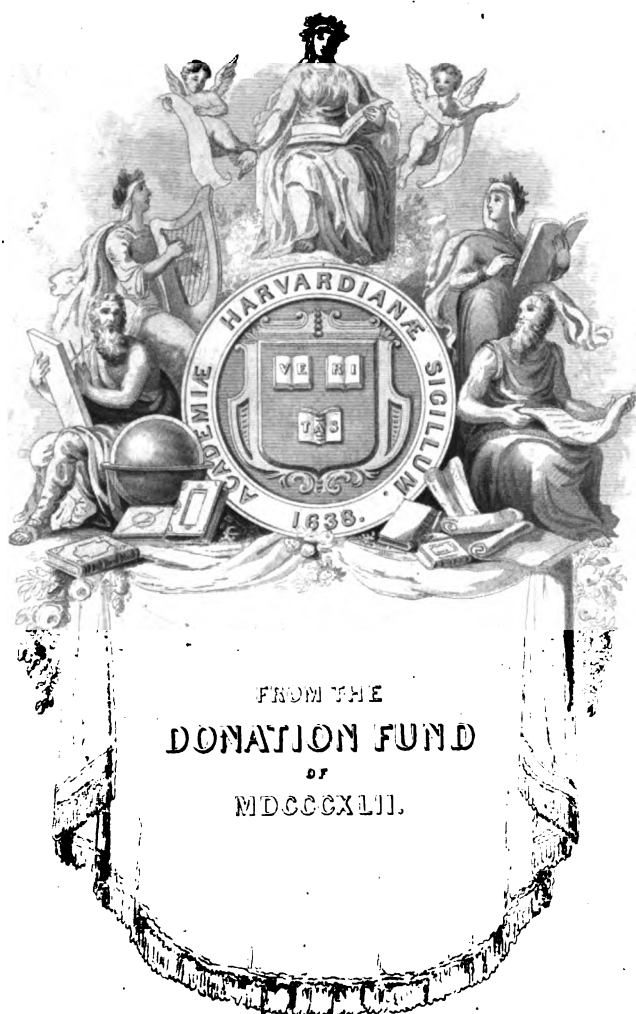
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632-8-

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TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES.

—(25.)—

STATE PAPERS.

AND

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Session

4 February — 9 August 1845.

VOL. LII.

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2432-8

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CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND THE

KING OF THE BELGIANS,

REGULATING THE COMMUNICATION BY POST

BETWEEN THE

BRITISH AND BELGIAN DOMINIONS.

Signed at London, October 19, 1844.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1845.

C O N V E N T I O N
 BETWEEN
 HER MAJESTY
 AND
 THE KING OF THE BELGIANS,
 REGULATING THE COMMUNICATION BY POST
 BETWEEN
 THE BRITISH AND BELGIAN DOMINIONS.

Signed at London, October 19, 1844.

[Ratifications exchanged at London, November 18, 1844.]

CONVENTION.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, being desirous to promote the friendly relations existing between the two countries, and to regulate, by means of a new Convention, the communication by Post between their respective dominions, upon a more liberal and advantageous basis, have named as their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, namely:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Gordon, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlick, Tarvis, and Kellie, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable William Earl of Lonsdale, Viscount Lowther, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, a Member of Her Britannick Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Her Postmaster-General;

And His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Sieur Sylvain Van de Weyer, Commander of the Order of Leopold, decorated with the Iron Cross, Grand Cross of the Orders of the Tower and Sword, of the Ernestine Branch of Saxony, and of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Commander of the Order of the Legion of Honour, Envoy Extraordinary

CONVENTION.

SA Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, désirant favoriser les relations amicales existant entre les deux pays, et régler, au moyen d'une nouvelle Convention, les communications par les Postes de leurs états respectifs, sur des bases plus libérales et plus avantageuses, ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires à cet effet, savoir:—

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très Honorable Georges, Comte d'Aberdeen, Vicomte Gordon, Vicomte Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlick, Tarvis, et Kellie, Pair du Royaume Uni, Conseiller de Sa Majesté en Son Conseil Privé, Chevalier du Très Ancien et Très Noble Ordre du Chardon, et Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté pour les Affaires Etrangères; et le Très Honorable Guillaume, Comte de Lonsdale, Vicomte Lowther, Pair du Royaume Uni, Lord Lieutenant des Comtés de Cumberland et de Westmorland, Conseiller de Sa Majesté Britannique en Son Conseil Privé, et Maître-Général de Ses Postes;

Et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, le Sieur Sylvain Van de Weyer, Commandeur de l'Ordre de Léopold, décoré de la Croix de Fer, Grand-Croix des Ordres de la Tour et de l'Epée, de la Branche Ernestine de Saxe, et de St. Maurice et de St. Lazare, Commandeur de l'Ordre de la Légion d'Honneur, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipoten-

and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the Belgians to Her Britannick Majesty;—

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

CHAPTER I.

General Arrangements.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a periodical and regular exchange of correspondence between Great Britain and Belgium, at the times and by the means of communication and conveyance hereinafter described, as well for letters, patterns of goods, newspapers, courses of exchange, prices current, and other printed papers which, in the United Kingdom, are allowed to pass by post at reduced rates, originating within the territories of either State, as for objects of a similar nature originating in, or addressed to, the countries the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through the said States.

ARTICLE II.

The exchange of correspondence between the two Offices shall be effected through the following Post Offices, namely:—

On the part of Great Britain.

1. Dover.
2. London.

On the part of Belgium.

1. Ostend.
2. Antwerp.

ARTICLE III.

Independently of the Offices of exchange named in the preceding Article, others may be established at any other places on the coast or in the interior of each of the two countries, between which direct communications may hereafter be deemed necessary.

tiaire de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges près Sa Majesté Britannique;—

Lesquels, après s'être réciproquement communiqué leurs pleins-pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans:—

TITRE I.

Dispositions Générales.

ARTICLE I.

Il y aura un échange périodique et régulier des correspondances entre la Grande Bretagne et la Belgique, aux époques et par les moyens de communication et de transport qui seront indiqués ci-après, tant pour les lettres, échantillons de marchandises, journaux, bulletins de bourse, prix-courants, et autres imprimés jouissant dans le Royaume Uni d'une modération de port, qui seront nés sur le territoire des deux Etats, que pour les objets de même nature originaires ou à destination des pays qui emprunteront leur intermédiaire.

ARTICLE II.

L'échange des correspondances entre les deux Offices aura lieu par les Bureaux de Poste suivans, savoir:—

Du côté de la Grande Bretagne.

1. Douvres.
2. Londres.

Du côté de la Belgique.

1. Ostende.
2. Anvers.

ARTICLE III.

Indépendamment des Bureaux d'échange qui sont désignés dans l'Article précédent, il pourra en être établi sur tous les autres points du littoral ou de l'intérieur des deux pays, pour lesquels des relations directes seraient ultérieurement jugées nécessaires.

CHAPTER II.

TITRE II.

*Exchange of Correspondence.**Echange des Correspondances.*

ARTICLE IV.

The principal exchange of the mails composed of the international or transit correspondence specified in Article I, shall take place at Dover and Ostend.

The Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall continue to convey by its steam-packets, in both directions, the despatches exchanged with the Belgian Post Office by way of Dover and Ostend, four times a-week, on the conditions stipulated in the Convention concluded between the British and Belgian Post Offices, in October, 1834.

The ordinary departures from Dover to Ostend shall take place on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and those from Ostend to Dover, on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

ARTICLE V.

It is nevertheless understood that the Belgian Government shall be at liberty to establish, or cause to be established, at its own expense, a service of steam-boats to convey letters, despatches, and passengers, between the above-mentioned towns, twice a-week, or daily, should the Belgian Government think it necessary; and the Belgian Government reserves to itself the power of coming to an understanding, in either case, with the British Government, in order to be liberated from the obligation of paying to the British Post Office, the sum of one thousand pounds sterling annually, stipulated in the Convention of October, 1834, mentioned in the preceding Article.

ARTICLE VI.

The captains of the packets of the respective Offices shall receive from the Agent of the Postmaster-General at Dover, and from the

ARTICLE IV.

L'échange principal des dépêches formées des correspondances internationales, ou en transit, spécifiées à l'Article I, aura lieu par les points de Douvres et d'Ostende.

L'Office des Postes du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande continuera de transporter par ses paquebots à vapeur, tant à l'aller qu'au retour, les dépêches échangées avec l'Office des Postes de Belgique par la voie de Douvres et d'Ostende, quatre fois par semaine, aux conditions stipulées dans la Convention conclue entre les Bureaux des Postes Britannique et Belge, au mois d'Octobre, 1834.

Les départs ordinaires de Douvres pour Ostende, auront lieu les Mardis, Mercredis, Vendredis, et Samedis; et ceux d'Ostende pour Douvres, les Dimanches, Lundis, Mercredis, et Jeudis.

ARTICLE V.

Il est toutefois entendu que le Gouvernement Belge aura la faculté d'établir, ou de faire établir, à ses frais, un service de bateaux à vapeur pour transporter des lettres, des dépêches, et des voyageurs entre les villes précitées, deux fois par semaine, ou quotidiennement, s'il le juge convenable; et le Gouvernement Belge se réserve expressément dans l'un comme dans l'autre cas, de s'entendre avec le Gouvernement Britannique pour être libéré de l'obligation de payer à l'Office des Postes Britanniques, la somme annuelle de mille livres sterling stipulée dans la Convention du mois d'Octobre, 1834, mentionnée à l'Article précédent.

ARTICLE VI.

Les commandans des paquebots des Offices respectifs recevront des mains de l'Agent du Maître Général des Postes à Douvres, et

Director of the ~~Post~~ Office at Ostend, the mail-bags, closed and sealed.

The number of these bags, and the time of their delivery, shall be noted on a bill, which the said captains, or the officers entrusted under their orders with the care of the mails, shall deliver on their arrival to the Office for which they are destined.

They shall bring back to the dispatching Office a certificate of the due delivery of the said mails, from the agent who shall have received them.

ARTICLE VII.

The packets employed by the two Offices for the ordinary conveyance of the correspondence between Dover and Ostend, shall be steam-boats of sufficient power and size for the service in which they are to be engaged. They shall be vessels belonging to Government, or freighted by order of Government.

These vessels shall be considered and treated, in the two ports above mentioned, and in all other ports of the two countries at which they may accidentally touch, as vessels of war, and be there entitled to all the honours and privileges which the interest and importance of their service demand.

They shall be exempted in those ports, as well upon their entrance as their departure, from all tonnage, navigation, and port dues, excepting, however, the vessels freighted by order of Government, which must pay such dues in those ports where they are levied on behalf of corporations, private companies, or individuals. They shall not be diverted from their especial duty—that is to say, the conveyance of the mails—by any authority whatever, or be liable to seizure, detention, embargo, or *arrêt de prince*.

ARTICLE VIII.

In case of war between the two nations, the mail packets of the two Offices shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation, until a notification is made on the part of either of the two

du Percepteur des Postes d'Ostende, les valises fermées et cachetées.

Le nombre de ces valises, et l'heure de leur remise, seront constatés sur un part, que ces commandans, ou les officiers chargés sous leurs ordres du soin des dépêches, remettront à leur arrivée au Bureau de destination.

Ils devront rapporter à l'Office expéditeur un certificat de l'exacte remise de ces dépêches, délivré par l'agent qui les aura reçues.

ARTICLE VII.

Les paquebots employés par les deux Offices pour le transport ordinaire des correspondances entre Douvres et Ostende, seront des bateaux à vapeur d'une force et d'une dimension suffisantes pour le service auquel ils sont destinés: ce seront des bâtimens appartenant à l'Etat, ou frétés pour le compte de l'Etat.

Ces bâtimens seront considérés et reçus dans les deux ports susmentionnés, et dans tous les autres ports des deux pays où ils pourraient accidentellement aborder, comme vaisseaux de guerre, et ils y jouiront des honneurs et privilèges que réclament les intérêts et l'importance du service qui leur est confié.

Ils seront exempts dans ces ports, tant à leur entrée qu'à leur sortie, de tous droits de tonnage, de navigation, et de port, excepté toutefois les bâtimens frétés pour le compte de l'Etat, lesquels devront acquitter ces droits dans les ports où ils sont établis au profit des corporations, compagnies particulières, ou personnes privées. Ils ne pourront être détournés de leur destination spéciale,—c'est à dire, du transport des dépêches,—par quelque autorité que ce soit, ni être sujets à saisie—arrêt, embargo, ou arrêt de prince.

ARTICLE VIII.

En cas de guerre entre les deux nations, les paquebots de Poste des deux Offices continueront leur navigation sans obstacle ni molestation, jusqu'à notification de la cessation de leur service, faite par l'un des

Governments, that the service is to be discontinued; in which case they shall be permitted to return freely, and under special protection, to their respective ports.

ARTICLE IX.

The packets of the two Offices shall be at liberty to take on board or land, both at Dover and Ostend, as well as in other ports of the two countries where they may be obliged to put in, any passengers, of whatever nation they may be, with their wearing-apparel and luggage, and also with their horses and carriages, on condition that the captains of the said packets shall submit to the regulations of the respective Governments, concerning the arrival and departure of travellers.

They shall be prohibited from conveying goods or merchandize on freight.

ARTICLE X.

The captains of the packets engaged in carrying the mails between Dover and Ostend, shall, in all practicable cases, proceed directly to their respective destinations.

If in consequence of stress of weather or damage, they should be compelled to alter their course, and to put into any other port than Dover or Ostend, according to their destination, they shall be called upon to account for the deviation, in such manner as their respective Offices shall deem advisable.

Whenever a packet conveying mails shall be compelled to put into any other than its destined port, the Office of the place where the said mails shall be landed, shall use the most expeditious means of forwarding them to their destination.

ARTICLE XI.

The captains of the packets specially engaged in the conveyance of the respective mails of the two Offices, are forbidden to take charge of any letter not included in their mail-bags, except, however, despatches of their Governments.

deux Gouvernemens; auquel cas, il leur sera permis de retourner librement, et sous protection spéciale, dans leurs ports respectifs.

ARTICLE IX.

Les paquebots des deux Offices pourront embarquer ou débarquer, tant à Douvres qu'à Ostende, ainsi que dans les autres ports des deux états où ils seraient contraints de relâcher, tous passagers, de quelque nation qu'ils puissent être, avec leurs hardes et effets personnels, ainsi que leurs chevaux et voitures, sous la condition que les commandans de ces paquebots se soumettront aux réglemens des Gouvernemens respectifs, concernant l'entrée et la sortie des voyageurs.

Ils ne pourront transporter aucune marchandise à titre de fret.

ARTICLE X.

A moins d'empêchement de force majeure, les commandans des paquebots employés au transport des dépêches entre Douvres et Ostende, devront faire route directement pour leurs destinations respectives.

Si par suite de gros temps ou d'avaries, ils sont contraints de changer de route, et de relâcher dans un port autre que celui de Douvres ou d'Ostende, selon leur destination, ils devront en justifier par tel moyen que l'un ou l'autre des deux Offices jugerait à propos d'établir.

En cas de relâche forcée d'un paquebot porteur des dépêches dans un autre port que celui où ce paquebot devait aborder, l'Office sur le territoire duquel ces dépêches auront été débarquées, devra employer les moyens les plus prompts pour les faire parvenir à leur destination.

ARTICLE XI.

Il est défendu aux commandans des paquebots spécialement employés au transport des dépêches respectives des deux Offices, de se charger d'aucune lettre en dehors de ces dépêches, excepté toutefois celles de leurs Gouvernemens.

They must take care that no letters are conveyed illegally by their crews or passengers, and must give information, in the proper quarter, of any breach of the laws which may be committed in that respect.

Ils veilleront à ce qu'il ne soit pas transporté de lettres en fraude par leurs équipages ou par les passagers; et ils dénonceront à qui de droit les infractions qui pourraient être commises à cet égard.

ARTICLE XII.

If there should be no Government vessels specially appointed for the direct conveyance of the correspondence between the British Office of London on the one part, and the Belgian Office of Antwerp on the other, the exchange of mails between the said Offices shall take place by means of private steam-packets plying between the above ports.

ARTICLE XII.

A défaut de bâtimens de l'Etat spécialement affectés au transport direct de la correspondance entre le Bureau Britannique de Londres d'une part, et le Bureau Belge d'Anvers de l'autre, l'échange des dépêches entre ces Bureaux aura lieu par les paquebots particuliers à vapeur naviguant entre ces ports.

ARTICLE XIII.

In addition to the ordinary mails which shall be exchanged conformably to the IVth and following Articles of the present Convention, between the British Offices of London and Dover on the one part, and the Belgian Office of Ostend on the other, by vessels belonging to Government, or freighted by order of Government, the said Offices may have recourse to private steam-packets plying between those ports, to forward mutually to each other, by supplementary mails, such letters as may be advantageously transmitted by these means.

ARTICLE XIII.

Outre les dépêches ordinaires qui seront échangées, conformément aux Articles IV et suivans de la présente Convention, entre les Bureaux Britanniques de Londres et Douvres d'une part, et le Bureau Belge d'Ostende de l'autre, par les bâtimens de l'Etat, ou frétés pour le compte de l'Etat, ces Bureaux pourront employer la voie de paquebots particuliers à vapeur naviguant d'un de ces ports à l'autre, pour s'expédier réciproquement, par dépêches supplémentaires, les correspondances qui pourraient être acheminées avec avantage par cette voie.

ARTICLE XIV.

The ordinary or supplementary mails which the Offices of exchange mentioned in the two preceding Articles, are authorized to forward to each other reciprocally, by means of private packets, may contain, independently of the correspondence coming from, or addressed to, the said Offices, the transit correspondence from or to any country whatever, which the two Offices may think it advisable to forward through those Offices.

ARTICLE XIV.

Les dépêches ordinaires ou supplémentaires que sont autorisés à s'expédier réciproquement, par la voie des paquebots particuliers, les Bureaux d'échange désignés dans les deux Articles précédens, pourront contenir, indépendamment des correspondances originaires ou à destination de ces localités, les correspondances en transit de ou pour quelque pays que ce soit, que les deux Offices jugeraient utile de diriger par ces Bureaux.

CHAPTER III.

Postage of International Letters.

ARTICLE XV.

Persons desirous of sending ordinary letters, either from Belgium to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and those British colonies and possessions where the Post Office of Great Britain maintains Post Offices, or from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British colonies and possessions, to Belgium, shall have the option,—

First, of leaving the whole postage of such letters to be paid by the receiver;

Secondly, of paying the said postage to the place of destination.

Prepayment for a part of the distance shall not be permitted.

ARTICLE XVI.

The inhabitants of both countries may send registered letters from one country to the other; and, as far as it shall be found practicable, to the countries the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through the respective Offices.

The postage on such letters shall be fixed according to the combined rates of the two countries; it must in all cases be paid to the place of destination.

ARTICLE XVII.

The option of forwarding letters, either paid or unpaid, specified in Article XV preceding, in favour of ordinary letters from the two countries, shall be applicable to letters and packets containing patterns of goods.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Letters and packets containing patterns of goods, forwarded from one country to the other, either paid or unpaid, shall be conveyed at such reduced rates of postage as are

TITRE III.

Port des Lettres Internationales.

ARTICLE XV.

Les personnes qui voudront envoyer des lettres ordinaires, soit de la Belgique pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et les colonies et possessions Anglaises où l'Administration des Postes de la Grande Bretagne entretient des Bureaux de Poste, soit du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et des colonies et possessions Anglaises, pour la Belgique, auront le choix, savoir,—

1°. De laisser le port entier de ces lettres à la charge des destinataires;

2°. D'en payer le port d'avance jusqu'au lieu de destination.

L'affranchissement pour une partie de la distance à parcourir, ne sera point admis.

ARTICLE XVI.

Le public des deux pays pourra envoyer des lettres chargées d'un pays pour l'autre; et, autant qu'il sera possible, pour les pays auxquels les Offices respectifs servent d'intermédiaire.

Le port de ces lettres sera établi d'après les tarifs combinés des deux pays; il devra toujours être acquitté d'avance, et jusqu'à destination.

ARTICLE XVII.

Le mode d'affranchissement libre ou facultatif, stipulé par l'Article XV précédent, en faveur des lettres ordinaires des deux pays, sera applicable aux lettres et paquets renfermant des échantillons de marchandises.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Les lettres et paquets renfermant des échantillons de marchandises, qui seront envoyés d'un pays pour l'autre, affranchis ou non-affranchis, jouiront des modérations

allowed for such articles by the laws and regulations of each country.

de port qui sont accordées à ces objets par les lois et réglemens de chaque pays.

ARTICLE XIX.

Letters, either paid or unpaid, originating in any place of the Kingdom of Belgium, and addressed to any place in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,—and reciprocally, letters, either paid or unpaid, sent from any place in the said United Kingdom to any place in Belgium, shall be charged in the two countries with an uniform postage of twelve décimes, or one shilling, per single letter, of which four décimes, or pence, shall be considered as representing the postage due to the Belgian Office, and eight pence, or décimes, that due to the British Office.

Each of those two rates of four and eight pence, or décimes, shall increase according to the weight of letters, in conformity with the scale of progression respectively established in the two countries.

It is understood, nevertheless, that the British Office shall charge for every quarter of an ounce one whole rate, on paid letters delivered to Belgium, as well as unpaid letters coming from Belgium, for that portion of postage representing the sum to be accounted for to the Belgian Office.

ARTICLE XX.

The two Offices shall mutually account to each other for the portion of the postage of the correspondence exchanged between them, which is due to each.

In order, however, to simplify this operation, all letters contained in one and the same mail, and belonging to the same class, shall be weighed in bulk, and delivered at the following rates.

The British Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of Belgium, for all unpaid letters originating in Belgium, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and those British colonies and possessions where the British Office maintains Post Offices, and also for

ARTICLE XIX.

Les lettres affranchies ou non-affranchies, nées dans un endroit quelconque du Royaume de Belgique, et destinées pour un endroit quelconque du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande,—et réciproquement, les lettres affranchies ou non-affranchies, envoyées d'un endroit quelconque du Royaume Uni, et destinées pour un endroit quelconque de Belgique, seront frappées dans les deux pays d'un port uniforme de douze décimes, ou d'un schelling, par lettre simple, dont quatre décimes, ou pence, seront censés représenter la taxe due à l'Office de Belgique, et huit pence, ou décimes, celle due à l'Office Britannique.

Chacun de ces deux taxes de quatre et de huit pence, ou décimes, augmentera en raison du poids des lettres, suivant l'échelle de progression respectivement en vigueur dans les deux pays.

Toutefois il est entendu que l'Office Britannique percevra de quart d'once en quart d'once, un port entier sur les lettres affranchies livrées à la Belgique, comme sur les lettres non-affranchies reçues de la Belgique, pour la portion de port représentant la taxe à rembourser à l'Office Belge.

ARTICLE XX.

Les deux Offices se tiendront mutuellement compte de la part qui revient à chacun d'eux dans le produit des correspondances qu'ils se transmettront réciproquement.

Toutefois, afin de simplifier cette opération, toutes les lettres faisant partie d'une même dépêche, et appartenant à la même catégorie, seront pesées en masse, et livrées aux prix fixés ci-après.

L'Office des Postes Britanniques paiera à l'Office des Postes de Belgique, pour les lettres non-affranchies originaires de Belgique, et destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et pour les colonies et possessions Anglaises où l'Office Britannique entretient des

all letters paid in the United Kingdom, and in the said British colonies and possessions, and addressed to Belgium, at the rate of one franc and sixty centimes, for every thirty grammes net weight.

The Belgian Post Office shall, on its part, pay to the British Post Office, for all unpaid letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to Belgium, and also for letters paid in Belgium, and addressed to the United Kingdom, at the rate of one shilling and four pence per ounce British, net weight.

ARTICLE XXI.

The stipulations of the preceding Articles are applicable not only to the letters composing the ordinary mails, but also to those forwarded by the special opportunities mentioned in Article XIII.

CHAPTER IV.

Transit of Foreign Correspondence.

§ 1.

Ordinary Transit Correspondence.

ARTICLE XXII.

The Belgian Post Office shall continue to convey, without charge to the British Office, all the letters which the said Office shall transmit to it, to be forwarded to other States of the Continent, in transit through Belgium; and also those originating in the said States, and intended for Great Britain, that may be sent by the same route.

These letters shall be forwarded by the British Office to that of Belgium, and by this latter Office to that of Great Britain, without any charge or expense. The Belgian Office, however, reserves to itself the right to levy upon the other Offices concerned a transit rate, the amount of which shall not exceed one franc for every thirty grammes, net weight.

Bureaux de Poste, ainsi que pour les lettres affranchies dans le Royaume Uni et dans les dites colonies et possessions Anglaises, à destination de la Belgique, la somme d'un franc soixante centimes par trente grammes, poids net.

De son côté l'Office des Postes de Belgique paiera à l'Office des Postes Britanniques, pour les lettres non-affranchies originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et destinées pour la Belgique, ainsi que pour celles affranchies en Belgique, et destinées pour le Royaume Uni, la somme d'un schelling quatre pence par once Britannique, poids net.

ARTICLE XXI.

Les dispositions des Articles précédens ne s'appliquent pas seulement aux lettres faisant partie des malles ordinaires, mais encore à celles expédiées par les occasions particulières dont il est fait mention à l'Article XIII.

TITRE IV.

Transit des Correspondances Etrangères.

§ 1.

Transit à découvert.

ARTICLE XXII.

L'Office des Postes de Belgique continuera à transporter, sans frais pour l'Office Britannique, toutes les lettres que le dit Office lui transmettra pour être expédiées vers d'autres Etats du Continent, en transit par la Belgique, ainsi que celles originaires des dits Etats, et destinées pour la Grande Bretagne, qui seraient dirigées par la même voie.

Ces lettres seront transmises, tant de la part de l'Office Britannique à celui de Belgique, que par ce dernier Office à celui de la Grande Bretagne, sans aucune taxe ni débours. L'Office de Belgique se réserve toutefois la faculté de se faire payer par les autres Offices intéressés, un droit de transit, dont le montant ne pourra excéder un franc par trente grammes, poids net.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians promises to use its good offices with the Governments of the countries the Post Offices of which are in relation with the Belgian Post Office, in order to procure for the correspondence originating in the said countries, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to the British colonies and possessions, and *vice versa*, the same facilities which are now, or may hereafter be, secured to the inhabitants of Belgium, with respect to such countries, in accordance with present or future Conventions.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The Belgian Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of Great Britain and Ireland, for paid letters originating in Belgium, or in the States of the Continent the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through Belgium, and addressed to the colonies and countries beyond sea, and also for unpaid letters originating in the colonies and countries beyond sea, and addressed to Belgium, and to the States of the Continent the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through Belgium, namely:—

1. Eight pence per single letter, for the transit through the territory of the United Kingdom.

2. The packet-rate which the inhabitants of Great Britain have to pay on letters coming from and addressed to the colonies and countries beyond sea.

The Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall, on its part, pay to the Post Office of Belgium, for postage of letters originating in the United Kingdom, and addressed to colonies and countries beyond sea, and of those coming from the colonies and countries beyond sea, and addressed to the United Kingdom, namely:—

1. One franc and sixty centimes for every thirty grammes, net weight, for the transit through the Belgian territory.

2. Two francs for every thirty grammes, net weight, for sea-conveyance; making in all, three francs and sixty centimes for every thirty grammes, net weight.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges promet d'interposer ses bons offices auprès des Gouvernemens des pays dont les Administrations des Postes sont en relation avec celle de Belgique, afin d'obtenir pour les correspondances originaires de ces pays, adressées dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, ou dans les colonies et possessions Anglaises, et *vice versa*, des facilités analogues à celles dont jouissent ou pourront jouir, à l'égard de ces mêmes pays, les habitans de la Belgique, en vertu des Conventions existantes, ou qui interviendraient dans la suite.

ARTICLE XXIV.

L'Office des Postes de Belgique paiera à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, pour les correspondances affranchies originaires de Belgique, ou des Etats du Continent qui empruntent son intermédiaire, à destination des colonies et des pays d'outre-mer, ainsi que pour les correspondances non-affranchies originaires des colonies et pays d'outre-mer, et destinées pour la Belgique, ou pour les Etats du Continent auxquels la Belgique sert d'intermédiaire, savoir:—

1°. Huit pence par lettre simple, pour le transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni.

2°. La taxe de voie de mer à payer par le public Anglais sur les lettres originaires et à destination des colonies et pays d'outre-mer.

De son côté l'Office des Postes du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, paiera à l'Office des Postes de Belgique, pour le port des correspondances originaires du Royaume Uni, et destinées pour les colonies et pays d'outre-mer, ainsi que de celles originaires des colonies et pays d'outre-mer à destination du Royaume Uni, savoir:—

1°. Un franc soixante centimes par trente grammes, poids net, pour le transit sur le territoire Belge.

2°. Deux francs par trente grammes, poids net, pour la voie de mer; en tout, trois francs soixante centimes par trente grammes, poids net.

§ 2.

Transit in closed Mails.

ARTICLE XXV.

The Belgian Government engages to grant to the British Government the transit in closed mails, through its territory, of the correspondence from the United Kingdom, the British colonies and possessions, and other places where the British Office maintains Post Offices, to the various continental States the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through Belgium, and from those States to the United Kingdom, the British colonies and possessions, and other places where the British Office maintains Post Offices, at the rate of one franc for every thirty grammes, net weight, for letters, and five centimes for every newspaper or other printed paper.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Should the British Post Office deem it advisable to transmit through Belgium closed mails containing the correspondence from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British colonies and possessions, to the East Indies, and other countries the correspondence of which shall be transmitted by way of the East Indies, and *vice versa*, the Belgian Post Office engages to effect the conveyance of the said correspondence through its territory, at the transit rates fixed by the preceding Article XXV.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The Belgian Government further engages to convey, also in closed mails, at the rates respectively fixed by Article XXIV, and by Article XXXIV following, letters, newspapers, and printed papers, from the United Kingdom, and the British colonies and possessions, to the several States of the two continents of America, and *vice versa*, the correspondence of which may be forwarded at the expense of the Belgian Post Office, either by private ships, by Government vessels, or by vessels

§ 2.

Transit en Dépêches closes.

ARTICLE XXV.

Le Gouvernement Belge prend l'engagement d'accorder au Gouvernement Britannique le transit en dépêches closes, sur son territoire, des correspondances du Royaume Uni, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, et autres lieux où l'Office Britannique entretient des Bureaux de Poste, pour les différens Etats du Continent auxquels la Belgique sert d'intermédiaire, et de ces Etats pour le Royaume Uni, les colonies et possessions Anglaises, et autres lieux où l'Office Britannique entretient des Bureaux de Poste, moyennant le prix d'un franc par trente grammes, poids net, pour les lettres, et cinq centimes par journal ou feuille d'imprimé.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Dans le cas où l'Office des Postes Britanniques jugerait convenable de faire passer par la Belgique les malles closes renfermant la correspondance du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et des colonies et possessions Anglaises, pour les Indes Orientales, et pour les autres pays auxquels les Indes Orientales servent d'intermédiaire, et *vice versa*, l'Office des Postes de Belgique se chargera d'effectuer le transport de ces correspondances sur son territoire, moyennant les prix de transit fixés par l'Article XXV précédent.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Le Gouvernement Belge s'engage en outre à transporter, aussi en dépêches closes, moyennant les prix respectivement fixés par l'Article XXIV, et par l'Article XXXIV ci-après, les lettres, journaux, et imprimés, du Royaume Uni et des colonies et possessions Anglaises, pour les divers Etats des deux continents d'Amérique, et *vice versa*, qui seront desservis aux frais de l'Office des Postes de Belgique, soit par des bâtimens de commerce, soit par des bâtimens de l'Etat, ou frétés

freighted by order of Government, dispatched from, or bound to, the ports of Belgium, or the ports of destination of such vessels in transatlantic countries.

au compte de l'Etat, expédiés ou à destination des ports de Belgique, ou des ports de relâche de ces bâtimens dans les parages transatlantiques.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The British Government engages, on its part, to grant the transit in closed mails, at the rates respectively fixed on behalf of the British Post Office, by Articles XXIV and XXXIV already referred to, for the conveyance in ordinary mails, of letters, newspapers and printed papers, addressed from Belgium to the several States of America and other foreign countries, and *vice versa*, which may be conveyed either by private ships, by Government vessels, or by vessels freighted by order of Government, dispatched from, or bound to, the ports of the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Le Gouvernement Britannique promet de son côté d'accorder le transit, en dépêches closes, moyennant les prix respectivement fixés au profit de l'Office des Postes Britanniques, pour la transmission des correspondances à découvert, par les Articles XXIV et XXXIV déjà cités, des lettres, journaux, et imprimés, de la Belgique pour les différens Etats d'Amérique ou pour d'autres pays étrangers, et *vice versa*, qui seront transportés, soit par des bâtimens de commerce, soit par des bâtimens de l'Etat, ou frétés pour le compte de l'Etat, expédiés ou à destination des ports du Royaume Uni.

CHAPTER V.

Newspapers and Printed Papers.

§ 1.

International Newspapers and Printed Papers.

ARTICLE XXIX.

Newspapers published in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to persons residing in Belgium, shall be forwarded unpaid to the Belgian Office, and they shall be subject to a rate of only five centimes each, to be paid by the receiver.

Reciprocally, Belgian newspapers addressed to persons residing in the United Kingdom, shall be forwarded unpaid to the British Office, and they shall be subject to a rate of only one halfpenny each, to be paid likewise by the receiver.

In order to enjoy the reduction of postage above mentioned, the newspapers must not contain any writing, and they must be sent in

TITRE V.

Journaux et Imprimés.

§ 1.

Journaux et Imprimés Internationaux.

ARTICLE XXIX.

Les journaux publiés dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, qui seront adressés à des personnes résidant en Belgique, seront livrés à l'Office Belge non-affranchis, et ne supporteront qu'une taxe de cinq centimes par journal, payable par le destinataire.

Réciproquement, les journaux Belges adressés à des personnes résidant en le Royaume Uni, seront livrés à l'Office Britannique non-affranchis, et ne supporteront qu'une taxe d'un demi penny par journal, également payable par le destinataire.

Pour jouir de la modération de port indiquée ci-dessus, les journaux ne pourront contenir aucune écriture, et ils devront être expédiés sous

bands or covers open at the sides, so that they may be easily examined.

Newspapers which are not sent in conformity with the conditions above mentioned, shall be considered as letters.

It is fully understood that the preceding stipulations do not in any way invalidate the right of either of the said Offices to refuse conveying or distributing on its own territory, newspapers, in any cases where the laws and regulations concerning their publication and circulation have not been duly complied with.

ARTICLE XXX.

Periodical works, not of daily publication, issued in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in Belgium, in the shape of pamphlets, may be forwarded from one country to the other, by means of the two Offices, under the following conditions, namely:—

1. The postage on such works must be paid, but only to the frontier of the territories of the respective States.

2. They must be sent in bands or covers open at the sides, so that they may be easily examined.

3. They must be printed in the language of the kingdom in which they are published; and they shall be in every respect subject to the conditions prescribed by the laws, rules, and regulations of both countries, with regard to the circulation of daily newspapers, and other publications of the nature in question.

The rate to be levied in Belgium on the above-mentioned works addressed from the United Kingdom to Belgium, or from Belgium to the United Kingdom, is fixed at five centimes for each printed sheet under thirty décimètres square.

The rate to be levied by the Post Office of Great Britain on similar works addressed to, or coming from, Belgium, shall be as follows:—

bandes, ou renfermés dans des enveloppes ouvertes sur les côtés, de manière à pouvoir être facilement vérifiés.

Les journaux qui ne réunissent pas ces conditions, seront traités comme lettres.

Il est bien entendu que les stipulations qui précèdent n'infirmen en aucune manière le droit que peut avoir l'un ou l'autre des deux Offices de ne pas effectuer sur son propre territoire, le transport ou la distribution de ceux de ces journaux à l'égard desquels il n'aurait pas été satisfait aux lois et arrêtés qui règlent les conditions de leur publication et de leur circulation.

ARTICLE XXX.

Les ouvrages périodiques non quotidiens, paraissant dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et en Belgique, sous forme de brochures, pourront être envoyés d'un pays dans l'autre, par la voie des deux Offices, aux conditions ci-après exprimées, savoir:—

1. Le port de ces ouvrages devra être payé d'avance, et il ne pourra être acquitté que jusqu'à la limite du territoire des Etats respectifs.

2. Ils devront être expédiés sous bandes, ou renfermés dans des enveloppes ouvertes sur les côtés, de manière à pouvoir être facilement vérifiés.

3. Ils devront être imprimés dans la langue du pays où ils auront été publiés; et ils seront en tous points assujettis aux conditions imposées à la circulation des journaux quotidiens et autres publications de cette espèce, par les lois, arrêtés, et réglemens des deux pays.

Le port à percevoir en Belgique sur les ouvrages ci-dessus désignés qui seront envoyés du Royaume Uni en Belgique, ou de ce dernier pays dans le Royaume Uni, est fixé à cinq centimes par feuille d'impression au-dessous de trente décimètres carrés.

Quant au port à percevoir par l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne sur les mêmes ouvrages adressés en Belgique, ou venant de Belgique, il sera réglé ainsi qu'il suit, savoir:—

1. For every work not exceeding two ounces in weight, one penny.

2. For every work above two ounces in weight, and not exceeding three ounces, six pence.

3. For every work above three ounces in weight, and not exceeding four ounces, eight pence.

4. And for every ounce above four, up to sixteen ounces (the limit imposed on the transmission of such articles by the British Office), two pence additional, every fraction of an ounce being reckoned as a full ounce.

1. Pour tout ouvrage dont le poids n'excédera pas deux onces, un penny.

2. Pour tout ouvrage pesant au-dessus de deux onces, et n'excédant pas trois onces, sixpence.

3. Pour tout ouvrage pesant au-dessus de trois onces, et n'excédant pas quatre onces, huit pence.

4. Pour chaque once au-dessus de quatre, et jusqu'à seize onces (limite de l'admission de ces objets par l'Office Britannique), deux pence en sus, en observant que toute fraction de l'once sera comptée comme une once pour le port à percevoir.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The inhabitants of both countries may send from one country to the other, courses of exchange, prices current, and such other printed papers as are allowed in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to pass by post at a reduced rate, under the following conditions, namely:

1. The said printed papers must be sent in bands, and must not contain any writing, figures, or manual mark whatsoever. The courses of exchange and prices-current shall merely give the name and prices of goods, without any mention of the name and residence of the vendors.

2. The postage of such papers is fixed at five centimes each, for conveyance on the Belgian territory, and at one penny, or ten centimes, each, for conveyance on the territory of the United Kingdom.

3. They shall not be sent either way, except paid to the territorial limit of the two respective Offices.

ARTICLE XXXII.

No accounts shall be required between the two Offices for the mutual transmission of newspapers, periodical works, and other printed papers, from one country to the other. Each Office shall retain on its own account the postages it shall have charged, according to the stipulations in the preceding Articles XXIX, XXX, and XXXI.

ARTICLE XXXI.

Le public des deux pays pourra envoyer d'un pays pour l'autre, des bulletins de bourse, prix-courants, et autres imprimés jouissant dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, d'une modération de port, en se conformant aux dispositions ci-après :—

1. Ces imprimés devront être expédiés sous bandes, et ne pourront contenir aucune écriture, chiffre, ou signe quelconque à la main. Les bulletins de bourse et prix-courants se borneront à indiquer le nom des marchandises et les prix, sans faire mention du nom et de la demeure des vendeurs.

2. Le prix de ces objets est fixé à cinq centimes par feuille, pour le parcours sur le territoire Belge, et à un penny, ou dix centimes, aussi par feuille, pour le parcours sur le territoire du Royaume Uni.

3. Ils ne pourront être envoyés de part et d'autre, qu'affranchis jusqu'à la limite du territoire des deux Offices respectifs.

ARTICLE XXXII.

La transmission réciproque des journaux, ouvrages périodiques, et autres imprimés, de l'un pays pour l'autre, ne donnera lieu à aucun décompte. Chaque Office retiendra à son profit le port qu'il aura perçu, conformément aux dispositions des Articles XXIX, XXX, et XXXI, précédents.

§ 2.

Newspapers and Printed Papers in transit.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

Newspapers published in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to persons residing in the several States of the Continent the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through Belgium, and also newspapers coming from the said States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall continue to be forwarded from both sides, free from any charge for postage. The Belgian Post Office reserves to itself, however, the right to levy upon the above-mentioned States, for the conveyance of the newspapers through the Belgian territory, a transit rate of five centimes for every newspaper.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

The Belgian Post Office shall pay to the British Post Office the sum of one penny for every newspaper, for transit postage through the territory of the United Kingdom, and for sea-conveyance, of newspapers addressed to the colonies and all countries beyond sea without distinction, sent by the Belgian Office to the British Office, to be conveyed either by private ships, by Government vessels, or by vessels freighted by order of Government.

The same sum of one penny for every newspaper shall be paid by the Belgian Post Office to the British Post Office, for transit postage through the territory of the United Kingdom, and for sea-conveyance, of foreign newspapers addressed to Belgium, or to those countries the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through Belgium, brought in any manner whatsoever into the United Kingdom.

Reciprocally, the British Post Office shall pay to the Belgian Post Office, for transit postage through Belgium, and for sea-conveyance, of newspapers sent by the British Office to the Belgian Office, to be forwarded

§ 2.

Journaux et Imprimés en transit.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

Les journaux publiés dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et adressés à des personnes résidant dans les divers Etats du Continent auxquels la Belgique sert d'intermédiaire, ainsi que les journaux expédiés de ces mêmes Etats pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, continueront à être livrés, de part et d'autre, exempts de tout prix de port. L'Office des Postes de Belgique se réserve toutefois la faculté de se faire payer par les Etats précités, pour le transport des journaux sur le territoire Belge, un prix de transit de cinq centimes par journal.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

L'Office des Postes de Belgique paiera à l'Office des Postes Britanniques la somme d'un penny par journal, pour port de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, et pour voie de mer, des journaux destinés pour les colonies et pays d'outre-mer, sans distinction de parages, qui seront livrés par l'Office de Belgique à l'Office Britannique, pour être transportés, soit par les bâtimens de commerce, soit par les bâtimens de l'Etat, ou frétés pour le compte de l'Etat.

La même somme d'un penny par journal sera payée par l'Office des Postes de Belgique à l'Office des Postes Britanniques, pour port de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, et pour voie de mer, des journaux étrangers destinés pour la Belgique, ou pour les pays auxquels la Belgique sert d'intermédiaire, qui seront apportés par quelque voie que ce soit dans le Royaume Uni.

Réciproquement, l'Office des Postes Britanniques paiera à l'Office des Postes de Belgique, pour port de transit par la Belgique, et pour voie de mer, des journaux que l'Office Britannique transmettra à l'Office

in any manner whatsoever to the colonies and countries beyond sea, a rate of ten centimes for every newspaper.

The same rate of ten centimes for every newspaper shall be paid by the British Post Office to the Belgian Post Office, for transit postage through Belgium, and for sea-conveyance, of newspapers coming from the colonies or countries beyond sea, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, brought into Belgium in any manner whatsoever.

CHAPTER VI.

Various Regulations.

ARTICLE XXXV.

The Post Offices of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of Belgium, shall make out monthly their accounts for the mutual transmission, or conveyance in closed mails, of correspondence; and those accounts, after having been examined, compared, and settled by the two Offices, shall be paid at the expiration of every quarter, by that Office which shall be found to be in debt to the other.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

The balance of the above-mentioned accounts shall be stated in Belgian money; and for this purpose, the sums carried to the credit of the Post Office of Great Britain in British money, shall be brought into francs, at the rate of ten centimes for a penny, one franc and twenty centimes for a shilling, and twenty-four francs for a pound sterling.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

Dead letters, and newspapers which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned at the expiration of every month, or oftener if possible. Such of those letters as shall have been charged in the account, shall be returned for the same weight and amount of postage which was originally charged by the sending Office.

de Belgique, pour être envoyés, par quelque voie que ce soit, dans les colonies et pays d'outre-mer, dix centimes par journal.

La même somme de dix centimes par journal sera payée par l'Office des Postes Britanniques à l'Office des Postes de Belgique, pour port de transit par la Belgique, et pour voie de mer, des journaux originaires des colonies ou pays d'outre-mer, et destinés pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, qui seront apportés en Belgique par quelque voie que ce soit.

TITRE VI.

Dispositions diverses.

ARTICLE XXXV.

Les Offices des Postes du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et de Belgique, dresseront, chaque mois, les comptes résultant de la transmission réciproque, ou du transport en dépêches closes, des correspondances; et ces comptes, après avoir été débattus et arrêtés contradictoirement par ces Offices, seront soldés à la fin de chaque trimestre par l'Office qui sera reconnu débiteur envers l'autre.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

Le solde des comptes mentionnés dans le précédent Article sera établi en monnaie de Belgique. A cet effet les sommes portées au crédit de l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne en monnaie Britannique, seront réduits en francs sur le pied de dix centimes par penny, un franc vingt centimes par schelling, et vingt-quatre francs par livre sterling.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

Les lettres et journaux tombés en rebut, pour quelque cause que ce soit, seront renvoyés, de part et d'autre, à la fin de chaque mois, et plus souvent si faire se peut. Celles de ces lettres qui auront été livrées en compte, seront remises pour les poids et prix auxquels elles auront été originairement expédiées par l'Office envoyeur.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

Dead letters which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, and which have been conveyed in transit, either in ordinary or in closed mails, by either of the two Offices, on account of the other, shall be admitted for the same weight and amount of postage which was charged in the transit accounts of the respective Offices, on a simple declaration, or on nominal lists, vouching for the amount of postage demanded, when the letters themselves cannot be produced by the Office which has to claim the amount of the postage from the other Office.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

Les lettres tombées en rebut, pour quelque cause que ce soit, qui auront été transportées en transit, soit à découvert, soit en dépêches closes, par l'un des deux Offices pour le compte de l'autre, seront admises pour les poids et prix pour lesquels elles auront été comprises dans les comptes de transit des Offices respectifs, sur de simples déclarations ou listes nominatives mises à l'appui des décomptes, lorsque les lettres elles-mêmes n'auront pas pu être produites par l'Office qui aura à se prévaloir du montant de leurs taxes vis-à-vis de l'autre Office.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

Letters mis-directed or mis-sent shall be reciprocally returned without delay, through the respective Offices of exchange, for the same weight and amount of postage at which they were charged by the dispatching Office to the other Office.

With regard to letters addressed to persons who have changed their residence, whatever be the origin of such letters, they shall be mutually returned, charged with the rate that should have been paid by the receiver.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

Les lettres mal adressées ou mal dirigées, seront, sans aucun délai, réciproquement renvoyées par l'intermédiaire des Bureaux d'échange respectifs, pour les poids et prix auxquels l'Office envoyeur aura livré ces lettres en compte à l'autre Office.

Quant aux lettres adressées à des destinataires ayant changé de résidence, et quelle que soit l'origine de ces lettres, elles seront respectivement rendues, chargées du port qui aurait dû être payé par les destinataires.

ARTICLE XL.

In order reciprocally to secure the postage on the whole correspondence from one country to the other, the British and Belgian Governments engage to prevent, by all the means in their power, the transmission of the said correspondence through any other channel than their respective Post Offices.

Nevertheless, it is understood that couriers sent by commercial firms, or by other persons, to convey occasionally a single letter, or one or more newspapers, may pass unmolested through the respective territories of both Powers; provided the said couriers exhibit, on the Belgian territory, the letter or newspapers which they convey, to the first Post Office on their road, which Office shall tax the said letter or newspapers with the rates prescribed by the laws and regulations of the country.

ARTICLE XL.

Afin de s'assurer réciproquement l'intégralité du produit des correspondances de l'un pour l'autre pays, les Gouvernemens Britannique et Belge s'engagent à empêcher, par tous les moyens qui sont en leur pouvoir, que ces correspondances ne passent par d'autres voies que par leurs Postes respectives.

Toutefois, il est entendu que les courriers envoyés par des maisons de commerce, ou autres, pour porter accidentellement une seule lettre, ou une ou plusieurs gazettes, pourront traverser librement les territoires respectifs des deux Etats; pourvu que, sur le territoire Belge, ces courriers présentent la lettre ou les gazettes dont ils seront porteurs au premier Bureau de Poste, qui leur appliquera les taxes voulues par les lois et réglemens du pays.

The said letter or newspapers shall be marked with the date and charge stamps of the Office at which the postage shall have been paid, and a certificate thereof shall be delivered to the courier, and annexed to his passport.

ARTICLE XLI.

The form in which the accounts mentioned in Article XXXV preceding are to be made up, the direction to be given to the correspondence, and all other matters of detail and regulation which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the present Convention, shall be settled between the Post Offices of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of Belgium, as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications of the said Convention.

It is also agreed that the measures of detail and regulation mentioned in the present Article, may be modified by the two Post Offices, whenever, by mutual consent, those Offices shall have decided that such modifications would be beneficial to the Post Office service of the two countries.

ARTICLE XLII.

The present Convention is concluded for an indefinite period. It cannot be annulled by either of the two Governments, except after notice given to the other Government, at least six months previously.

ARTICLE XLIII.

The provisions of former Conventions which have been concluded between the respective Post Offices, are maintained where they are not contrary to the stipulations of the present Convention.

ARTICLE XLIV.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London, within one month, or sooner if possible; and it shall come into operation on the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

Ces objets seront frappés des timbres d'origine et d'affranchissement des Bureaux de Poste par lesquels les taxes auront été perçues, et il en sera délivré au courrier un certificat, qui sera joint à son passeport.

ARTICLE XLI.

La forme à donner aux comptes mentionnés dans l'Article XXXV précédent, la direction à donner aux correspondances, et toutes autres mesures de détail et d'ordre qui devront être arrêtées de concert pour procurer l'exécution des stipulations de la présente Convention, seront réglées entre les Offices des Postes du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et de Belgique, aussitôt après l'échange des ratifications de la dite Convention.

Il est aussi convenu que les mesures de détail et d'ordre mentionnées au présent Article, pourront être modifiées par les deux Offices, toutes les fois que, d'un commun accord, ces deux Offices auront reconnu que ces modifications seraient utiles au bien du service des Postes des deux pays.

ARTICLE XLII.

La présente Convention est conclue pour un temps indéterminé. Elle ne pourra être annulée par l'un ou l'autre des deux Gouvernements qu'après notification faite à l'autre Gouvernement, au moins six mois d'avance.

ARTICLE XLIII.

Sont maintenues les dispositions des Conventions antérieures qui ont été conclues entre les Bureaux des Postes respectifs, en autant qu'elles ne seraient pas contraires aux stipulations de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE XLIV.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Londres dans le délai d'un mois, ou plus tôt si faire se peut, et elle sera mise à exécution le premier Décembre, mil huit cent quarante-quatre.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done in duplicate, at London, the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.
(L.S.) LONSDALE.
(L.S.) SYLVAIN VAN DE
WEYER.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Londres, en double original, le dix-neuvième jour du mois d'Octobre, l'an de Grâce mil huit cent quarante-quatre.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.
(L.S.) LONSDALE,
(L.S.) SYLVAIN VAN DE
WEYER.

ARTICLES

AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE

POST OFFICE OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND THE

POST OFFICE OF BELGIUM,

FOR

CARRYING INTO EXECUTION THE CONVENTION OF
OCTOBER 19, 1844.

Signed at Brussels the 6th, and at London the 27th November, 1844.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1845.

LONDON :

PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

ARTICLES agreed upon between the Post Office of Great Britain and the Post Office of Belgium for carrying into execution the Convention of October 19, 1844.

Signed at Brussels the 6th, and at London the 27th November, 1844.

Articles agreed upon between the Post Office of Great Britain and the Post Office of Belgium, for carrying into execution the Convention of October 19, 1844.

Articles convenus entre l'Office des Postes de Belgique, et l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour l'exécution de la Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844.

IN pursuance of Article XLI of the Convention of 19th October, 1844, between Great Britain and Belgium, which leaves to the two Post Offices the regulation, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the said Convention, of the form in which the accounts for the transmission of correspondence are to be made up, as well as of all other matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent for ensuring the execution from the 1st day of December next, of the stipulations contained in the said Convention,—

The Undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective Offices, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

CHAPTER I.

Regulations between the respective Offices of Exchange.

ARTICLE I.

The following shall be the regulations for the exchange of mails between the British and the Belgian Offices :—

1. The Office of Ostend shall exchange mails with the Offices of London and Dover ;
2. The Office of Antwerp shall exchange mails with the Office of London.

EN exécution de l'Article XLI de la Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844, entre la Belgique et la Grande Bretagne, qui confie aux Offices des Postes des deux pays le soin de régler, aussitôt après l'échange des ratifications de la dite Convention, la forme à donner aux comptes de la transmission des correspondances, et toutes autres mesures de détail et d'ordre qui devront être arrêtées de concert pour procurer l'exécution à partir du 1er Décembre prochain, des stipulations contenues dans cette Convention,—

Les Soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs Offices respectifs, sont convenus des Articles suivans :—

CHAPITRE I.

Relations entre les Bureaux d'Echanges respectifs.

ARTICLE I.

Les relations entre les Bureaux d'Echange Belges et Britanniques, seront établies de la manière suivante, savoir :—

- 1°. Le Bureau d'Ostende correspondra avec ceux de Londres et Douvres ;
- 2°. Le Bureau d'Anvers avec celui de Londres.

ARTICLE II.

The ordinary mails despatched from the Office of Ostend to the Office of London shall comprise all the correspondence originating in Belgium and in the foreign countries, the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through Belgium for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and countries beyond sea, with the exception of the English towns mentioned in Table No. 1.

ARTICLE II.

Les dépêches ordinaires du Bureau d'Ostende pour celui de Londres comprendront toutes les correspondances originaires de Belgique et des pays étrangers auxquels elle sert d'intermédiaire pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et pays d'outre-mer, à l'exception des villes de l'Angleterre portées dans le Tableau No. 1.

ARTICLE III.

Reciprocally, the ordinary mails despatched from the Office of London to the Office of Ostend shall comprise all the correspondence originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and countries beyond sea, with the exception of the English towns mentioned in Table No. 1, annexed to the present Articles, for Belgium and the various States of the Continent, the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through Belgium.

ARTICLE III.

Réciproquement, les dépêches ordinaires du Bureau de Londres pour celui d'Ostende comprendront toutes les correspondances originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des colonies et pays d'outre-mer, à l'exception des villes d'Angleterre désignées dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 1, pour la Belgique et les divers Etats du Continent auxquels l'Office Britannique transmettra sa correspondance par l'intermédiaire de l'Office Belge.

ARTICLE IV.

The ordinary mails despatched from the Office of Ostend to the Office of Dover shall comprise all the correspondence originating in Belgium and in the foreign countries, the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through Belgium, for the English towns mentioned in Table No. 1.

ARTICLE IV.

Les dépêches ordinaires du Bureau d'Ostende pour le Bureau de Douvres comprendront toutes les correspondances originaires de Belgique et des pays étrangers qui empruntent son intermédiaire, pour les villes de l'Angleterre portées dans le Tableau No. 1.

ARTICLE V.

Reciprocally, the ordinary mails despatched from the Office of Dover to the Office of Ostend shall comprise all the correspondence originating in the English towns mentioned in Table No. 1, annexed to the present Articles, for Belgium and the various States of the Continent, the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through Belgium.

ARTICLE V.

Réciproquement, les dépêches ordinaires du Bureau de Douvres pour le Bureau d'Ostende comprendront toutes les correspondances originaires des villes de l'Angleterre désignées dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 1, pour la Belgique et les divers Etats du Continent auxquels l'Office Britannique fera parvenir sa correspondance par l'intermédiaire de l'Office Belge.

ARTICLE VI.

The supplementary mails which the Belgian Office of Exchange of Ostend, on the one part, and the British Offices of London and Dover on the other, may, conformably to Article XIII of the Convention of 19th October, 1844, exchange by means of private steam-packets, shall comprise only such correspondence as the senders shall expressly desire to be forwarded by these means; and, in this case, the intention of the said senders must be expressed by writing on the address, *Private Ships*.

ARTICLE VI.

Les dépêches supplémentaires que pourront s'expédier réciproquement, en vertu de l'Article XIII de la Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844, le Bureau d'Echange Belge d'Ostende, d'une part, et les Bureaux Britanniques de Londres et Douvres de l'autre, par les paquebots à vapeur des entreprises particulières, ne comprendront que les correspondances que les envoyeurs voudront expressément diriger par cette voie; et, dans ce cas, leur intention devra être exprimée sur l'adresse en ces termes, *Paquebots Particuliers*.

ARTICLE VII.

The mails which the Offices of Antwerp and London may exchange by means of private steam-packets shall equally comprise only such correspondence as the senders shall expressly desire to be forwarded by these means; and, in that case, the intention of the said senders must be expressed by writing on the address, *Private Ships, via Antwerp*.

ARTICLE VII.

Les dépêches que les Bureaux d'Anvers et de Londres s'expédieront réciproquement par les bateaux à vapeur des entreprises particulières, ne comprendront également que les correspondances que les envoyeurs, voudront expressément diriger par cette voie, et, dans ce cas, leur intention devra être exprimée sur l'adresse en ces termes, *Paquebots Particuliers par Anvers*.

CHAPTER II.

Regulations for the Transit of various descriptions of Correspondence.

CHAPITRE II.

Conditions particulières du Transit de certaines Correspondances.

ARTICLE VIII.

The payment of the postage of letters addressed to the colonies and countries beyond sea, which are to be conveyed by means of regular packets leaving the ports of the United Kingdom, is either optional or compulsory.

It is optional for the British colonies and possessions mentioned in Table No. 2, annexed to the present Articles.

It is compulsory for all the countries and settlements beyond sea, which are served by the said pac-

ARTICLE VIII.

L'affranchissement des lettres destinées pour les colonies et pays d'outre-mer, dont le transport devra être effectué par le moyen des paquebots réguliers partant des ports du Royaume Uni, est facultatif ou obligatoire.

Il est facultatif pour les colonies et possessions Anglaises qui sont désignées dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles sous le No. 2.

Il est obligatoire pour tous les pays et établissemens d'outre-mer desservis par les dits paquebots, et

kets, and mentioned in Table No. 3, annexed to the present Articles.

The payment of letters addressed to the colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated, which the two Offices shall forward mutually to each other, to be conveyed by private ships leaving the ports of either State, shall always be compulsory.

The Tables No. 2 and 3, referred to, show the postage which is to be accounted for to the British Office by the Belgian Office for paid letters addressed to the British colonies and possessions, and to other countries beyond sea, as well as for unpaid letters which have originated in the colonies and countries beyond sea.

ARTICLE IX.

When the writers of letters addressed to the colonies and countries beyond sea, which the two Offices shall forward mutually to each other to be transmitted from their respective ports, shall wish them to be conveyed by private ships leaving those ports, such intention must be expressed by writing on the address *Bâtimens du Commerce*, or *Private Ships*.

In all cases where such direction is not given, letters addressed to the colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated, which the two Offices may forward to each other, shall be transmitted by means of the regular packets maintained or freighted by their respective Governments, unless the payment of the said letters be compulsory, in which case they shall be returned to the Office from which they were forwarded, in the manner prescribed by Article XXXVII of the Convention of the 19th October, 1844.

qui sont désignés dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présents Articles sous le No. 3.

L'affranchissement des lettres destinées pour les colonies et pays d'outre-mer, sans distinction de parages, que se livreront mutuellement les deux Offices, pour être transportées par les bâtimens du commerce partant des ports de l'un ou l'autre Etat, sera toujours obligatoire.

Les Tableaux No. 2. et 3, mentionnés au présent Article, indiquent le port qui devra être bonifié à l'Office Britannique par l'Office de Belgique pour les lettres affranchies destinées pour les colonies et possessions Britanniques et les autres pays d'outre-mer, ainsi que pour celles non affranchies originaires des colonies et pays d'outre-mer.

ARTICLE IX.

Lorsque les auteurs des lettres pour les colonies et pays d'outre-mer, que se livreront mutuellement les deux Offices, pour être ultérieurement expédiées de leurs ports respectifs, voudront qu'elles soient transportées par les bâtimens du commerce partant de ces ports, l'intention devra en être exprimée sur l'adresse par ces mots, *Bâtimens du Commerce*, ou *Private Ships*.

À défaut de cette indication les lettres pour les colonies et pays d'outre-mer, sans distinction de parages, livrées mutuellement par les deux Offices, seront acheminées au moyen de paquebots réguliers entretenus ou frétés par leurs Gouvernemens respectifs, à moins que l'affranchissement de ces lettres ne soit obligatoire, auquel cas elles seront rendues à l'Office expéditeur, dans les formes prescrites par l'Article XXXVII de la Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844.

CHAPTER III.

Progressive Rates of Postage according to the Weight of Letters.

ARTICLE X.

The progressive scale of the Belgian rates of postage, according to weight, applicable to the letters mentioned in Article XIX of the Convention of 19th October, 1844, is fixed as follows:—

1. Under ten grammes, one single rate;
2. From ten grammes to fifteen grammes inclusively, one rate and a-half;
3. From fifteen grammes to twenty grammes inclusively, two rates;
4. From twenty grammes to thirty grammes inclusively, two rates and a-half;
5. And so on; one half rate being added for every ten grammes;

It is understood, nevertheless, that the British Office shall charge, for every quarter of an ounce, one whole rate on paid letters delivered to Belgium, as well as upon unpaid letters coming from Belgium, for that portion of postage representing the sum to be accounted for to the Belgian Office, pursuant to the Convention of 19th October, 1844.

ARTICLE XI.

The progressive scale of the British rates of postage, according to weight, applicable to the letters mentioned in Articles XIX and XXIV of the aforesaid Convention, is fixed as follows:—

1. for every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one single rate;
2. Above half an ounce, but not exceeding one ounce, two rates;
3. Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, four rates;
4. Above two ounces, but not exceeding three ounces, six rates;
5. Above three ounces, but not

CHAPITRE III.

Progression de la Taxe des Lettres en raison de leur Poids.

ARTICLE X.

La progression de la taxe Belge en raison du poids, applicable aux lettres mentionnées dans l'Article XIX de la Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844, est fixée ainsi qu'il suit, savoir:—

- 1°. Au-dessus de dix grammes, une fois le port;
- 2°. De dix à quinze grammes inclusivement, une fois et demie le port;
- 3°. De quinze à vingt grammes inclusivement, deux fois le port;
- 4°. De vingt à trente grammes inclusivement, deux fois et demie le port;
- 5°. Et ainsi de suite, en ajoutant de dix en dix grammes, la moitié du port en sus.

Toutefois il est entendu que l'Office Britannique percevra, de quart d'once en quart d'once, un port entier sur les lettres affranchies livrées à la Belgique, comme sur les lettres non-affranchies reçues de la Belgique, pour la portion de port représentant la taxe à rembourser à l'Office Belge, en vertu de la Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844.

ARTICLE XI.

La progression de la taxe Britannique, en raison du poids, applicable aux lettres mentionnées dans les Articles XIX et XXIV de la Convention précitée, est fixée ainsi qu'il suit, savoir:—

- 1°. Pour toute lettre dont le poids n'excède pas une demi once, un port simple;
- 2°. Au-dessus d'une demi once, et n'excédant pas une once, deux ports;
- 3°. Au-dessus d'une once, et n'excédant pas deux onces, quatre ports;
- 4°. Au-dessus de deux onces, et n'excédant pas trois onces, six ports;
- 5°. Au-dessus de trois onces, et

exceeding four ounces, eight rates ; and so on, two rates being added for every ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

n'excédant pas quatre onces, huit ports ; et ainsi de suite, en ajoutant deux ports pour chaque once, ou fraction d'once, au-dessus de l'once.

CHAPTER IV.

CHAPITRE IV.

Letter-Bills, Acknowledgments of Receipts, Weights and Stamps.

Feuilles d'Avis, Accusés de Réceptions, Poids et Timbres.

ARTICLE XII.

ARTICLE XII.

Every mail, whether ordinary or supplementary, passing between the Offices of Exchange of the respective Post Offices, shall be accompanied by a letter-bill, specifying, according to the classifications established by the Convention of 19th October, 1844, the nature and weight of the articles contained in the said mail.

Chacune des dépêches ordinaires ou supplémentaires expédiées entre les Bureaux d'Echange des Offices respectifs, sera accompagnée d'une feuille d'avis sur laquelle ces Bureaux énonceront, avec les classifications établies par la Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844, la nature et le poids des objets que la dépêche contiendra.

The Office to which the mail is addressed, shall return by the next post, an acknowledgment of receipt to the Office from which it was transmitted.

Le Bureau au quel la dépêche aura été adressée, en accusera réception au Bureau envoyeur par le plus prochain courrier.

The forms of letter-bills and acknowledgments of receipt for the use of the respective Offices of Exchange shall be made according to the forms agreed upon and annexed to the present Articles.

Les feuilles d'avis et accusés de réception, à l'usage des Bureaux d'Echange respectifs, seront conformes aux modèles paraphés qui sont joints aux présens Articles.

ARTICLE XIII.

ARTICLE XIII.

If it should happen at the usual period for making up the mails, whether ordinary or supplementary, that there should not be any letters from either of the Offices of Exchange for the corresponding Office, a despatch, containing only a blank letter-bill, shall nevertheless be sent.

Dans le cas où, aux jours fixés pour l'expédition des dépêches ordinaires ou supplémentaires, un des Bureaux d'Echange des Offices respectifs n'aurait aucune lettre à adresser au Bureau correspondant, ce Bureau d'Echange n'en devra pas moins former une dépêche qui sera composée seulement d'une feuille d'avis négative.

The Offices of Exchange authorized to despatch supplementary mails to the corresponding Offices, shall make a distinction between the supplementary and ordinary mails, by writing at the top of the letter-bill which shall accompany the former, *Supplementary Mail*.

Les Bureaux d'Echange autorisés à expédier aux Bureaux correspondants des dépêches par voie supplémentaire, feront la distinction entre les dépêches supplémentaires et les dépêches ordinaires, en écrivant en tête des feuilles d'avis qui accompagneront ces premières, *Dépêche Supplémentaire*.

The acknowledgment of the receipt of the said supplementary mails shall bear a similar inscription.

L'accusé de réception de cette dépêche contiendra la même mention.

ARTICLE XIV.

For the mutual transmission of ordinary or registered letters and patterns of goods, the Belgian Offices of Exchange shall uniformly make use of weights having the gramme for unit; and the Offices of Exchange for the United Kingdom, its possessions and settlements, shall uniformly make use of weights having the British ounce for unit, with its divisions into half ounces and quarters of an ounce.

The ordinary or registered letters and patterns of goods shall be weighed by the Offices forwarding them, previous to their being tied up into parcels and wrapped in papers; and, in like manner, the verification of the weight of the same, as stated in the letter-bills, shall not take place in the corresponding Offices, till after the despatches have been separated from the string and paper in which they were bound up.

It is agreed that in everything that relates to the execution of the Convention, each British ounce shall be considered as equivalent to thirty grammes, Belgian weight.

ARTICLE XV.

In addition to the local and dated stamp with which ordinary or registered letters and patterns of goods, exchanged between the respective Offices, must be marked, such of those articles as have been paid to their destination shall bear plainly impressed on the address, another stamp with the initials P. D.

Articles of a like nature, exchanged between the same Offices, and addressed paid to the colonies and countries beyond sea, shall also be marked with the stamp P. D.

Those of the above-mentioned articles, which, in conformity with the Convention of 19th October, 1844, must be forwarded by the British Post Office to the Post Office of Belgium, paid to the frontier of the British territory, shall be marked, in the Post Offices of the

ARTICLE XIV.

Pour la transmission réciproque des lettres ordinaires ou chargées et échantillons de marchandises, les Bureaux d'Echange Belges feront uniformément usage de poids dont le gramme sera l'unité; et les Bureaux d'Echange du Royaume Uni ou de ses possessions et établissemens, feront uniformément usage de poids dont l'unité sera l'once Britannique, avec ses divisions en demi once et quart d'once.

Les lettres ordinaires ou chargées et échantillons de marchandises devront être pesés par les Bureaux d'Echange expéditeurs, avant d'avoir été ficelés et enveloppés; de même que la vérification du poids de ces objets, énoncé sur la feuille d'avis, ne devra avoir lieu, de la part des Bureaux correspondans, qu'après que ces Bureaux auront séparé les dits objets des feuilles et enveloppes qui servaient à les contenir.

Il est convenu que pour tout ce qui se rapporte à l'exécution de la Convention, chaque once Britannique sera assimilée à trente grammes, poids de Belgique.

ARTICLE XV.

Indépendamment du timbre d'origine et à-datés, dont devront être frappés les lettres ordinaires ou chargées et échantillons de marchandises transmis réciproquement par les Offices respectifs, ceux de ces objets qui auront été affranchis jusqu'à destination recevront, dans un endroit apparent de l'adresse, l'empreinte d'un timbre portant les initiales P. D.

Les objets de même nature, livrés également de part et d'autre affranchis, et qui seront destinés pour les colonies et pays d'outre-mer, devront aussi être frappés du timbre P. D.

Ceux des objets susmentionnés qui, aux termes de la Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844, doivent être livrés par l'Office des Postes Britanniques à l'Office des Postes de Belgique, affranchis jusqu'à la limite du territoire de la Grande Bretagne, seront frappés dans les

United Kingdom, its possessions and settlements, with a stamp bearing the initial P.

Bureaux de Poste du Royaume Uni ou de ses possessions ou établissemens, d'un timbre portant l'initiale P.

CHAPTER V.

Registered Letters.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is agreed that the weight of registered letters, sent from one country to the other, shall be included in that of the ordinary prepaid letters; and that each Office shall retain the extra postage which shall have been charged in its territory, in conformity with the stipulations in Article XVI of the Convention of 19th October, 1844, so that this surplus shall not give rise to any account between the two Offices.

ARTICLE XVII.

Registered letters from foreign countries shall be reciprocally exchanged between the Belgian and British Offices, with the same precautions used for registered letters posted in the two countries, and without any additional postage.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The addresses of registered letters shall be inserted in the table which is prepared for that purpose in the letter-bill, with such particulars as are pointed out by the said table.

These letters shall be tied up together with a cross string, the ends of which shall be made fast to the bottom of the letter-bill of the sending Office, by means of a seal made of sealing-wax.

CHAPITRE V.

Lettres Chargées.

ARTICLE XVI.

Il est convenu que le poids des lettres chargées envoyées d'un pays dans l'autre, sera compris dans celui des affranchissemens ordinaires, et que chaque Office retiendra à son profit l'augmentation de port qui aura été perçue dans son pays, conformément aux dispositions de l'Article XVI de la Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844, de sorte que ce surplus ne donnera lieu à aucun décompte entre les deux Offices.

ARTICLE XVII.

Les lettres chargées venant des pays étrangers seront réciproquement livrées par les deux Offices de Belgique et de la Grande Bretagne, avec les précautions usitées pour les lettres chargées déposées dans les deux pays, et sans augmentation de port.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Les lettres chargées seront inscrites nominativement au tableau pour ordre qui termine la feuille d'avis, avec les détails que ce tableau comporte.

Ces lettres seront réunies par un croisé de ficelle, et les bouts de cette ficelle seront attachés au bas de la feuille d'avis du Bureau expéditeur, au moyen d'un cachet en cire fine.

CHAPTER VI.

Dead Letters.

ARTICLE XIX.

The postage of all dead letters which are to be mutually returned, in conformity with Article XXXVII of the Convention of 19th October, 1844, shall be allowed in discharge of the account of the Office to which the said letters have been originally transmitted, but only upon such letters as have not been opened; except, however, in the case provided for by Article XXXVIII of the said Convention, as regards letters which have been conveyed in transit, and which cannot be produced.

ARTICLE XX.

Letters forwarded for the purpose of annoying or injuring the parties to whom they were addressed, the postage of which both Offices are authorized to return to the public, even after they have been opened, may be included and admitted with dead letters and newspapers, which are to be mutually returned.

CHAPITRE VI.

Rebuts.

ARTICLE XIX.

Le port ou le prix des lettres tombées en rebut, pour quelque cause que ce soit, que les deux Offices se renverront, en vertu de l'Article XXXVII de la Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844, ne sera admis à la décharge de l'Office auquel ces lettres auront été originairement transmises, qu'autant que l'état de leurs cachets ne donnera pas lieu de supposer qu'elles ont pu être lues par les destinataires, et sauf les réserves faites par l'Article XXXVIII de la dite Convention, pour les lettres parvenues en transit, et qui ne pourraient pas être produites à l'Office expéditeur.

ARTICLE XX.

Les lettres injurieuses, et les lettres dites *d'attrape*, dont les deux Offices sont autorisés par leurs règlements à rembourser le port aux destinataires, pourront être comprises et admises dans les rebuts renvoyés réciproquement, quand bien même ces lettres auraient été ouvertes.

CHAPTER VII.

Accounts of the Reciprocal Transmission of Correspondence.

ARTICLE XXI.

The Post Office of the United Kingdom shall prepare every month separate accounts exhibiting the results of the exchange of correspondence between the respective

CHAPITRE VII.

Comptes de la Transmission Réciproque des Correspondances.

ARTICLE XXI.

Il sera dressé chaque mois à la diligence de l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, des comptes particuliers, résumant les faits de transmission des correspondances

Offices. Such accounts shall be founded upon the receipts of the respective Offices during the month.

The separate accounts shall be immediately incorporated in a general account, which shall exhibit the result of the exchange of correspondence, whether in ordinary or closed mails, during the month.

The separate and general accounts shall be made up according to the forms agreed upon and annexed to the present Articles.

Done in duplicate at Brussels, the sixth day, and at London, the twenty-seventh day, of the month of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

(Signed) W. L. MABERLY.

Approved

(Signed) LONSDALE.

entre les Bureaux d'Echange respectifs. Ces comptes auront pour base et pour justification les accusés de réception des envois effectués de part et d'autre, pendant la période mensuelle.

Les comptes particuliers seront immédiatement récapitulés dans un compte général destiné à présenter les résultats définitifs de la transmission des correspondances, tant à découvert qu'en dépêches closes, effectuée pendant le mois révolu.

Les comptes particuliers et généraux seront conformes aux modèles paraphés qui sont annexés aux présents Articles.

Fait en double original à Bruxelles, le sixième jour, et à Londres, le vingt-septième jour, du mois de Novembre, mil huit cent quarante-quatre.

(Signé) BAREEE.

Approuvé

(Signé) DESCHAMPS.

TABLE No. 1.

List of the English Towns, the Correspondence of which, to and from Belgium, and to and from Countries through Belgium, should be forwarded by Dover.

No.	Towns.	Counties.
1	Ashford	} Kent.
2	Bedenden	
3	Canterbury . . .	
4	Chatham	
5	Cranbrook	
6	Dartford	
7	Deal	
8	Dover	
9	Faversham	
10	Folkestone . . .	
11	Gravesend . . .	
12	Hastings	Sussex.
13	Hythe	} Kent.
14	Maidstone	
15	Margate	
16	New Romney. . .	
17	Queenborough. .	
18	Ramsgate	
19	Rochester	
20	Rye	Sussex.
21	Sandwich	} Kent.
22	Sheerness	
23	Shooters' Hill ..	
24	Sittingbourne ..	
25	St. Leonard's ..	Sussex.
26	Walmer	Kent.

TABLEAU No. 1.

Nomenclature des Villes de l'Angleterre, dont la Correspondance pour la Belgique, et les Pays qui empruntent son territoire, doit être dirigée par Douvres, et réciproquement.

No. d'ordre.	Villes.	Comtés.
1	Ashford	} Kent.
2	Bedenden	
3	Canterbury . . .	
4	Chatham	
5	Cranbrook	
6	Dartford	
7	Deal	
8	Dover (Douvres) ..	
9	Faversham.. ..	
10	Folkestone	
11	Gravesend	
12	Hastings	Sussex.
13	Hythe	} Kent.
14	Maidstone	
15	Margate	
16	New Romney	
17	Queenborough ..	
18	Ramsgate	
19	Rochester	
20	Rye	Sussex.
21	Sandwich	} Kent.
22	Sheerness	
23	Shooters' Hill ..	
24	Sittingbourne ..	
25	St. Leonard's ..	Sussex.
26	Walmer	Kent.

TABLE No. 2.

List of British Colonies and Possessions in which Great Britain maintains Post Offices, with the rates of Postage on letters to and from Belgium, and to and from Countries in transit through Belgium, the payment of which is optional.

Names of the Colonies and Possessions.	Rates per single Letter.	Ports of Departure and Arrival.	Days on which Mails are made up in London.	OBSERVATIONS.
WEST INDIES.	<i>s. d.</i>			
Antigua	1 8	Southampton.	2nd and 17th of each month. (1)	(1) When the 2nd falls on a Sunday, the mail is made up on the previous evening. When the 17th falls on a Sunday, the mail is made up on the following morning.
Barbadoes				
Cariacou				
Demerara				
Dominica				
Essequibo				
Grenada				
Kingston, Port and Town of (Jamaica)				
Montserrat				
Nevis				
St. Lucia	1 10	Southampton.	2nd of each month. (1)	(2) Except during the months of December, January, February, and March, during which months the mails are despatched on the 3rd only. When the 3rd or 18th falls on a Sunday, the mail is made up in London on the following evening.
St. Kitts				
St. Vincent	1 8	Southampton.	Every Thursday.	(3) That is, the 3rd morning of each month, and the Thursday nearest to the 15th of each month, either before or after the 15th.
Tobago				
Tortola	1 8	Southampton.	Every 15 days. (3)	When the 3rd falls on a Sunday, the mail is made up on the previous evening.
Trinidad				
Berbice	1 10	Southampton.	3rd of each month.	
Jamaica (Port & Town of Kingston excepted)				
BAHAMAS.. ..	1 8	Southampton.	2nd of each month. (1)	
NORTH AMERICA.				
Canada	1 10	Liverpool.	3rd and 18th of each month. (2)	
New Brunswick ..				
Nova Scotia (Port and Town of Halifax excepted)				
Prince Edward's Island				
Bermuda	1 8	Liverpool.	Ditto.	
Newfoundland ..				
Halifax (Port & Town of Nova Scotia)				
MEDITERRANEAN.				
Gibraltar	1 8	Southampton.	Every 15 days. (3)	
Malta				
IONIAN ISLANDS ..	1 8	Southampton.	3rd of each month.	
Hong Kong (China)..				

Désignation des Colonies et Possessions.	Taxe par Lettre simple.	Ports de l'Angleterre d'où partent et où arrivent les paquebots.	Epoques des Expéditions de Londres.	OBSERVATIONS.
INDES OCCIDENTALES.	<i>s. d.</i>			
Antigua	1 8	Southampton.	Les 2 et 17 de chaque mois. (1)	(1) Lorsque le 2 tombe au Dimanche, les expéditions ont lieu la veille au soir. Lorsque le 17 tombe au Dimanche les expéditions ont lieu le jour suivant au matin.
La Barbade				
Cariacou				
Démérary				
La Dominique. ..				
Essequibo				
La Grenade				
Le Port et la Ville de Kingston (Jamaïque)				
Montserrat				
Nevis				
St. Lucie	1 10	Southampton.	Le 2 de chaque mois. (1)	(2) Excepté pendant les mois de Décembre, Janvier, Février, et Mars, durant les- quels les expéditions n'ont lieu que le 3 de chaque mois. Lorsque le 3 ou le 18 tombe au Dimanche les expéditions ont lieu de Londres le jour suivant au soir.
St. Christophe ou St. Kitts.				
St. Vincent				
Tobago				
Tortola				
La Trinité				
Berbice				
La Jamaïque (le Port et la Ville de King- ston excepté).				
BAHAMAS				
AMERIQUE DU NORD.				
Le Canada	1 10	Liverpool.	Les 3 et 18 de chaque mois. (2)	(3) C'est-à-dire le 3e jour au matin de chaque mois, et le Jeudi le plus voisin du 15 de chaque mois, soit avant soit après le 15. Lo raque le 3 tombe au Di- manche l'expédition a lieu le Samedi soir.
Nouveau Brunswick ..				
Nouvelle Ecosse (à l'ex- ception du Port et de la Ville de Hali- fax).				
Ile du Prince Edouard				
Les Bermudes				
Terre Neuve				
Halifax (le Port et la Ville de Nouvelle Ecosse).				
MÉDITERRANÉE.				
Gibraltar	1 8	Southampton.	Tous les Jeudis. Tous les 15 jours. (3)	
Malte				
ILES IONIENNES ..				
Hong Kong (Chine) .				

TABLE No. 3.

List of British Colonies and Possessions in which Great Britain does not maintain Post Offices, and also of Foreign Countries, the correspondence for which originating in Belgium, or in the States of the Continent passing through Belgium, and forwarded through Great Britain, must be pre-paid, with the rates of Postage for which the Office of Belgium is to account to that of Great Britain.

British Colonies and Foreign Countries.	Rates per single Letter.	Routes, Ports of Departure and Arrival.	Days on which Mails are made up in London.	OBSERVATIONS.
	<i>s. d.</i>			
East Indies . . .	2 6 (1)	{ <i>viâ</i> Marseilles, Suez & Bombay. }	7th of each month. (2)	(1) This rate of 2s. 6d. consists of a British charge of 2s. 1d., according to British progression, and a French charge of 5d., to which the French progression is applicable.
Ceylon . . .				
Mauritius . . .	1 8	{ <i>viâ</i> Southampton, Suez & Bombay. }	3rd of each month. (3)	(2) When the 7th falls on a Sunday, the mail is made up in London on the following day.
Australia . . .				
New Zealand . .	2 2	Southampton.	ditto.	(3) When the 3rd falls on a Sunday, the mail is made up in London on the previous evening.
Van Diemen's Land				
Egypt and Syria .	2 2	ditto.	Every 15 days. (4)	(4) See Note 3, Table 2.
Greece . . .	2 2	ditto.	Every Thursday.	
Spain . . .	2 10	ditto.	1st Tuesday in each month.	(5) When the 2nd falls on a Sunday, the mail is made up in London on the previous evening.
Portugal . . .	2 3			
Azores . . .	2 4	Falmouth.	2nd of each month. (5)	When the 17th falls on a Sunday, the mail is made up in London on the following morning.
Canary Islands . .	3 3			
Brazils . . .	3 1	Southampton.	2nd and 17th of each month. (5)	(6) Except during the months of December, January, February, and March, when the mails are despatched only on the 3rd.
Buenos Ayres . .	1 8			
Monte Video . .	2 9	ditto.	As opportunities offer.	When the 3rd or 18th falls on a Sunday, the mail is made up in London on the following day.
Venezuela . . .				
Honduras . . .	2 4	ditto.	3rd and 18th of each month. (6)	
Panama . . .	2 9			
Chili and Peru . .	2 9	Private Ships.		
Mexico . . .	1 11			
New Granada . .	1 4			
Madeira . . .				
Cuba . . .	1 8	Liverpool.		
Guadaloupe . .				
Martinique . .	1 8			
Hayti . . .				
Porto Rico . .	1 4			
St. Croix . . .				
St. Eustatius . .	1 4			
St. Martin . .				
St. Thomas . .	1 4			
United States of America				
Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Australia, New Zealand, Van Die- men's Land, or any other British Colony, or Foreign Country, when conveyed to or from England by Private Ship.	1 4			

TABLEAU No. 3.

Nomenclature des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises où l'Office Britannique n'entretient pas de Bureaux de Poste, ainsi que des Pays Etrangers, pour lesquels la correspondance originaire de Belgique, ou des Etats du Continent aux quels elle sert d'intermédiaire, transportée en transit par la Grande Bretagne, doit être affranchie avec indication du Port à bonifier par l'Office de Belgique à l'Office Britannique, pour les correspondances originaires ou à destination des Colonies ou Possessions Britanniques, ou des autres Pays Etrangers mentionnés ci-dessus.

Colonies Anglaises et Pays Etrangers.	Taxe par Lettre simple.	Routes, Ports de Départ et d'Arrivée.	Epoque des Expéditions de Londres.	OBSERVATIONS.
	s. d.			
Indes Orientales ..	2 6 (1)	{ <i>viâ</i> Marseille, Suez & Bombay. }	Le 7 de chaque mois. (2)	(1) Cette taxe de 2s. 6d. se compose d'un port Anglais de 2s. 1d., suivant la progression Britannique, et d'une taxe de 5d. soumise à la progression Française.
Ceylon				
Mauritius	1 8	{ <i>viâ</i> Southampton, Suez & Bombay. }	Le 3 de chaque mois. (3)	
Australie				
Nouvelle Zélande ..				
Van Diemen's Land	2 2	Southampton.	idem.	(2) Quand le 7 tombe au Dimanche, l'expédition a lieu de Londres le jour suivant.
Egypte et Syrie ..	2 2	ditto.	Tous les 15 jours. (4)	(3) Lorsque le 3 tombe au Dimanche, l'expédition a lieu de Londres la veille au soir.
Grèce	2 10	ditto.	Tous les Jedis.	
Espagne	2 3			
Portugal	2 4	Falmouth.	Le 1 ^{er} Mardi de chaque mois.	(4) Voir la Note 3 du Tableau No. 2.
Les Açores . ..				
Les Canaries ..	3 3			
Le Brésil	3 1			
Buenos Ayres ..				
Monte Video ..	1 8	Southampton.	Le 2 de chaque mois. (5)	(5) Lorsque le 2 tombe au Dimanche, l'expédition a lieu de Londres la veille au soir.
Venezuela				
Honduras				
Panama	2 9			
Chili et le Pérou ..	2 4			
Le Mexique. ..	2 9			
La Nouvelle Grenade	2 4	ditto.	Les 2 et 17 de chaque mois. (5)	Lorsque le 17 tombe au Dimanche, l'expédition a lieu de Londres le jour suivant au matin.
Madère				
Cuba				
Guadeloupe . ..				
Martinique. . .				
Hayti				
Porto Rico . ..				
Ste. Croix . . .	1 11	Liverpool.	Les 3 et 18 de chaque mois. (6)	(6) Excepté durant les mois de Décembre, Janvier, Février, et Mars, pendant lesquels les départs n'ont lieu que le 3 de chaque mois.
St. Eustache ..				
St. Martin				
St. Thomas				
Etats Unis d'Amérique	1 8			
Cap de Bonne Espé- rance, Ste. Hélène, Sierra Leone, Austr- lie, Nouvelle Zélande, Van Diemen's Land, ou toute autre Colonie Britannique, ou Pays Etranger, lorsque l'ex- pédition se fait de ou pour l'Angleterre par des Navires Parti- culiers.	1 4			

LETTER BILL

For the Correspondence between Great Britain and Belgium.

Mail from _____ to _____ 184

You will find herewith the following Articles, the receipt of which you are requested to acknowledge, viz. :—

	Statement by the British Office.			Verification by the Belgian Office.		
	Ounces.			Ounces.		
§ I.—Unpaid Letters, &c., to be placed to the Credit of the British Office.						
1st. Unpaid Letters from the United Kingdom for Belgium, at 1s. 4d. per ounce						
2nd. Unpaid Letters from British Colonies and Possessions, and from other Foreign Countries beyond sea, for Belgium, and for States of the Continent in transit through Belgium	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3rd. Newspapers from British Colonies and Possessions, and from other Foreign Countries beyond sea, for Belgium, and for States of the Continent in transit through Belgium, at 1d. each Newspaper						
4th. Returned and Missent Letters received from Belgium, at 1 fr. 60 c. per 30 grammes	Ounces.			Ounces.		
5th. Returned and Missent Letters received from Countries beyond sea, in transit through Belgium, at 3 fr. 60 c. per 30 grammes						
6th. Re-directed Letters for persons who have changed their residence, charged Newspapers, &c.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
§ II.—Paid Letters, &c., to be placed to the Credit of the Belgian Office.	Ounces.			Ounces.		
7th. Paid Letters from the United Kingdom, and from British Colonies and Possessions, for Belgium, at 1 fr. 60c. per 30 grammes						
8th. Paid Letters from the United Kingdom for Countries beyond sea, in transit through Belgium, at 3 fr. 60 c. per 30 grammes						
9th. Paid Newspapers from the United Kingdom for Countries beyond sea, in transit through Belgium, at 10 cents. each Newspaper	Francs.	Cents.		Francs.	Cents.	
Closed Mails from the British Office in transit through Belgium.						
DESTINATION.	Weight of Letters in Ounces.		Number of Newspapers.			

FEUILLE D'AVIS

Pour la Correspondance entre la Grande Bretagne et la Belgique.

Dépêche du Bureau d
pour celui d

Départ de

184 .

Vous trouverez ci-joint les Articles suivans dont vous êtes prié d'accuser réception, savoir :—

<p>§ I.—<i>Lettres non-affranchies, &c., dont le montant doit être porté au Crédit de l'Office Britannique.</i></p>	Compte de l'Office Britannique.			Vérification en Belgique.		
	Onces.			Onces.		
1°. Lettres non-affranchies du Royaume Uni pour la Belgique, à 1s. 4d. l'onc.						
2°. Lettres non-affranchies des Colonies et Possessions Britanniques, et d'autres Pays d'outre-mer pour la Belgique, et pour les autres Etats du Continent en transit par la Belgique	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3°. Journaux des Colonies Britanniques, &c., pour la Belgique, et pour les autres Etats du Continent en transit par la Belgique, à 1d. la feuille						
4°. Lettres renvoyées en déboursés originaires de Belgique, à 1 fr. 60c. les 30 grammes.	Onces.			Onces.		
5°. Lettres renvoyées en déboursés originaires des Pays d'outre mer en transit par la Belgique, à 3 fr. 60c. les 30 grammes						
6°. Lettres adressées à des personnes ayant changé de résidence, Journaux taxés et déboursés divers.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
§ II.— <i>Lettres affranchies, &c., dont le montant doit être porté au Crédit de l'Office de Belgique.</i>	Onces.			Onces.		
7°. Lettres affranchies du Royaume Uni et des Colonies et Possessions Britanniques pour la Belgique, à 1 fr. 60c. les 30 grammes						
8°. Lettres affranchies du Royaume Uni pour les Pays d'outre-mer en transit par la Belgique, à 3 fr. 60 c. les 30 grammes						
9°. Journaux affranchis du Royaume Uni pour les Pays d'outre-mer en transit par la Belgique, à 10 cent. la feuille	Francs.	Cents.		Francs.	Cents.	
<p><i>Paquets clos de l'Office Britannique en transit par la Belgique.</i></p>						
DESTINATION.	Poids des Lettres en Onces.		Nombre de Journaux.			

§. III.— <i>Letters, Newspapers, &c., which form no Account between the two Offices.</i>	NUMBER.
10th. Letters from various States of the Continent for the United Kingdom, paid to the point of egress from Belgium	
11th. Newspapers, Periodical Works, &c., from Belgium for the United Kingdom	
12th. Newspapers from various States of the Continent for the United Kingdom	

Registered Letters affixed to the Bill, and included in the foregoing Articles.

No.	Whence sent.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Weight in Grammes.

C O N V E N T I O N

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE KING OF THE FRENCH,

FOR

THE SUPPRESSION

OF THE

TRAFFIC IN SLAVES.

Signed at London, May 29, 1845.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1845.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

C O N V E N T I O N

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE KING OF THE FRENCH,

FOR THE

SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN SLAVES.

Signed at London, May 29, 1845.

[Ratifications exchanged at London, June 7, 1845.]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, considering that the Conventions of the 30th of November, 1831, and the 22nd March, 1833, have effected their object in preventing the use of the English and French flags in carrying on the Slave Trade, but that this odious traffic still exists, and that the said Conventions are insufficient to ensure its complete suppression,—His Majesty the King of the French, having expressed his desire to adopt more effectual measures for the suppression of the Slave Trade, than those contemplated in the said Conventions; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland being anxious to co-operate for the attainment of this object; they have agreed to conclude a new Convention, which, as between the two High Contracting Parties, shall be substituted in the place of the above-mentioned Conventions of 1831 and 1833; and for that purpose they have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Gordon, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlick, Tarvis and Kellie, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And the Right Honourable Stephen Lushington, a member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Judge of her High Court of Admiralty;

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, considérant que les Conventions du 30 Novembre, 1831, et du 22 Mars, 1833, ont atteint leur but en prévenant la Traite des Noirs sous les pavillons Anglais et Français, mais que ce trafic odieux subsiste encore, et que les dites Conventions sont insuffisantes pour en assurer la suppression complète; Sa Majesté le Roi des Français ayant témoigné le désir d'adopter pour la suppression de la Traite, des mesures plus efficaces que celles qui sont prévues par ces Conventions; et Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande ayant à cœur de concourir à ce dessein; elles ont résolu de conclure une nouvelle Convention, qui sera substituée entre les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, au lieu et place des dites Conventions de 1831 et 1833; et à cet effet elles ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très Honorable George, Comte d'Aberdeen, Vicomte Gordon, Vicomte Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlick, Tarvis, et Kellie, Pair du Royaume Uni, Conseiller de Sa Majesté en son Conseil Privé, Chevalier du Très Ancien et Très Noble Ordre du Chardon, et Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté ayant le Département des Affaires Etrangères;

Et le Très Honorable Stephen Lushington, Conseiller de Sa Majesté en son Conseil Privé, et Juge de sa Haute Cour d'Amirauté;

And His Majesty the King of the French,

The Sieur Louis de Beauport, Count of Sainte Aulaire, a Peer of France, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, his Ambassador to Her Britannic Majesty ;

And the Sieur Charles Léonce Achille Victor, Duke of Broglie, a Peer of France, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Vice-President of the Chamber of Peers :—

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :

ARTICLE I.

In order that the flags of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Majesty the King of the French, may not, contrary to the law of nations and the laws in force in the two countries, be usurped, to cover the Slave Trade, and in order to provide for the more effectual suppression of that traffic, His Majesty the King of the French engages, as soon as may be practicable, to station on the West Coast of Africa, from Cape Verd to 16° 30' south latitude, a naval force of at least twenty-six cruizers, consisting of sailing and steam-vessels ; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages, as soon as may be practicable, to station on the same part of the West Coast of Africa a naval force of not less than twenty-six cruizers, consisting of sailing vessels and steam-vessels ; and on the East Coast of Africa such number of cruizers as Her Majesty shall judge sufficient for the prevention of the Trade on that coast : which cruizers shall be employed for the purposes above mentioned, in conformity with the following stipulations.

ARTICLE II.

The said British and French naval forces shall act in concert for the suppression of the Slave Trade. It will be their duty to watch strictly every part of the West Coast of Africa within the limits described in Article

Et Sa Majesté le Roi des Français,

Le Sieur Louis de Beauport, Comte de Sainte Aulaire, Pair de France, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre Royal de la Légion d'Honneur, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de Léopold de Belgique, son Ambassadeur près Sa Majesté Britannique ;

Et le Sieur Charles Léonce Achille Victor, Duc de Broglie, Pair de France, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre Royal de la Légion d'Honneur, Vice-Président de la Chambre des Pairs :—

Lesquels, après s'être communiqués leur pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et conclu les Articles suivans :

ARTICLE I.

Afin que le pavillon de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et celui de Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, ne puissent être usurpés, contrairement au droit des gens et aux lois en vigueur dans les deux pays pour couvrir la Traite des Noirs, et afin de pourvoir plus efficacement à la suppression de ce trafic, Sa Majesté le Roi des Français s'engage à établir, dans le plus court délai possible, sur la Côte Occidentale de l'Afrique, depuis le Cap Verd jusqu'au 16° 30' de latitude méridionale, une force navale composée au moins de vingt-six croiseurs, tant à voile qu'à vapeur ; et Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande s'engage à établir, dans le plus court délai possible, sur la même partie de la Côte Occidentale de l'Afrique, une force navale composée au moins de vingt-six croiseurs, tant à voile qu'à vapeur ; et sur la Côte Orientale de l'Afrique, le nombre de croiseurs que Sa dite Majesté jugera suffisant pour la suppression de la Traite sur cette côte : lesquels croiseurs seront employés dans le but ci-dessus indiqué, conformément aux dispositions suivantes.

ARTICLE II.

Les dites forces navales Anglaises et Françaises agiront de concert pour la suppression de la Traite des Noirs. Elles établiront une surveillance exacte sur tous les points de la partie de la Côte Occidentale d'Afrique où se fait

I, where the Slave Trade is carried on. For this purpose they shall exercise fully and completely all the powers vested in the Crowns of Great Britain and France for the suppression of the Slave Trade, subject only to the modifications hereinafter mentioned as to British and French ships.

la Traite des Noirs, dans les limites désignées par l'Article I. Elles exerceront à cet effet pleinement et complètement tous les pouvoirs dont la Couronne de la Grande Bretagne et celle de France sont en possession pour la suppression de la Traite des Noirs, sauf les modifications qui vont être ci-après indiquées en ce qui concerne les navires Anglais et Français.

ARTICLE III.

The officers of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Majesty the King of the French, having respectively the command of the squadrons of Great Britain and France, to be employed in carrying out this Convention, shall concert together as to the best means of watching strictly the parts of the African coast before described, by selecting and defining the stations, and committing the care thereof to English and French cruizers, jointly or separately, as may be deemed most expedient; provided always that in case of a station being specially committed to the charge of cruizers of either nation, the cruizers of the other nation may at any time enter the same for the purpose of exercising the rights respectively belonging to them for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

ARTICLE III.

Les officiers au service de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et les officiers au service de Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, qui seront respectivement chargés du commandement des escadres Anglaises et Françaises destinées à assurer l'exécution de la présente Convention, se concerteront sur les meilleurs moyens de surveiller exactement les points de la Côte d'Afrique ci-dessus indiquée, en choisissant et en désignant les lieux de station, et en confiant ces postes aux croiseurs des deux nations, agissant ensemble ou séparément, selon qu'il sera jugé convenable; de telle sorte, néanmoins, que dans le cas où l'un de ces postes serait spécialement confié aux croiseurs de l'une des deux nations, les croiseurs de l'autre nation puissent en tout temps y venir exercer les droits qui leur appartiennent pour la suppression de la Traite des Noirs.

ARTICLE IV.

Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade shall be negotiated with the native Princes or Chiefs on the above-mentioned part of the West Coast of Africa, wherever it may seem necessary to the commanders of the English and French squadrons respectively.

Such treaties shall be negotiated by the commanders themselves, or by officers specially instructed by them to that effect.

ARTICLE IV.

Des traités pour la suppression de la Traite des Noirs seront négociés avec les Princes ou Chefs indigènes de la partie de la Côte Occidentale d'Afrique ci-dessus désignée, selon qu'il paraîtra nécessaire aux commandans des escadres Anglaises et Françaises.

Ces traités seront négociés ou par les commandans eux-mêmes, ou par des officiers auxquels ils donneront à cet effet des instructions.

ARTICLE V.

The object of the aforesaid treaties shall be confined to the suppression of the Slave Trade.

If such treaty be concluded by a

ARTICLE V.

Les traités ci-dessus mentionnés n'auront d'autre objet que la suppression de la Traite des Noirs. Si l'un de ces traités vient à être conclu par

British officer, power shall be expressly reserved to His Majesty the King of the French to become a party to such treaty; and if by a French officer, the like power shall be reserved to Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Whenever Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the King of the French shall both become parties to such a treaty, the expence which may have been incurred in effecting the same, whether for presents or other similar expenses, shall be borne equally by both nations.

un officier de la Marine Britannique, la faculté d'y accéder sera expressément réservée à Sa Majesté le Roi des Français. La même faculté sera réservée à Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, dans tous les traités qui pourraient être conclus par un officier de la Marine Française. Dans le cas où Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et Sa Majesté le Roi des Français deviendraient tous deux Parties Contractantes à de tels traités, les frais qui auraient pu être faits pour leur conclusion, soit en cadeaux ou autres dépenses semblables, seront supportés également par les deux nations.

ARTICLE VI.

Whenever it shall be necessary to employ force, conformably to the law of nations, in order to compel the due execution of any treaty made in pursuance of the present Convention, no such force shall be resorted to, either by land or sea, without the consent of the commanders both of the British and of the French squadrons.

And if it should be deemed necessary for the attainment of the objects of this Convention, that posts should be occupied on that part of the coast of Africa before described, this shall be done only with the consent of the two High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE VI.

Dans le cas où il deviendrait nécessaire, conformément aux règles du droit des gens, de faire usage de la force pour assurer l'observation de traités conclus en conséquence de la présente Convention, on ne pourra y avoir recours, soit par terre soit par mer, que du commun consentement des officiers commandant les escadres Anglaises et Françaises.

Et s'il était jugé nécessaire pour atteindre le but de la présente Convention, d'occuper quelques points de la côte d'Afrique ci-dessus indiquée, cette occupation ne pourrait avoir lieu que du commun consentement des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes.

ARTICLE VII.

As soon as the squadron to be sent by His Majesty the King of the French to the coast of Africa shall be ready to commence operations on the coast of Africa, His Majesty the King of the French shall cause notification thereof to be made to Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and the two High Contracting Parties shall, by a joint declaration, make known that the measures to be adopted in virtue of this Convention are about to be carried into execution; and the aforesaid declaration shall be published wherever it may be deemed necessary.

Within three months after the date of the said declaration, the warrants that

ARTICLE VII.

Dès l'instant où l'escadre que Sa Majesté le Roi des Français doit envoyer à la côte d'Afrique sera prête à commencer ses opérations sur la dite côte, Sa Majesté le Roi des Français le notifiera à Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande; et les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes feront connaître par une déclaration commune, que les mesures stipulées dans la présente Convention sont sur le point d'entrer en cours d'exécution; et la dite déclaration sera publiée partout où besoin sera.

Dans les trois mois qui suivront la publication de la dite déclaration, les

have been issued in pursuance of the Conventions of 1831 and 1833, to the cruizers of the two nations, for the mutual exercise of the right of search, shall be respectfully delivered up.

mandats délivrés aux croiseurs des deux nations en vertu des Conventions de 1831 et 1833, pour l'exercice du droit de visite réciproque, seront respectivement restitués.

ARTICLE VIII.

Whereas experience has shown that the Traffic in Slaves in those parts of the world where it is habitually carried on, is often accompanied by acts of piracy, dangerous to the tranquillity of the seas and to the safety of all flags; and considering at the same time, that if the flag carried by a vessel be *prima facie* evidence of the national character of such vessel, this presumption cannot be considered as sufficient to forbid in all cases the proceeding to the verification thereof,—since otherwise all flags might be exposed to abuse, by their serving to cover piracy, the Slave Trade, or any other illegal traffic; it is agreed, in order to prevent any difficulty in the execution of the present Convention, that instructions, founded on the law of nations and on the constant usage of maritime Powers, shall be addressed to the commanding officers of the British and French squadrons and stations on the coast of Africa. The two Governments have accordingly communicated to each other their respective instructions, which are annexed to this Convention.

ARTICLE VIII.

Attendu que l'expérience a fait voir que la Traite des Noirs dans les parages où elle est habituellement exercée, est souvent accompagnée de faits de piraterie, dangereux pour la tranquillité des mers et la sécurité de tous les pavillons; considérant, en même temps, que si le pavillon porté par un navire est *prima facie* le signe de la nationalité de ce navire, cette présomption ne saurait être considérée comme suffisante pour interdire, dans tous les cas, de procéder à sa vérification,—puisque, s'il en était autrement, tous les pavillons pourraient être exposés à des abus en servant à couvrir la piraterie, la Traite des Noirs, ou tout autre commerce illicite; afin de prévenir toute difficulté dans l'exercice de la présente Convention, il est convenu que des instructions fondées sur les principes du droit des gens, et sur la pratique constante des nations maritimes, seront adressées aux commandans des escadres et stations Anglaises et Françaises sur la côte d'Afrique.

En conséquence les deux Gouvernemens se sont communiqués leurs instructions respectives, dont le texte se trouve annexé à la présente Convention.

ARTICLE IX.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, mutually engage to continue the prohibition for ever of all Slave Trade in the colonies which they now possess or may hereafter possess; and also to prevent, as far as the laws of each country shall permit, their respective subjects from being engaged, directly or indirectly, in this traffic.

ARTICLE IX.

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, s'engagent réciproquement à continuer d'interdire, tant à présent qu'à l'avenir, toute Traite des Noirs dans les colonies qu'elles possèdent ou pourront posséder par la suite; et à empêcher, autant que les lois de chaque pays le permettront, leurs sujets respectifs de prendre dans ce commerce une part directe ou indirecte.

ARTICLE X.

Three months after the declaration mentioned in Article VII, the present Convention shall come into execution.

ARTICLE X.

Trois mois après la déclaration mentionnée en l'Article VII, la présente Convention entrera en cours d'exécution.

The duration of it is fixed at ten years. The previous Conventions shall be suspended. In the course of the fifth year the two High Contracting Parties will concert together anew, and will decide according to circumstances, whether it is fitting either to put again in force the whole or part of the said Conventions, or to modify or to abrogate the whole or part of the present Convention. At the end of the tenth year, unless the previous Conventions shall have been put again in force, they shall be considered as definitively abrogated. And the High Contracting Parties further engage to continue to concert together for ensuring the suppression of the Slave Trade by all the means which may appear to them most useful and most efficacious, until the time when this traffic shall be completely abolished.

tion. La durée en est fixée à dix ans. Les Conventions antérieures seront suspendues. Dans le cours de la cinquième année les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes se concerteront de nouveau, et décideront, selon les circonstances, s'il convient, soit de remettre en vigueur tout ou partie des dites Conventions, soit de modifier ou d'abroger tout ou partie de la Convention actuelle. A la fin de la dixième année, si les Conventions antérieures n'ont pas été remises en vigueur, elles seront considérées comme définitivement abrogées. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent en outre à continuer de s'entendre pour assurer la suppression de la Traite des Noirs, par tous les moyens qui leur paraîtront les plus utiles et les plus efficaces jusqu'au moment où ce trafic aura été complètement aboli.

ARTICLE XI.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of ten days from this date, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.
(L.S.) STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.
(L.S.) STE. AULAIRE.
(L.S.) V. BROGLIE.

ARTICLE XI.

La Convention sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Londres à l'expiration de dix jours à compter de ce jour, ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signée, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Londres, le vingt-neuf Mai, mil huit cent quarante-cinq.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.
(L.S.) STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.
(L.S.) STE. AULAIRE.
(L.S.) V. BROGLIE.

ANNEX referred to in Article VIII of the Convention between Great Britain and France for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade, signed at London the 29th day of May, 1845.

Instructions for the Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the West Coast of Africa, with respect to the Convention with France, signed at London on the 29th day of May, 1845.

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

WE transmit to you herewith a copy of a Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French, dated the 29th day of May, 1845, by which it is stipulated, that the Contracting Parties shall each maintain on the west

coast of Africa a naval force of not less than twenty-six vessels, to be employed for the prevention of the Slave Trade, by closely watching all the parts of the West Coast where the Slave Trade is carried on, from Cape de Verd to $16^{\circ} 30'$ south latitude, and by exercising all the powers vested in the Crowns of France and Great Britain for such purpose: and we desire that you will take every opportunity and use your utmost efforts to effect the objects of this Convention.

You are to take the earliest opportunity of putting yourself in communication with the senior officer of the French squadron, for the purpose of co-operating with him in the execution of this Convention, and of concerting with him as to the best means of closely watching the parts of the African coast before described, by selecting and defining the stations to be established, and by taking the charge thereof either conjointly with the French cruisers, or separately with the force under your command, or by leaving the same to the French naval force, as may be deemed most expedient.

You will understand, however, that in the case of a station being specially committed to the charge of cruisers of either nation, the cruisers of the other nation may at any time enter the same for the purpose of exercising the rights respectively belonging to them for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

You will, in concert with the commander of the French squadron, determine with what Native Princes and Chiefs it may be necessary to negotiate treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade. And you are authorized to negotiate such treaties, either personally or by an officer specially instructed for such purpose; such treaties to be framed in accordance with the Draft of Engagement forming Appendix to Section VII of the Instructions issued on the 12th of June, 1844, to Her Majesty's Naval Officers employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Whenever it may be necessary to employ force to compel the due execution of any treaty contracted with any Native Chief in virtue of this Convention, and to which both Her Majesty and the King of the French are parties, you will concert with the commander of the French squadron as to the employment of force for such purpose, and arrange, in concert with him, to act conjointly with the French force, or separately, as may be deemed most advisable; but with respect to these conjoint treaties, you will not employ force without the consent of the commander of the French squadron.

It will be the duty of yourself and of the commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships under your orders, upon all occasions to communicate to the officers of the French squadron any information which may be of service in detecting the frauds of the Slave Traders, and especially to give notice of any vessel supposed to belong to France, and suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, which may be met with or heard of in the course of a cruise; and you will give directions to the officers under your orders to pay strict attention to this duty.

With respect to the visit, search, and detention of vessels belonging to nations between whom and Great Britain there are existing Treaties relating thereto and for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and also with respect to vessels not entitled to claim the flag of any nation, you will be guided by the Instructions founded upon the Statute passed in the second and third year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter 73, and upon the Treaties in force with foreign States, and the Acts of Parliament made in furtherance thereof, which have been delivered to you for your government; the present Instructions in no respect interfering therewith.

You are not to capture, visit, or in any way interfere with vessels of France; and you will give strict instructions to the commanding officers of cruisers under your orders to abstain therefrom. At the same time you will remember that the King of the French is far from claiming that the flag of France should give immunity to those who have no right to bear it; and that Great Britain will not allow vessels of other nations to escape visit and examination by merely hoisting a French flag, or the flag of any other nation with which Great Britain has not, by existing Treaty, the right of search. Accordingly, when from intelligence which the officer commanding Her Majesty's cruiser may have received, or from the manœuvres of the vessel, or other sufficient cause, he may have reason to believe that the vessel does not belong to the nation indicated by her colours, he is, if the state of the weather will admit of it, to go a-head of the suspected

vessel, after communicating his intention by hailing, and to drop a boat on board of her to ascertain her nationality, without causing her detention, in the event of her really proving to be a vessel of the nation the colours of which she has displayed, and, therefore, one which he is not authorised to search; but should the strength of the wind, or other circumstance, render such mode of visiting the stranger impracticable, he is to require the suspected vessel to be brought to, in order that her nationality may be ascertained; and he will be justified in enforcing it, if necessary:—understanding always, that he is not to resort to any coercive measure until every other shall have failed; and the officer who boards the stranger is to be instructed merely in the first instance to satisfy himself by the vessel's papers, or other proof, of her nationality; and if she prove really to be a vessel of the nation designated by her colours, and one which he is not authorised to search, he is to lose no time in quitting her, offering to note on the papers of the vessel the cause of his having suspected her nationality, as well as the number of minutes the vessel was detained (if detained at all) for the object in question; such notation to be signed by the boarding officer, specifying his rank and the name of Her Majesty's cruiser; and whether the commander of the visited vessel consents to such notation on the vessel's papers or not (and it is not to be done without his consent), all the said particulars are to be immediately inserted in the log-book of Her Majesty's cruiser; and a full and complete statement of the circumstances is to be sent, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, by the first opportunity, direct to England; and also a similar statement to you as senior officer on the station, to be forwarded by you to our Secretary, accompanied by any remarks you may have reason to make thereon.

The commanding officers of Her Majesty's vessels must bear in mind that the duty of executing the instruction immediately preceding, must be discharged with great care and circumspection. For if any injury be occasioned by examination without sufficient cause, or by the examination being improperly conducted, compensation must be made to the party aggrieved; and the officer who may cause an examination to be made without sufficient cause, or who may conduct it improperly, will incur the displeasure of Her Majesty's Government.

Of course in cases when the suspicion of the commander turns out to be well founded, and the vessel boarded proves, notwithstanding her colours, not to belong to the nation designated by those colours, the commander of Her Majesty's cruiser will deal with her as he would have been authorized and required to do had she not hoisted a false flag.

Given under our hands, &c.

ANNEXE mentionnée dans l'Article VIII de la Convention entre la France et la Grande Bretagne pour la Suppression de la Traite des Noirs, signée à Londres le 29 Mai, 1845.

Monsieur le Commandant,

UNE Convention conclue le 29 Mai, 1845, entre Sa Majesté le Roi des Français et Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande Bretagne, et dont vous trouverez ici copie, règle sur de nouvelles bases la surveillance et la répression que les deux pays se sont engagés à exercer de concert, sur la Traite des Esclaves. Toujours d'accord sur le but à poursuivre, et fermement résolus à obtenir, par les voies les plus promptes, l'extinction de ce trafic criminel, les deux Gouvernemens ont reconnu la nécessité d'y appliquer des combinaisons entièrement distinctes de celles que consacraient les Traités de 1831 et de 1833.

La station d'Afrique aura à prendre à l'exécution de ce nouveau Traité la part la plus active et la plus importante. Vous devez donc vous pénétrer de l'esprit de cet acte et du sens de chacune de ses dispositions. Vous n'oublierez jamais que la principale de vos obligations, comme commandant de cette division, est de faire produire à cette Convention tous les résultats que les deux Puissances Contractantes sont en droit d'en attendre.

La base de ces arrangemens, le principe de l'œuvre à poursuivre en commun, de la part de la France et de l'Angleterre, c'est un accord complet et

soutenu entre la station Française et celle de la Grande Bretagne. Dès votre arrivée à la côte d'Afrique, vous vous mettrez immédiatement en rapport avec l'officier commandant les forces Anglaises, afin d'établir, dès le début, le concert qui devra présider à l'ensemble et aux détails de vos opérations. Vous examinerez en commun, pour l'ordre du service à établir, les points de la côte qui sont des foyers de Traite déjà connus, et qui doivent être serrés de près par les deux croisières; vous vous entendrez pour connaître subséquemment et faire également surveiller, à mesure qu'il y aura lieu, les localités où la Traite se transporterait, et vous ferez en conséquence la distribution des croiseurs placés sous vos ordres sur toutes les parties de côtes où le mode de co-opération devra être appliqué simultanément ou alternativement.

Vous donnerez une attention toute particulière aux moyens à employer pour obtenir l'abandon du Trafic des Esclaves par les Rois ou Chefs des peuplades qui habitent le littoral. Quelques uns ont déjà été amenés à y renoncer; d'autres paraissent disposés à prendre le même parti: le plus grand nombre a encore besoin d'y être déterminé par des négociations et par des promesses de dédommagement. Maintenir les premiers dans l'observation de leurs engagements, réduire autant que possible, par des traités librement consentis, le nombre de ceux qui servent, encore d'auxiliaires ou d'associés aux traitans—tels sont, à cet égard, les résultats que le système de co-opération se propose de réaliser. La communauté d'intentions et d'action dans ce but, est un point essentiel à régler entre les commandans des deux divisions. Je vous recommande donc de vous entendre avec le chef de la division Britannique, afin de déterminer les démarches dont chacun de vous devra se charger pour le succès de cette partie importante de la nouvelle Convention.

L'accord qui se sera établi entre vous deux devra aussi se former, à tous les degrés de la hiérarchie, entre les officiers des deux escadres. Le commandant de la station Anglaise recevra à cet égard la même recommandation, qui, de part et d'autre, sera applicable non seulement aux cas de co-opération explicitement stipulés par le Traité, mais aussi à toutes les circonstances qui comporteront entre les bâtimens, les états-majors, et les équipages des deux divisions, l'échange de bons procédés et la réciprocité du concours moral et matériel. Le devoir de chacun à bord des croiseurs des deux nations sera donc, tout en maintenant l'indépendance réciproque, de s'entr'aider constamment dans l'exécution des ordres supérieurs, et de se communiquer toutes les informations utiles au succès des dispositions adoptées, en tout ce qui se rattache à la répression du Trafic des Esclaves.

Quant aux navires de commerce et aux croiseurs portant le pavillon des autres nations dont les Gouvernemens ont successivement conclu avec la France des Conventions basées sur le principe du droit de visite, et conformes aux Traités de 1831 et de 1833, il n'y a rien de modifié à l'état des choses réglé par ces actes, et vous aurez à exécuter, pour ce qui les concerne, les instructions générales précédemment émanées de mon Département. Je me borne donc à vous rappeler ici que ces pays sont la Sardaigne, la Toscane, les Deux-Siciles, la Suède, le Danemark, et les Villes Anséatiques. Je dois maintenant fixer votre attention sur l'Article VI de la nouvelle Convention.

Cet Article rappelle un fait bien connu de tous les officiers qui ont été employés, depuis trente ans, à la répression de la Traite des Noirs.

Tous les navires qui se livrent à ce commerce sont pourvus d'armes de guerre, telles que sabres, fusils, pistolets; et quelques uns même ont à bord des petits canons ou des pierriers. Cette précaution leur est indispensable, ne fût-ce que pour maintenir dans l'obéissance, avec quelques hommes d'équipage, plusieurs centaines de Noirs violemment arrachés à leurs familles et à leur sol natal.

Mais il arrive fréquemment que les commandans et les équipages des vaisseaux Négriers font emploi de leurs armes dans un autre but non moins criminel; qu'ils se livrent, soit entre eux, soit à l'égard des habitans de la côte ou des Européens qui la fréquentent, à des actes de déprédation et de brigandage. C'est ce qu'attestent les instructions remises à vos prédécesseurs, et en particulier celles que le Gouverneur du Sénégal a données aux officiers employés à la station d'Afrique, le 15 Juillet, 1841.

C'est également un fait constant, que presque tous les navires Négriers ont à bord des expéditions doubles, des papiers émanés en apparence de plusieurs Gouvernemens différens, des rôles d'équipage faux, qui leur permettent de se

donner, selon l'occurrence, pour appartenir tantôt à une nation, tantôt à une autre.

C'est d'ordinaire à St. Thomas et à l'Ile de Cuba que se fabriquent ces faux papiers de bord, sur lesquels les formules imprimées et les signatures autographes des diverses autorités de chaque nation maritime sont contrefaites plus ou moins habilement.

Vous connaissez les dispositions de la Loi du 12 Avril, 1825, sur la piraterie. Vous savez que cette loi considère comme pirates, non seulement les équipages des navires armés qui se livrent à des actes de déprédation, mais ceux qui naviguent sans papiers de bord, ou avec des papiers qui ne justifient point la régularité de l'expédition, ou enfin avec des commissions émanées de plusieurs Puissances ou Etats différens,—le mot *commission* étant entendu ici non seulement des lettres de marque en temps de guerre, mais des expéditions délivrées aux navires marchands en temps de paix.*

La Loi de 1825 n'a fait en cela que reproduire et consacrer de nouveau les principes reçus, la doctrine qui sert de fondement à notre législation maritime, à l'Ordonnance de 1554, à l'Ordonnance de 1681, admise comme autorité dans toute l'Europe,† à celle de 1718, et au Décret du 2 Prairial, an II.; et ces principes ont toujours été appliqués par nos tribunaux, tant aux navires Français qu'aux navires étrangers, sans avoir donné lieu à aucune réclamation.

Vous savez également, qu'en cas de soupçon de piraterie, le droit des gens, reconnu par toutes les nations civilisées, autorise tout vaisseau de guerre, à quelque Puissance qu'il appartienne, à arrêter le navire suspect, quel que soit le pavillon porté par ce navire, sauf à le conduire devant la juridiction qui doit prononcer sur la validité de la saisie et sur la poursuite du crime.

Toutes les fois donc qu'un navire vous sera signalé comme suspecte d'actes que notre législation qualifie *piraterie*, selon le droit des gens (à la différence de ceux qu'elle assimile simplement à la piraterie, et qui ne sont tels que selon notre droit national), vous êtes autorisé à arrêter le navire, à vérifier si les soupçons sont fondés.

Comme l'exercice de ce droit néanmoins pourrait donner lieu à des abus, s'il n'était pas contenu dans de justes limites par la loyauté et la discrétion des officiers qui en sont investis, vous n'oublierez pas qu'en pareil cas les soupçons doivent être réels et graves; que la vérification de la nationalité des navires et de la régularité de l'expédition, si le cas échet, doit être limité aux mesures strictement nécessaires pour atteindre ce but; et que toute arrestation opérée légèrement et avec un déploiement de force et des procédés que les circonstances ne justifieraient pas, serait de votre part un acte répréhensible, et qui pourrait donner ouverture à des réclamations fondées.

La Loi du 12 Avril, 1825, ne considère point comme un acte de piraterie le simple fait d'arborer un pavillon qu'on n'a pas le droit de porter; c'est néanmoins un acte contraire au droit des gens, un acte frauduleux, et qui, s'il était toléré, rendrait impossible toute police de la mer, toute surveillance des bâtimens de guerre sur les bâtimens marchands, même celle qu'un croiseur est appelé à exercer sur les navires de sa propre nation. S'il suffisait, pour qu'un navire Français chargé de Noirs échappât à votre vigilance, qu'il arborât le pavillon d'une autre nation; si ce simple fait le rendait pour vous inviolable lors même que vous auriez la certitude qu'il est Français, qu'il fait la Traite des Noirs, et que le pavillon qu'il porte est usurpé, toute croisière deviendrait inutile; vous ne pourriez ni réprimer le commerce prohibé, ni protéger le commerce licite.

Lors donc que vous aurez lieu de soupçonner quelque fraude de cette nature, vous pourrez vérifier la nationalité du bâtiment suspect. Si vos soupçons se trouvent fondés, si le bâtiment suspect se trouve être en effet ou Français ou soumis à votre surveillance en vertu des Traités actuellement en vigueur, et si ce navire est réellement engagé dans la Traite des Noirs, vous n'hésitez point à l'arrêter. Aucune nation ne serait fondée à réclamer pour son pavillon le droit de protéger les crimes et de soustraire les criminels qui lui sont étrangers, au châtimement qui leur est dû. Si vos soupçons au contraire ne sont

* Rapport sur la Loi du 12^e Avril, 1825, à la Chambre des Pairs, par M. le Baron Portal.—(Moniteur de 1825—1^{er} Vol., p. 190.)

† Discours du Garde des Sceaux. Discours de M. Pardessus.—(Séance de la Chambre des Députés, 25 Avril, 1825.)

pas fondés, si le navire suspect appartient *bond fide* à la nation dont il porte le pavillon, vous n'hésitez point à le relâcher sur-le-champ, sauf à donner avis du fait aux croiseurs qui auraient le droit de l'arrêter.

Vous ne perdrez jamais de vue dans cette opération, que vous agissez à vos risques et périls ; et que si, par votre fait, le bâtiment suspect éprouvait quelques dommages, il aurait droit à une indemnité. Vous ne sauriez donc user à son égard de trop de ménagemens.

Signé par le Ministre de la Marine.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Commandant,

A CONVENTION concluded on the 29th of May, 1845, between His Majesty the King of the French and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, a copy of which is hereto annexed, regulates upon a new basis the vigilance and repression which the two countries have engaged to exercise in concert, with regard to the Slave Trade. The two Governments being perfectly unanimous as to the object to be pursued, and firmly resolved to obtain by the promptest means the extinction of this criminal traffic, have recognized the necessity of adopting measures entirely distinct from those laid down in the Treaties of 1831 and 1833.

In the execution of this new Treaty the African station will have to take the most active and important part. It will therefore be your duty to make yourself fully master of the spirit of this document, and of the meaning of each of its stipulations. You will never forget that your chief obligation, as commander of this station, is to secure to this Convention every result which the two Contracting Powers have a right to expect from it.

The basis of those arrangements—the principle of the work to be carried out in common on the part of France and England—consists in a complete and continued accord between the French squadron and that of Great Britain. Immediately on your arrival upon the coast of Africa, you will place yourself in communication with the officer commanding the English forces, in order to establish from the very beginning, that concert which ought to govern the whole and every part of your operations. You will examine in common, with a view to the arrangement of the service, those points of the coast which are already known to be seats of the Traffic, and which are to be closely watched by the two squadrons ; you will make arrangements for being subsequently informed of, and for watching, as may be necessary, those places also to which the Traffic might be removed ; and you will then make a distribution of the cruisers placed under your command on all those parts of the coast to which the system of co-operation should be applied, either simultaneously or separately.

You will devote particular attention to the means to be employed in order to obtain the relinquishment of the Slave Trade, on the part of the Kings or Chiefs of the tribes which inhabit the coast. Some of them have already been induced to abandon it ; others appear disposed to take the same course ; the larger number have still to be persuaded to it by means of negotiations and promises of indemnification. To keep the former to the observance of their engagements,—to reduce as much as possible, by means of treaties freely negotiated, the number of those who still serve as auxiliaries or associates of the slave traders,—such are the results which, in this respect, it is proposed to attain by the system of co-operation. Unity of intention and action for this purpose, is an essential point to be arranged between the commanders of the two squadrons. I therefore recommend you to consult with the commander of the British squadron, in order to determine the measures which each of you should undertake, with a view to secure the success of this important part of the Convention.

The concert which will be established between you, ought also to prevail between the officers of the two squadrons, of every rank and order. The commander of the English station will receive the same injunction in this respect ; and it will on either side apply not only to those cases of co-operation which are explicitly stipulated by the Treaty, but also to every circumstance which may admit of the interchange of mutual civilities and the reciprocation of

moral and physical co-operation between the ships, the officers, and the crews of the two squadrons. The duty of all persons on board the cruisers of the two nations, while upholding their mutual independence, will therefore be constantly to aid each other in the execution of their respective orders, and to communicate to each other every information which may tend to further the measures adopted, in all that relates to the suppression of the Slave Trade.

With regard to merchant-vessels and cruisers bearing the flag of other nations whose Governments have successively concluded with France Conventions founded upon the principle of the right of search, and conformable to the Treaties of 1831 and 1833, no change has taken place in the state of things regulated by those Acts; and you will have to carry into execution, with regard to them, the general instructions already issued by my Department. I need only here remind you, that those countries are Sardinia, Tuscany, the Two Sicilies, Sweden, Denmark, and the Hans Towns. It now becomes my duty to call your attention to Article VI of the new Convention.

That Article calls attention to a fact well known to all the officers who have been employed during the last thirty years, in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

All the vessels which engage in that traffic are furnished with arms, such as swords, guns, pistols, and some even have on board small cannons or swivels. This precaution is indispensable to them, if it were merely for maintaining in obedience, with a small crew, several hundreds of negroes violently carried off from their families and native land.

But it frequently happens that the commanders and crews of slave vessels make use of their arms for another and no less criminal purpose, by committing acts of depredation and robbery, either upon one another, or upon the inhabitants of the coast, or the Europeans who resort to it. This is proved by the instructions given to your predecessors, and especially by those given by the Governor of Senegal, on the 15th of July, 1841, to the officers employed on the African station.

It is also a well-known fact, that almost all slave vessels have on board double sets of papers, papers apparently issued by several Governments, false muster-rolls, which enable them to assume the appearance of belonging to one nation or to another, as they may find occasion.

It is generally at St. Thomas' and in the Island of Cuba, that these false papers are fabricated, and they contain counterfeits of the printed forms and autograph signatures of the different authorities of each maritime nation, more or less skilfully executed.

You are acquainted with the provisions of the Law of the 12th of April, 1825, against piracy. You know that this law considers as pirates, not only the crews of armed vessels who commit acts of depredation, but also those who sail without ships' papers, or either with papers which are not sufficient to prove the regularity of their voyage, or with commissions issued by several different Powers or States,—the word *commission* being here understood not only of letters of marque in time of war, but of papers delivered to merchant-vessels in time of peace.*

In so doing, the Law of 1825 has only re-stated and confirmed principles already received, the doctrine which forms the foundation of our maritime legislation, of the Ordonnance of 1554, the Ordonnance of 1681 recognized as an authority all over Europe,† that of 1718, and of the Decree of the 2nd Prairial, year II; and these principles have always been applied by our tribunals, as well to French vessels as to foreign vessels, without having given rise to any complaint.

You know likewise, that in case of suspicion of piracy, the law of nations, recognized by all civilized nations, authorizes any ship of war, to whatever Power she may belong, to detain the suspected vessel, whatever may be the flag that she bears, under condition of delivering her over to the jurisdiction which has the right of deciding upon the validity of the capture and the prosecution of the crime.

* Report to the Chamber of Peers upon the Law of the 12th April, 1825, by the Baron Portal. ("Moniteur" of 1825; Vol. I., p. 190.)

† Speech of the Keeper of the Seals. Speech of M. Pardessus. (Session of the Chamber of Deputies, April 25, 1825.)

Whenever, therefore, a vessel shall be pointed out to you as suspected of acts which our legislation considers as *piracy*, according to the law of nations (in contradistinction to those which our law merely assimilates to piracy, and which are such only according to our national law), you are authorized to detain the vessel, in order to ascertain whether the suspicion is well founded.

As the exercise of this right may nevertheless give occasion to abuses, if not restrained within proper limits by the good feeling and discretion of the officers who are invested with it, you will not forget that in any such case the causes of suspicion ought to be real and grave; that the verification of the national character of vessels and of the regularity of their papers, if necessary to be resorted to, should be limited to the measures strictly requisite for accomplishing that object; and that any detention effected without due cause, and with a display of force and proceedings not justified by the circumstances, would be on your part a reprehensible act, and would give rise to well-founded complaint.

The Law of the 12th April, 1825, does not view as an act of piracy, the mere fact of a vessel's hoisting a flag which she is not entitled to bear: it is nevertheless an act contrary to the law of nations,—a fraudulent act, which, if tolerated, would render it impossible to exercise any police on the sea, or any observation of merchant-vessels by ships of war, even such as it is the duty of a cruiser to exercise over vessels of her own nation. If, in order to enable a French vessel laden with slaves to escape your vigilance, it were only necessary that she should hoist the flag of another nation; if this fact alone were to render her inviolable, even when you were certain of her being French,—that she was carrying on the Slave Trade,—and that the flag which she bore was usurped,—every cruising station would become useless; you could neither repress prohibited, nor protect lawful commerce.

Whenever, therefore, you may have reason to suspect any fraud of this nature, you are at liberty to verify the national character of the suspected vessel. If your suspicions should turn out to be well-founded, if the suspected vessel prove to be either French, or one subject to your observation in virtue of treaties actually in force, and if such vessel be actually engaged in the Slave Trade, you will not hesitate to detain her. No nation can be entitled to claim for its flag the right of protecting crime, and of withdrawing criminals of other nations from the punishment which is their due. If, on the contrary, your suspicions should be groundless, if the suspected vessel belong *bond fide* to the nation whose flag she bears, you will not hesitate to release her immediately; giving, however, notice of the fact to those cruisers who have the right to detain her.

In these operations you will never lose sight of the fact, that you are acting at your own risk and peril; and that if, through any act of yours, the suspected vessel should sustain any damages, she will be entitled to indemnification. In dealing with her, therefore, you cannot act with too much circumspection.

Signed by the Minister of Marine.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

TO THOSE AGREED UPON

BETWEEN

THE POST OFFICE OF GREAT BRITAIN,

AND

THE POST OFFICE OF FRANCE,

FOR CARRYING INTO EXECUTION

THE CONVENTION OF 3RD APRIL, 1843.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1845.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

To those agreed upon between the POST OFFICE of GREAT BRITAIN and the POST OFFICE of FRANCE, for carrying into execution the Convention of April 3rd, 1843.

In pursuance of the power granted by the Articles 49 and 87 of the Convention of April 3rd, 1843, between France and Great Britain, to the two Post Offices, to settle the matters of detail which are to be arranged by mutual consent for ensuring the execution of the said Convention.

The Undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective Offices, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be established on the part of Great Britain, a new Office of Exchange at Folkstone, which shall exchange Mails with the French Office of Boulogne, by means of private Steam Packets plying between those Ports.

ARTICLE 2.

The Mails which the Offices of Exchange at Boulogne and Folkestone are authorized to forward to each other reciprocally, by means of Packets and Merchant Ships plying between those two Ports, may contain, independently of the correspondence coming from or addressed to the said Offices, the transit correspondence from or to any Country whatever, which may be forwarded to advantage through those Offices.

Nevertheless there shall be no transit correspondence forwarded from Folkestone to Boulogne, or from Boulogne to Folkestone, unless those words are expressed on the address :—

Viâ Boulogne, on the correspondence of Great Britain ;

Viâ Folkestone, on the correspondence of France.

ARTICLE 3.

The rules actually followed for paying the expense of the conveyance of the ordinary or supplementary Mails exchanged by means of Steam Packets or private Ships, between the respective Offices mentioned in Articles XII. and XIII. of the Convention of April 3, 1843, apply to the payment of the expense for conveying the Mails exchanged between the Offices of Folkestone and Boulogne.

ARTICLE 4.

The stipulations of the Articles XV. and XVI. of the Convention of April 3rd, 1843, concerning the moveable boxes for receiving such Letters as the public may wish to deposit in them, between the closing of the Mails and the departure of the Vessel intrusted with their conveyance, shall likewise apply to the regulations established in pursuance of the 1st Article of these Additional Articles, between the Exchange Offices of Folkestone and Boulogne.

ARTICLE 5.

Letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions, or the Kingdom of Greece, which are sent by way of France and the French Mediterranean Packets, may be forwarded to the French Post Office, either unpaid, or paid to their destination, at the option of the senders.

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS

AUX ARTICLES convenus entre l'OFFICE des POSTES de FRANCE et l'OFFICE des POSTES de la GRANDE BRETAGNE, pour l'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843.

En vertu de la faculté conférée par les Articles 49 et 87 de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, entre la France et la Grande Bretagne, aux Offices des Postes des deux Pays, d'arrêter de concert les mesures d'ordre et de détail qui doivent procurer l'exécution de cette Convention.

Les Soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs Offices respectifs, sont convenus des Articles suivants :—

ARTICLE 1.

Il sera établi du côté de la Grande Bretagne, un nouveau Bureau d'Echange à Folkestone, qui correspondra avec le Bureau d'Echange Français de Boulogne par la voie des entreprises particulières de Paquebots à Vapeur naviguant d'un de ces ports à l'autre.

ARTICLE 2.

Les Dépêches que sont autorisés à s'expédier réciproquement les Bureaux d'Echange de Folkestone et de Boulogne par la voie des Paquebots et Bâtiments de Commerce naviguant entre ces deux Ports pourront contenir, indépendamment des correspondances originaires ou à destination de ces localités les correspondances en transit de ou pour quelque Pays que ce soit qui pourraient être dirigées avec avantage par ces Bureaux.

Cependant il ne pourra être expédié de Folkestone à Boulogne, ou de Boulogne à Folkestone des correspondances en transit qu'autant qu'elles porteront sur l'adresse, savoir :—

- 1° Celles de la Grande Bretagne les mots *par Boulogne* ;
- 2° Celles de France, les mots *par Folkestone*.

ARTICLE 3.

Les règles actuellement suivies pour le paiement des frais du transport des Dépêches ordinaires ou supplémentaires échangées par la voie des Paquebots ou Bâtiments du Commerce entre les Bureaux des Offices respectifs désignés dans les Articles XII. et XIII. de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, applicables au paiement des frais du transport des Dépêches qui seront échangées entre les Bureaux de Folkestone et de Boulogne.

ARTICLE 4.

Seront également applicables aux relations établies en vertu de l'Article 1^{er} des présents Articles Additionnels, entre les Bureaux d'Echange de Folkestone et de Boulogne, les dispositions des Articles XV. et XVI. de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, concernant les boîtes mobiles destinées à recevoir les Lettres que le public voudroit y déposer entre le moment qui suit la clôture des Dépêches et le départ du Bâtiment chargé de leur transport.

ARTICLE 5.

Les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises, pour le Royaume de Grèce, qui seront dirigées par la France pour être transportées par les Paquebots à Vapeur Français de la Méditerranée, pourront être livrées à l'Office des Postes de France non affranchies ou affranchies jusqu'à destination, au choix des envoyeurs.

ARTICLE 6.

Reciprocally, letters originating in the Kingdom of Greece, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions, and conveyed by the French Mediterranean Packets, may be forwarded to the British Post Office, either unpaid or paid to their destination, at the option of the senders.

ARTICLE 7.

The French Post Office shall pay to the British Post Office for postage on unpaid letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions, addressed to the Kingdom of Greece, namely :—

1st. On letters from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rate of one shilling per ounce British, net weight.

2ndly. On letters from the British Colonies and Possessions (but only from the port of embarkation in the said Colonies and Possessions), at the rate of three shillings and fourpence per ounce British, net weight.

There shall be added to the rate of three shillings and fourpence, fixed as above, that of eightpence for the internal postage of such of the aforesaid letters as are forwarded from Jamaica (those coming from Kingston excepted), Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, making in all four shillings per ounce British, net weight.

ARTICLE 8.

The French Post Office shall likewise pay to the British Post Office, for postage on letters, originating in the Kingdom of Greece, which shall be paid to their destination in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions, viz. :—

1st. On letters addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rate of one shilling per ounce British, net weight ;

2ndly. On letters addressed to the British Colonies and Possessions (but paid only to the port of landing in the said Colonies and Possessions), at the rate of three shillings and fourpence per ounce British, net weight.

There shall be added to the rate of three shillings and fourpence, fixed as above, that of eightpence for the internal postage of such of the aforesaid letters as are addressed to Jamaica (those addressed to Kingston excepted), Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, making in all four shillings per ounce British, net weight.

ARTICLE 9.

The British Post Office shall pay, on its part, to the French Post Office, for postage on unpaid letters, originating in the Kingdom of Greece, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions, at the rate of four francs and sixty centimes, for every thirty grammes, net weight, making four francs for sea conveyance and transit postage through the French dominions, and sixty centimes for the internal postage of the Kingdom of Greece.

ARTICLE 10.

The British Post Office shall likewise pay to the French Post Office for postage on letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions, which shall be paid to their destination in the Kingdom of Greece, at the rate of four francs and sixty centimes for every thirty grammes, net weight, making four francs for the sea conveyance and transit postage through the French dominions, and sixty centimes for the internal postage of the Kingdom of Greece.

ARTICLE 11.

The inhabitants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British Colonies and Possessions, and those of the Kingdom of Greece, may reciprocally send registered letters, by means of the French Mediterranean Packets. The postage on such letters must, in all cases, be paid to the place of destination.

ARTICLE 6.

Par réciprocité, les lettres originaires du Royaume de Grèce, pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les Colonies et Possessions Anglaises qui seront transportées par les Paquebots Français de la Méditerranée pourront être livrées à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, non affranchies ou affranchies jusqu'à destination, au choix des envoyeurs.

ARTICLE 7.

L'Office des Postes de France payera à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour le port des lettres non affranchies, originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises, à destination du Royaume de Grèce, savoir :—

1°. Pour les lettres du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, un shilling par once Britannique, poids net;

2°. Et pour celles des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises (mais seulement à partir du port d'embarquement dans ces Colonies et Possessions) la somme de trois shillings et quatre pence par once Britannique, poids net.

Il sera ajouté à la somme de trois shillings et quatre pence, ci-dessus fixée, celle de huit pence, pour port intérieur de celles des dites lettres qui seront originaires de la Jamaïque (le port de Kingston excepté), du Canada, du Nouveau Brunswick, de la Nouvelle Ecosse, de l'Ile du Prince Edouard, et de Terre-Neuve; en tout quatre shillings par once Britannique, poids net.

ARTICLE 8.

L'Office des Postes de France payera également à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour le port des lettres originaires du Royaume de Grèce, qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les Colonies et Possessions Anglaises, savoir :—

1°. Pour les lettres adressées dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, un shilling par once Britannique, poids net;

2°. Et pour les lettres adressées dans les Colonies et Possessions Anglaises (mais affranchies seulement jusqu'au port de débarquement dans ces Colonies et Possessions), la somme de trois shillings et quatre pence aussi par once Britannique, poids net.

Il sera ajouté à la somme de trois shillings et quatre pence, ci-dessus fixée, celle de huit pence, pour port intérieur de celles des dites lettres qui seront destinées pour la Jamaïque (le port de Kingston excepté), le Canada, le Nouveau Brunswick, la Nouvelle Ecosse, l'Ile du Prince Edouard, et Terre-Neuve; en tout quatre shillings par once Britannique, poids net.

ARTICLE 9.

L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera, de son côté, à l'Office des Postes de France, pour les lettres non affranchies originaires du Royaume de Grèce, et destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les Colonies et Possessions Anglaises, la somme de quatre francs soixante centimes par trente grammes, poids net, dont quatre francs pour le port de voie de mer et le prix de transit à travers le territoire Français et soixante centimes pour le Port intérieur du Royaume de Grèce.

ARTICLE 10.

L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera également à l'Office des Postes de France pour les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination dans le Royaume de Grèce, la somme de quatre francs soixante centimes par trente grammes, poids net, dont quatre francs pour le port de voie de mer et le prix de transit à travers le territoire Français, et soixante centimes pour le port intérieur du Royaume de Grèce.

ARTICLE 11.

Les habitants du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises, et ceux du Royaume de Grèce pourront réciproquement envoyer d'un pays dans l'autre des lettres chargées par la voie des Paquebots à Vapeur Français de la Méditerranée. Le port de ces lettres devra toujours être acquitté d'avance et jusqu'à destination.

ARTICLE 12.

The sum for which the two offices of France and Great Britain shall mutually account to each other, as regards the postage of registered letters, sent either from the United Kingdom and its Possessions to the Kingdom of Greece, or from the Kingdom of Greece to the United Kingdom and its Possessions, shall be double the sums mutually fixed upon, by the preceding Articles 8 and 10 for ordinary letters paid to the place of destination.

ARTICLE 13.

The French Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of Great Britain an uniform rate of three shillings and fourpence per ounce British, net weight, for transit through the territory of the United Kingdom, and for sea conveyance of paid letters originating in the Kingdom of Greece, and addressed to Colonies and Countries beyond the sea, wherever the same may be situated, when forwarded by the French to the British Post Office, to be conveyed either by private Ships, by Government Vessels, or by Vessels freighted or maintained by order of Government, from the ports of the United Kingdom.

The same rate of three shillings and fourpence per ounce British, net weight, shall likewise be paid by the French Post Office to the Post Office of Great Britain and Ireland, for sea conveyance and transit postage through the territory of the United Kingdom, of unpaid letters originating in colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated, addressed to the Kingdom of Greece.

It is, however, understood that in the rate of three shillings and fourpence per ounce British, fixed as above, for sea conveyance and transit through the territory of the United Kingdom of the letters described in the two preceding paragraphs, the rate with which those letters may be chargeable for internal postage in the said Colonies and Countries beyond sea, is not included.

ARTICLE 14.

The Post Office of Great Britain shall forward to the French Post Office, free from any charge for postage, newspapers and printed papers originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to the kingdom of Greece, which are to be conveyed by the French Mediterranean Packets.

ARTICLE 15.

The Post Office of Great Britain shall pay to the French Post Office, at the rate of ten centimes, for every newspaper or printed sheet of paper, for sea conveyance and transit postage through France, of newspapers and printed papers originating in the Kingdom of Greece, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and conveyed by the French Mediterranean Packets.

ARTICLE 16.

The Post Office of France shall pay, on its part, to the Post Office of Great Britain, at the rate of one penny, for every newspaper or printed sheet of paper, for sea conveyance and transit postage of newspapers and printed papers originating in the Kingdom of Greece, and addressed to Colonies and Countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated, when forwarded to the British Post Office, to be conveyed either by private Ships, by Government Vessels, or by Vessels freighted by order of Government, from the ports of the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE 17.

The French Post Office shall likewise pay to the British Post Office the same sum of one penny for every newspaper or printed sheet of paper, for transit postage and sea conveyance of newspapers and printed papers, addressed to the Kingdom of Greece, and originating in the Colonies and Countries beyond sea, without distinction, and brought in any manner whatsoever into the United Kingdom, or the Channel Islands.

ARTICLE 12.

Le prix dont les deux Offices de France et de la Grande Bretagne se tiendront réciproquement compte pour le port des lettres chargées, envoyées soit du Royaume Uni et de ses Possessions, dans le Royaume de Grèce, soit du Royaume de Grèce dans le Royaume Uni et ses Possessions, sera du double des prix respectivement fixés par les Articles 8 et 10 précédents pour les lettres ordinaires affranchies jusqu'à destination.

ARTICLE 13.

L'Office des Postes de France payera à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne un prix uniforme de trois shillings et quatre pence par once Britannique, poids net, pour prix de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, et pour port de voie de mer, des lettres affranchies, originaires du Royaume de Grèce, et destinées pour les Colonies et Pays d'outre-mer, sans distinction de parages qui seront livrées par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office des Postes Britanniques, pour être transportées, soit par des Bâtiments du Commerce, soit par des Bâtiments de l'Etat, ou frétés ou entretenus pour le compte de l'Etat, partant des ports du Royaume Uni.

La même somme de trois shillings et quatre pence par once Britannique, poids net, sera également payée par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, pour port de voie de mer, et pour prix de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, des lettres non affranchies, originaires des Colonies et Pays d'outre-mer, sans distinction de parages, destinées pour le Royaume de Grèce.

Il est toutefois entendu que dans le prix ci-dessus fixé de trois shillings et quatre pence par once Britannique, pour port de voie de mer et de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, des lettres désignée dans les deux paragraphes précédents, n'est pas comprise la taxe dont ces lettres seront passibles à raison de leur parcours dans l'intérieur des dites Colonies ou Pays d'outre-mer.

ARTICLE 14.

L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne livrera exempts de tout prix de port à l'Office des Postes de France, les journaux et imprimés originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et adressés dans le Royaume de Grèce, qui devront être transportés par les Paquebots Français de la Méditerranée.

ARTICLE 15.

L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera à l'Office des Postes de France, la somme de dix centimes, par journal ou par feuille d'imprimés, pour tout port de voie de mer et de transit à travers la France, des journaux et imprimés originaires du Royaume de Grèce, et destinés pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, qui auront été transportés par les Paquebots Français de la Méditerranée.

ARTICLE 16.

L'Office des Postes de France payera, de son côté, à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, la somme d'un penny, par journal ou par feuille d'imprimés, pour tout port de voie de mer et de transit, des journaux et imprimés originaires du Royaume de Grèce, et destinés pour les Colonies et Pays d'outre mer, sans distinction de parages qui seront livrés à l'Office des Postes Britanniques pour être transportés soit par des Bâtiments du Commerce, soit par des Bâtiments de l'Etat, ou frétés au compte de l'Etat, partant des ports du Royaume Uni.

ARTICLE 17.

L'Office des Postes de France payera également à l'Office des Postes Britanniques la même somme d'un penny par journal ou par feuille d'imprimés, pour tout port de voie de mer et de transit des journaux et imprimés adressés dans le Royaume de Grèce, et originaires des Colonies et Pays d'outre-mer, sans distinction de parages, qui seront apportés par quelque voie que ce soit dans le Royaume Uni ou dans les Iles du Canal de la Manche.

POSTAGE CONVENTION.

ARTICLE 18.

The present Articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two Offices for carrying into execution the Convention of April 3rd, 1843, signed at London the 1st May following, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of March, 1845.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Paris, the 22nd day of February, 1845, and at London, the 26th of the same month.

(Signed) W. L. MABERLY, *Secretary.*

Approved,

(Signed) LONSDALE, *Postmaster-General.*

ARTICLE 18.

Les présents Articles seront considérés comme additionnels aux Articles d'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, signés à Londres le 1^{er} Mai suivant, et seront mis à exécution le 1^{er} Mars, 1845.

Fait en double original, et signé à Paris, le 22 jour du mois de Février, 1845. et à Londres, le 26 du même mois.

L'Administrateur des Postes de France,

(Signé) DUBOST.

Approuvé,

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur-Général des Postes de France,

(Signé) CONTE.

LONDON:
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

THE JURISDICTION

OF

HER MAJESTY'S CONSULS

IN

THE LEVANT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1845.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

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P A P E R S

RELATIVE TO THE

JURISDICTION OF HER MAJESTY'S CONSULS

IN

T H E L E V A N T.

No. 1.

Circular to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Levant.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 6, 1843.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith an Act of the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of Power and Jurisdiction by Her Majesty, within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual:" and a copy of an Order, which, in pursuance of the powers vested in Her Majesty by that Act, and with the advice of Her Privy Council, Her Majesty has been pleased to issue, directing that, until further order, Her Majesty's Ambassadors, Ministers, Chargé d'Affaires, Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls, resident within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, and being subjects of Her Majesty, shall continue to exercise all such power and jurisdiction within the said dominions, as have heretofore been customarily exercised by them; and shall continue to observe all such laws, usages, forms of procedure, and methods of enforcing obedience, as have heretofore been customarily observed therein.

The effect of this Order is to relieve you from the serious responsibility under which you have hitherto acted, with regard to matters of jurisdiction, by giving to your proceedings, in such matters, the sanction and authority of law, which, in many instances, have heretofore been wanting to them. But you will clearly understand that this Order goes no further. You must not exceed the limits which prudence, or convenience, have hitherto prescribed to you, until such time as Her Majesty shall be pleased, by a further Order, to give you the additional authority which circumstances may appear to require to be vested in you. The present measure is designed solely for your protection against the consequences of acting without lawful authority; the subsequent measures will require to be seriously considered before they are promulgated; but they will, in due time, be communicated to you.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) ABERDEEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Act of 6 and 7 Victoria, Cap. 94.

An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of Power and Jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers Countries and Places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual.

24th August, 1843.

The power acquired by Her Majesty in countries out of Her dominions shall be held on the same terms as Her Majesty's authority in the Crown colonies.

WHEREAS by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty hath power and jurisdiction within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions: And whereas doubts have arisen how far the exercise of such power and jurisdiction is controlled by and dependent on the laws and customs of this realm, and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it is and shall be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty now hath or may at any time hereafter have within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory.

Acts done in pursuance of such power to be of the same effect as if done under local laws.

II. And be it enacted, That every act, matter, and thing which may at any time be done, in pursuance of any such power or jurisdiction of Her Majesty, in any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, shall, in all Courts, Ecclesiastical and Temporal and elsewhere within Her Majesty's dominions, be and be deemed and adjudged to be, in all cases and to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as valid and effectual as though the same had been done according to the local law then in force within such country or place.

Courts authorized to procure evidence of such power by application to Secretary of State.

III. And be it enacted, That if in any suit or other proceedings whether civil or criminal, in any Court Ecclesiastical or Temporal within Her Majesty's dominions, any issue or question of law or of fact shall arise for the due determination whereof it shall, in the opinion of the Judge or Judges of such Court, be necessary to produce evidence of the existence of any such power or jurisdiction as aforesaid, or of the extent thereof, it shall be lawful for the Judge or Judges of any such Court, and he or they are hereby authorized, to transmit, under his or their hand and seal or hands and seals, to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, questions by him or them properly framed respecting such of the matters aforesaid as it may be necessary to ascertain in order to the due determination of any such issue or question as aforesaid; and such Secretary of State is hereby empowered and required, within a reasonable time in that behalf, to cause proper and sufficient answers to be returned to all such questions, and to be directed to the said Judge or Judges, or their successors; and such answers shall, upon production thereof, be final and conclusive evidence, in such suit or other proceedings, of the several matters therein contained and required to be ascertained thereby.

Power to send persons charged with crimes for trial to a British colony.

IV. And whereas it may in certain cases be expedient that crimes and offences committed within such countries or places as aforesaid should be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions; Be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any person having authority derived from Her Majesty in that behalf, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause any person charged with the commission of any crime or offence, the cognizance whereof may at any time appertain to any judge, magistrate, or other officer of Her Majesty within any such country or place as aforesaid, to be sent for trial to any British colony which Her Majesty may, by any Order or Orders in Council, from time to time, appoint in that behalf; and upon the

arrival of such person within such colony, it shall and may be lawful for the Supreme Court exercising criminal jurisdiction within the same to cause such person to be kept in safe and proper custody, and, so soon as conveniently may be, to inquire of, try, and determine such crime or offence, and upon conviction of the person so charged as aforesaid, to correct and punish him according to the laws in force in that behalf within such colony, in the same manner as if the said crime or offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of such Supreme Court: Provided always, that before any such person shall be sent for trial to any such colony as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him to tender for examination to the Judge, Magistrate, or other Officer of Her Majesty to whom the cognizance of the crime or offence with which he is charged may appertain, within the country or place where the same may be alleged to have been committed, any competent witness or witnesses, the evidence of whom he may deem material for his defence, and whom he may allege himself to be unable to produce at his trial in the said colony; and the said Judge, Magistrate, or other Officer shall thereupon proceed in the examination and cross-examination of such witness or witnesses in the same manner as though the same had been tendered at a trial before such Judge, Magistrate, or other Officer, and shall cause the evidence so taken to be reduced into writing, and shall transmit a copy of such evidence to the Supreme Court before which the trial of such person is to take place, together with a certificate under his hand and seal of the correctness of such copy; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the said Supreme Court, and it is hereby required, to allow so much of the evidence so taken as aforesaid as would have been admissible according to the law and practice of the said Supreme Court, had the said witness or witnesses been produced and examined at the trial before the said Court, to be read and received as legal evidence at such trial: Provided also, that if it shall be made to appear at such trial, that the laws by which the person charged with any criminal act would have been tried had his trial taken place before a Judge, Magistrate, or other Officer of Her Majesty in the country or place in which such act may be alleged to have been committed, vary from, or are inconsistent with the laws in force within such colony, in respect either of the criminality of the act charged, or of the nature or degree of the alleged crime or offence, or of the punishment to be awarded for the same, such Supreme Court is hereby empowered and required to admit and give effect to the laws by which such person would have been so tried as aforesaid, so far as, but not further or otherwise than the same relate to the criminality of such act, or to the nature or degree of such crime or offence, or to the punishment thereof: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter or repeal any law, statute, or usage by virtue of which any crime or offence committed out of Her Majesty's dominions might, at the time of the passing of this Act, be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions, or any part thereof, but the same shall remain in full force and effect, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Before any such person shall be sent to any colony for trial he may tender any material evidence that he would be unable to produce on trial, and which shall be taken down and transmitted.

In case the laws of the place in which the act was committed vary from those of the colony the Court may give effect to them.

Nothing herein to alter any law respecting crimes committed out of Her Majesty's dominions.

V. And whereas it may likewise in certain cases be expedient that the sentences passed within such countries and places as aforesaid at the trial of crimes and offences within the same should be carried into effect within Her Majesty's dominions; Be it enacted, That if any offender shall have been sentenced to suffer death or imprisonment for or in respect of any crime or offence of which such offender shall have been lawfully convicted before any Judge, Magistrate, or other officer of Her Majesty within any such country or place as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for any person having authority derived from Her Majesty in that behalf, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause such offender to be sent to any British colony, which Her Majesty may by any Order or Orders in Council from time to time appoint in that behalf, in order that the sentence so passed upon such offender may be carried into effect within the same; and the Magistrates, gaolers, and other officers to whom it may appertain to give effect to any sentence passed by the Supreme Court exercising

Power to send convicts for execution or imprisonment to a British colony.

criminal jurisdiction within such colony are hereby empowered and required to do all acts and things necessary to carry into effect the sentence so passed upon such offender, in the same manner as though the same had been passed by such Supreme Court.

Power to transport
convicts.

VI. And be it enacted, That if any offender shall have been ordered or sentenced to be transported beyond the seas by any Judge, Magistrate, or other officer of Her Majesty, within any such country or place as aforesaid, or, having been adjudged to suffer death, shall have received Her Majesty's most gracious pardon, upon condition of transportation beyond the seas, it shall be lawful for any person having authority derived from Her Majesty in that behalf to cause such offender to be sent to any place beyond seas, to which convicts may at any time be lawfully transported from any part of Her Majesty's dominions, and, if there shall be no convenient means of transporting such offender without bringing him to England, to cause such offender to be brought to England in order to be transported, and to be imprisoned in any place of confinement provided under the authority of any law or statute relating to the transportation of offenders convicted in England, until such offender shall be transported, or shall become entitled to his liberty; and as soon as any such offender shall have arrived at the place to which he may be transported, or, if brought to England, shall have been there imprisoned as aforesaid, all the provisions, rules, regulations, authorities, powers, penalties, matters, and things concerning the safe custody, confinement, treatment, and transportation of any offender convicted in Great Britain, shall extend and be construed to extend to such offender as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if such offender had been convicted and sentenced at any session of gaol delivery holden for any county in England.

Limitation of
actions.

VII. And be it enacted, That if any suit or action shall be brought in any court within Her Majesty's dominions against any person or persons for anything done in pursuance of any such power or jurisdiction of Her Majesty as aforesaid or of this Act, then and in every such case such action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted within six months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, except where the cause of action shall have arisen out of Her Majesty's dominions, and then within six months after the plaintiff or plaintiffs and defendant or defendants shall have been within the jurisdiction of the court in which the same may be brought; and the same and every such action or suit shall be brought in the country or place where the cause of action shall have arisen and not elsewhere, except where the cause of action shall have arisen out of Her Majesty's dominions; and the defendant or defendants shall be entitled to the like notice, and shall have the like privilege of tendering amends to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or their agent or attorney, as is provided in actions brought against any Justice of the Peace for acts done in the execution of his office by an Act passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King George the Second, intituled "An Act for the rendering Justices of the Peace more safe in the Execution of their Office, and for indemnifying Constables and others acting in obedience to their Warrants;" and the defendant or defendants in every such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and if the matter or thing complained of shall appear to have been done under the authority and in execution of any such power or jurisdiction of Her Majesty as aforesaid or of this Act, or if any such action or suit shall be brought after the time limited for bringing the same, or be brought and laid in any other county or place than the same ought to have been brought or laid in as aforesaid, then the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuit, or discontinue any action after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if a verdict shall pass against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or if upon demurrer judgment shall be taken against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall and may recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for recovery thereof as any defendant or defendants hath or have in any cases of law.

24 Geo. II, cap. 44.

VIII. And be it enacted, That from and after the first day of October, in the year One thousand eight hundred and forty-four, so much of an Act passed in the sixth year of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to repeal certain Acts relating to the Governor and Company of Merchants of England trading to the Levant Seas, and the duties payable to them; and to authorize the transfer and disposal of the possessions and property of the said Governor and Company for the public service," as provides "that from and immediately after the enrolment of any such deed or instrument as therein mentioned, all such rights and duties of jurisdiction and authority over His Majesty's subjects resorting to the ports of the Levant, for the purposes of trade or otherwise, as were lawfully exercised and performed, or which the letters patent or Acts by the said Act recited, or any of them, authorized to be exercised and performed by any Consul or other officers appointed by the said Company, or which such Consuls or other officers lawfully exercised and performed under and by virtue of any power or authority whatever, should, from and after the enrolment of such deed or instrument as aforesaid, be and become vested in and should be exercised and performed by such Consuls and other officers respectively as His Majesty might be pleased to appoint for the protection of the trade of His Majesty's subjects in the ports and places respectively mentioned in the said letters patent and Acts, or any or either of them;" and also that from and after the passing of this Act an Act passed in the Parliament holden in the sixth and seventh years of His said late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to enable His Majesty to make regulations for the better defining and establishing the powers and jurisdiction of His Majesty's Consuls in the Ottoman Empire," shall be and the same are hereby repealed, save as to any matter or thing theretofore done under the authority of the same respectively.

Repeal of sect. 4 of
6 Geo. IV, cap. 33.
and of 6 and 7
William IV, cap. 78.

IX. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed during this session of Parliament.

Act may be
amended or re-
pealed.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Order in Council respecting the exercise of Jurisdiction by Her Majesty's Consuls in Turkey in Civil Cases.

At the Court of Windsor, the 2nd day of October, 1843.

Present :—THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament holden in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it is and shall be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty now hath, or may at any time hereafter have, within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory: and whereas Her Majesty hath power and jurisdiction in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, and the same or certain parts thereof have heretofore been customarily exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by Her Majesty's Ambassadors and other officers resident within the said dominions; Her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Her Majesty's Ambassadors, Ministers, Chargés d'Affaires, Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls, resident within the said

dominions, and being subjects of Her Majesty, shall, until further order, continue to exercise all such power and jurisdiction within the said dominions as have heretofore been customarily exercised by them, or any of them, or by the predecessors of them, or any of them, in the said offices; and that the said Ambassadors and other officers shall likewise, in the exercise of such power and jurisdiction as aforesaid, continue to observe, until further order, all such laws, usages, forms of procedure, and methods of enforcing obedience as have heretofore been customarily observed by them:

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed) C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 2.

Circular to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Levant.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 2, 1844.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith an Order of Her Majesty in Council, conferring on Her Majesty's Consular Officers in the Ottoman dominions, jurisdiction in cases wherein British subjects are accused of having committed crimes and offences within the said dominions, and over which Her Majesty hath jurisdiction. This Order, as you will observe, applies exclusively to matters of a criminal nature.

The Order in Council of October 2, 1843, transmitted to you on the 6th of that month, is still operative as regards the exercise of jurisdiction by Her Majesty's Consuls in Turkey in civil cases.

I also inclose a memorandum of instructions for your guidance in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred upon you by the inclosed Order.

In addition to what is stated in this memorandum, I have merely to observe that you will bear in mind that although you are empowered under the circumstances stated in the Order in Council to send out of the Turkish dominions a British subject who may have been twice convicted, it is not obligatory upon you to do so in every case of a second conviction. It is only when the character of the offender is such as to render his continuance in Turkey incompatible with the peace and good order of society, that you should resort to this extreme measure. You will therefore have to judge upon each occasion of a second conviction, whether it is necessary or not to send the party out of the Ottoman dominions.

I send you a criminal register, and also a register in which the names of all persons considered as British subjects are to be enrolled. You will be careful to keep these registers accurately; and in order to explain to you more fully the system which it is intended that you should observe, I inclose sheets of each, with the columns filled up by supposed cases.

I also send some blank sheets of the criminal register to be used by you in the periodical returns to be made to the Foreign Office, as prescribed by the memorandum of instructions.

It will not be necessary that you should send home a copy of the register of British subjects, but on the 31st of December of each year you will report the numbers of persons enrolled as British subjects in that register.

I have in conclusion to state to you, that Her Majesty's Government expect and require that in the exercise of the extensive powers thus confided to you you will strictly conform to the tenour of the instruments by which those powers are conferred. Her Majesty's Government will always be disposed to place the best construction upon your

conduct, and will make all due allowance for any inaccuracies into which you may inadvertently fall; but the position in which you are now placed in regard to the exercise of criminal jurisdiction differs essentially from that in which you formerly stood, inasmuch as there is now a legal standard by which your proceedings are to be judged, and definite rules to which you are called upon to adhere.

When a period of six months from the commencement of the new system shall have elapsed, I should wish to receive from you a report as to the manner in which it works, together with any suggestions which experience may induce you to offer for any alterations which you may consider it would be advantageous to introduce.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

P.S.—In cases of joint British and Turkish jurisdiction, the Turkish magistrate, taking part in the decision, is to be specified in the table of remarks of the police register.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

Order in Council conferring on Her Majesty's Consular Officers in the Ottoman Dominions Jurisdiction in Criminal cases.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 19th day of June, 1844.

Present :—THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament made and passed in the session of Parliament holden in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it is and shall be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy, any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty now hath, or may at any time hereafter have, within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory; and whereas Her Majesty hath power and jurisdiction in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, and the same or certain parts thereof have heretofore been customarily exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by Her Majesty's Ambassadors and other officers resident within the said dominions; and whereas Her Majesty was pleased, on the second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order that Her Majesty's Ambassadors, Ministers, Chargés d'Affaires, Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls, resident within the said dominions, and being subjects of Her Majesty, should, until further order, continue to exercise all such power and jurisdiction within the said dominions as have heretofore been customarily exercised by them, or any of them, or by the predecessors of them, or any of them, in the said offices; and that the said Ambassadors and other officers should likewise, in the exercise of such power and jurisdiction as aforesaid, continue to observe, until further order, all such laws, usages, forms of procedure, and methods of enforcing obedience as have heretofore been customarily observed by them:

And whereas it is expedient at the present time, to make further provision for the due exercise of the jurisdiction possessed by Her Majesty as aforesaid, in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the above-recited Act of Parliament,

Her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the above-recited Order of the second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, in so far as it provided for the exercise of jurisdiction over British subjects charged with the commission of crimes and offences, shall be, and it is hereby revoked and cancelled, save and except as to all acts, matters, and things heretofore done under the said Order, or which may hereafter be done under the same, previously to the receipt of this Order by Her Majesty's Ambassador, Consuls, or other officers respectively :

And, for the due exercise of the jurisdiction possessed by Her Majesty as aforesaid in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, Her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that any act coming under Her Majesty's jurisdiction as aforesaid, and which being done in any part of Her Majesty's dominions would render the agent or his abettors amenable to punishment, shall, when done by British subjects within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, be considered as criminal to the same extent, and shall be liable to be enquired of, tried, determined, and punished in the manner hereinafter prescribed: and it is further ordered, that Her Majesty's Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls resident within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, and being subjects of Her Majesty, shall severally, in the districts within which they may respectively be appointed to reside, have and hold all necessary power and authority to enquire of all and all manner of crimes and offences by British subjects committed within the said dominions, and over which Her Majesty hath jurisdiction; and that the said Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls shall moreover have power and jurisdiction in the manner and within the limits hereinafter prescribed, to hold Consular Courts, and therein to try, determine, and punish all such crimes and offences as aforesaid; and, for the purposes aforesaid, it is ordered, that any of the Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls, resident within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, shall have power and authority to cause to be apprehended and brought before him any British subject who may be charged with having committed any crime or offence as aforesaid within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, and any such Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul as aforesaid shall thereupon proceed with all convenient speed to enquire of the same; and to that effect shall have power to examine, on oath, all witnesses who may appear before him to substantiate the charge, or, if such witnesses shall not be Christians, to examine them in the form most binding on their consciences; and shall have power to summon any persons, being British subjects, who may be competent to give evidence, and to enforce the attendance of such persons by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars; and shall examine all witnesses whatsoever in the presence and hearing of the person accused, and afford the accused person all reasonable facility for cross-examining all such witnesses; and, having reduced to writing the depositions of the witnesses, shall cause the same to be read over, and, if necessary, explained to the person accused, together with any other evidence that may have been urged against him during the course of the trial; and shall require such accused person to defend himself against the charge brought against him, and shall take the evidence of any witnesses whom the accused person may tender to be examined in his exculpation: and when the case has been fully enquired of, and the innocence or guilt of the persons accused established, the Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, as the case may be, shall either discharge the person accused from custody, if satisfied of his innocence, or proceed to pass sentence on him if convinced of his guilt: and it is hereby ordered, that it shall be lawful for any one of Her Majesty's Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls as aforesaid, having enquired of, tried, and determined, in the manner aforesaid, any charge which may be brought before him, to award any degree of punishment not exceeding imprisonment for three months, or a fine of one hundred dollars.

And it is further ordered, That if the crime whereof any person, being a British subject, may be accused before any of Her Majesty's Consuls-General, Consuls, or Vice-Consuls as aforesaid, shall appear to such

Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, to be of such a nature as, if proved, would not be adequately punished by the infliction of such punishment as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such Consul-General, Consul or Vice-Consul, to summon two, or not more than four, British subjects of good repute, residing within his district, to sit with him as Assessors for inquiring of, trying, and determining the case or cases before the Court; and the Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, who shall hold a court of criminal justice with the assistance of Assessors as aforesaid, shall, if he is himself convinced of the guilt of the party accused, have power to award any degree of punishment not exceeding imprisonment for twelve months, or a fine of 200 dollars; and the Assessors aforesaid shall have no authority to decide on the innocence or the guilt of the party accused, or on the amount of punishment to be awarded on conviction; but in the event of the said Assessors, or any of them, dissenting from the conviction of, or from the amount of punishment awarded to the accused, the said Assessors, or any of them, shall be authorized to record on the minutes of the proceedings the grounds on which the said Assessors, or any of them, may so dissent; and in any such case the Officer holding the Court shall forthwith report to Her Majesty's Ambassador, Minister, or Chargé d'Affaires at the Sublime Ottoman Porte the fact that such dissent has been so recorded on the minutes of the proceedings, and as soon as possible lay before such Ambassador, Minister, or Chargé d'Affaires copies of the whole of the depositions and proceedings, with the dissent of the Assessors recorded thereon; and it shall then be lawful for Her Majesty's Ambassador, Minister, or Chargé d'Affaires, by warrant under his hand and seal, addressed to the Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, by whom the case was tried, to mitigate or remit altogether the punishment awarded to the party accused; and such Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul shall give immediate effect to the injunction of any such warrant: and it is further ordered, that all fines prescribed as aforesaid, as well as all fines levied on witnesses being British subjects and refusing to attend and give evidence in a Consular Court, may be levied by distress, in pursuance of a warrant issued to that effect by the Officer holding such Court, and appropriated in the manner directed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and that the place of imprisonment shall be such as has heretofore been customarily used as such, or as may be appointed by Her Majesty's Ambassador, Minister, or Chargé d'Affaires at the Sublime Ottoman Porte, and approved by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

And it is further ordered, that all proceedings in the Consular Courts held in virtue of this present Order, shall be had as far as possible in conformity and correspondence with the proceedings which in like cases would be had according to the law and practice of England, regard being had to the difference of local circumstances and to the provisions of this Order.

And it is further ordered, that the Consular Courts held in pursuance of this Order, shall be Courts of Record; and that minutes of proceedings taken therein shall in all cases be drawn up and preserved with the depositions of the witnesses, and such minutes shall be signed by the Officer holding the Court, and shall, in cases where Assessors are present, be open for the inspection of such Assessors, and for their signature, if concurred in by them.

And it is further ordered, that in any case of assault it shall be lawful for the Consular Officer, before whom complaint is made, to promote reconciliation between the parties, and to suffer composition and amends to be made, and the proceedings thereby to be stopped.

And it is further ordered, that no Vice-Consul shall have power to award punishment unless holding a commission from Her Majesty, and any Vice-Consul not so commissioned after having inquired of, tried, and determined any case of which he shall have had cognizance, in pursuance of this Order, shall report his proceedings, and transmit the depositions to the Superior Consular Officer of his district, and such Superior Consular Officer shall have power to award punishment in the same manner as if the case had been inquired of, tried, and determined by himself.

And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to limit the extent to which any Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul shall exercise jurisdiction over British subjects in criminal matters within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, any thing in the present Order contained notwithstanding.

And in order more effectually to repress crimes and offences on the part of British subjects in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, it is hereby further ordered, that it shall and may be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls-General, Consuls, or Vice-Consuls to cause any British subject who shall have been twice convicted of any crime and offence in the Consular Court, and who shall not be able to find good and sufficient surety to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Consular Officer for his future good behaviour, to be sent out of the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, and to this end any such Consular Officer as aforesaid shall have power and authority, as soon as may be practicable after execution of the sentence on any second conviction, or at any time while such sentence is in execution, to send to the Island of Malta any native of that island, or of its dependencies, who may be so convicted as aforesaid and be unable to find surety as aforesaid, and to send to Gibraltar any native of that place, and to send to England any other British subject; and to detain in custody any such person until a suitable opportunity for sending him out of the said dominions shall present itself: and any person to be sent out of the said dominions as aforesaid may be embarked on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or if there should be no such vessel of war which can be employed for such purpose, then on board any Maltese or British vessel bound for Malta, Gibraltar, or England, as the case may be, in the same manner as if such person were a distressed British subject; and such person shall be disposed of on his arrival in Malta, Gibraltar, or England, as a distressed British subject would be disposed of. But in all cases in which a British subject shall have been sent out of the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte as aforesaid, the Officer sending him out shall forthwith report his having so done to Her Majesty's Ambassador, Minister, or Chargé d'Affaires at the Sublime Ottoman Porte, and to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: and should any person so sent out of the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte return to the said dominions without the sanction of Her Majesty's Ambassador, Minister, or Chargé d'Affaires, or of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which sanction Her Majesty's Ambassador, Minister or Chargé d'Affaires, or Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, shall severally have power to grant, he shall no longer be entitled to be protected as a British subject in the said dominions.

And whereas it is provided by the 42d Article of the Capitulations between Great Britain and Turkey, "that in case any Englishman or other person navigating under their flag should happen to commit manslaughter, or any other crime, or be thereby involved in a law-suit, the Governors in our sacred dominions shall not proceed to the cause until the Ambassador or Consul shall be present, but they shall hear and decide it together, without their presuming to give them any the least molestation by hearing it alone, contrary to the holy law and these Capitulations;" Her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Her Majesty's Consuls-General, Consuls, or Vice-Consuls as aforesaid, shall in any such case of joint jurisdiction as aforesaid be competent to act, and shall act in the same on the part of Her Majesty: and it is hereby further ordered, that it shall be lawful for them, or any of them, to deal with any British subject who may have been twice convicted in any such Court of joint jurisdiction, or who may have been once convicted in a Consular Court, and once in a Court of joint jurisdiction as aforesaid, in the same manner as if such British subject had been twice convicted in a Consular Court.

And it is further ordered, that any person acting temporarily and with the approval of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as Her Majesty's Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, shall be competent to do all things which, by the present Order, Her Majesty's Consuls-General, Consuls, or Vice-Consuls are empowered to do, notwithstanding that such person so acting as aforesaid shall not hold a commission from Her Majesty.

And it is further ordered, that all British subjects now residing within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte shall, after reasonable public notice to that effect has been given by the British Consular Officer within whose district they may be residing, enrol themselves in a register to be kept by such Consular Officer; and that every British subject hereafter arriving at any place within the said dominions wherein a British Consular Office is maintained, saving and except any British subject borne on the muster-roll of any British ship arriving in the ports of Turkey, shall, within a reasonable period after his arrival, enrol himself in such register to be kept as aforesaid and any British subject who shall refuse or neglect so to enrol himself, and shall not be able to excuse to the satisfaction of the Consular Officer his refusal or neglect, shall not be entitled to require to be recognized or protected as a British subject in any difficulties whatsoever in which he may be involved within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

And it is further ordered, that no fee or remuneration whatsoever shall be demanded or received by any British Consular Officer for or on account of the enrolment of any British subject in the register aforesaid, and that a notification of the period within which such enrolment must be effected shall be exhibited in some conspicuous place in the Consular Office.

And in further exercise of the powers in Her Majesty vested by the Act of Parliament above recited, Her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to appoint the Island of Malta as the British colony wherein crimes and offences committed by British subjects within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, which it may be expedient shall be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions, shall be so inquired of, tried, determined, and punished, and that Her Majesty's Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls, resident within the said dominions, and being subjects of Her Majesty, shall have authority to cause any British subject charged with the commission of any crime or offence, the cognizance whereof may at any time appertain to them, or any of them, to be sent for trial to the said Island of Malta.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) WM. L. BATHURST.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

Memorandum for the guidance of Her Majesty's Consular Servants in the Levant, with reference to the exercise of Jurisdiction under the Order in Council.

Foreign Office, July 2, 1844.

IN transmitting to Her Majesty's Consular Servants in the Ottoman dominions the accompanying Order in Council, by which the nature of the jurisdiction in matters of a criminal nature conferred upon them in pursuance of the powers vested in Her Majesty by the Act of the 6th and 7th Victoria, c. 94, commonly called the "Foreign Jurisdiction Act," is defined, and the manner in which such jurisdiction is to be exercised by them pointed out, the Secretary of State desires to call their particular attention to the following observations:—

The right of British Consular Officers to exercise any jurisdiction in Turkey in matters which in other countries come exclusively under the control of the local magistracy, depends originally on the extent to which that right has been conceded by the Sultans of Turkey to the British Crown, and therefore the right is strictly limited to the terms in which the concession is made.

The right depends, in the next place, on the extent to which the Queen, in the exercise of the powers vested in Her Majesty by Act of

Parliament, may be pleased to grant to any of her Consular Servants authority to exercise jurisdiction over British subjects, and therefore the Orders in Council which may from time to time be issued are the only warrants for the proceedings of the Consuls, and exhibit the rules to which they must scrupulously adhere.

This state of things in Turkey is an exception to the system universally observed among Christian nations. But the Ottoman Emperors having waved in favour of Christian Powers rights inherent in territorial sovereignty, such Christian Powers, in taking advantage of this concession, are bound to provide as far as possible against any injurious effects resulting from it to the territorial Sovereign; and as the maintenance of order and the repression and punishment of crime are objects of the greatest importance in every civilized community, it is obligatory upon the Christian Powers, standing as they do in Turkey in so far as their own subjects are concerned, in the place of the territorial Sovereign, to provide as far as possible for these great ends.

The present Order in Council has been issued for this purpose. But it is essential that Her Majesty's Consular Officers in Turkey should bear in mind that in conferring upon them powers of jurisdiction of such a comprehensive and unusual character, Her Majesty's Government do not desire that those powers should be needlessly or lightly employed: and that, on the contrary, whenever differences can be adjusted in a conciliatory manner, such a termination should be promoted and recommended; and that whenever crimes are to be punished, certain and speedy, rather than severe, punishment is to be preferred.

The Consuls will observe that three courses of proceeding are prescribed by the Order in Council, viz.:—a summary decision; a decision with the assistance of assessors chosen from the British community; and recourse to the criminal tribunal of Malta.

The object for which the jurisdiction is to be exercised renders it unnecessary to deal with crimes according to the strict definitions of British law, even if the means at the disposal of the Consuls, and the extent of legal knowledge which they can be expected to possess, admitted of such a course.

The utmost that it appears necessary to attempt in this respect is, that a rule should be laid down that an action which would be criminal in the British dominions shall be equally considered as criminal in Turkey. But in dealing with such criminal actions regard must be had to local circumstances and necessities. In the British dominions, many crimes, unimportant in themselves, must be dealt with, in consequence of the denomination by which they are distinguished, in the same formal manner as crimes of a more serious description. An insignificant theft must in most cases be submitted to the decision of a jury equally with the most extensive robbery. But this rule need not be adhered to in the Consular Courts in Turkey. There all crimes of a trifling kind, under whatever legal denomination they may be classed, may safely be disposed of summarily by the Consul, and sufficiently atoned for by punishment within the limits prescribed by the Order in Council for the sole jurisdiction of the Consul: while crimes of a more serious kind must be reserved for adjudication by the Consul in a tribunal more formally constituted by the presence of Assessors.

But in order to provide the means of dealing with crimes which may be too serious even for this more formal tribunal to decide upon, the Island of Malta has been appointed as the place of trial for offences committed by British subjects in the Ottoman dominions.

It is the intention of Her Majesty's Government that in all places where two or more Consular Officers are residing, the senior Consular Officer shall hold the Consular Courts established by the present Order in Council, unless he should for some reasonable cause be temporarily incapacitated from so doing; and that as little time as circumstances will admit should in all cases intervene between the apprehension of a party and the hearing and decision of the charge brought against him.

In selecting Assessors the Consular Officer will proceed in the same manner as has heretofore been practised in regard to the selection of

Assessors for hearing causes not of a criminal nature, Her Majesty's Government have thought it is not necessary to impose a legal obligation upon the members of the British community to sit as Assessors when summoned by the Consular Officer, because they perfectly rely upon the good feeling of the respectable portion of the British community in the Levant prompting them zealously to co-operate with Her Majesty's Servants, in carrying out a system, in the success of which it is so deeply interested, and which if it should fail of execution, might be attended with very serious consequences to the security of the persons and properties of British subjects in general. For if Her Majesty's Government are obliged to abandon any attempt to place British jurisdiction in Turkey on a sound footing, the Porte may reasonably require that a jurisdiction shall be renounced which is not enforced, but the nominal existence of which is incompatible with the security of the society at large.

With regard to the question of sending criminals to Malta for trial, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government that, in the first instance at least, that course should only be taken with criminals charged with murder; and even in such cases the depositions taken by the Consuls must be first transmitted to the Governor of Malta, in order that he may ascertain whether, in the opinion of the legal authorities of that island, there is a reasonable probability of obtaining a conviction. And the Consuls must further bear in mind, that the personal appearance of witnesses for the prosecution will in all cases be required by the Court of Malta; and that therefore they must arrange with witnesses to proceed to Malta, on payment of their expenses. With regard to evidence for the defence the case is different, and the Consuls will pay the strictest attention to the provision of the fourth section of the Act of the 6th and 7th Vict., c. 94, on this point.

The Consuls will keep a police-report in the form herewith transmitted to them, and will deliver to the Ambassador, on his requisition, a copy of the whole, or any portion thereof: and on the 31st December of each year, a copy of the proceedings in the whole year must be sent to the Foreign Office.

In all cases which may be heard and determined in the Consular Courts under the present Order, the Consular Officer is solely responsible; and no directions from Her Majesty's Representatives at Constantinople will relieve the Consuls from any share of this responsibility.

Her Majesty's Consuls will forthwith report upon the means at their disposal for executing sentences of imprisonment, and on the practice which they have hitherto observed in this respect: and in the meanwhile they are enjoined, whenever recourse is had to the prisons of the country, to arrange with the local authorities that any British prisoner who may be confined therein may be visited daily by any person appointed by the Consuls, and if necessary, by a medical officer deputed for that purpose.

Provision has been made in the Order that all fines shall be appropriated in the manner directed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Her Majesty's Consuls are accordingly directed to retain in their hands on behalf of Her Majesty's Government the produce of all fines, and to render an account on the 31st of December of each year, to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, of the amount received during the year and of the total balance in their hands; upon which instructions will be sent to them as to the manner in which the money is to be appropriated.

The Order in Council applies to British subjects only: but the Ionian legislature will be moved to pass a corresponding enactment, and in the meanwhile the Consuls will deal with Ionian citizens in the same manner as they are in the habit of dealing with British subjects, except in so far as regards the transfer of them to Malta for trial.

The Consuls will communicate to this Department, to the Governor of Malta, and to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, a copy of the notification to be exhibited in their Consular offices as to the period within which British subjects arriving in their respective districts

shall enroll themselves. The principal object of the register being, however, to facilitate the exercise of control over British subjects of bad or doubtful character, Her Majesty's Consuls must carefully avoid exposing respectable parties to unnecessary vexation in this respect: and Her Majesty's Consuls will moreover insert in the register, on the requisition of Her Majesty's Ambassador, the names of any British subjects not previously enrolled.

(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 3.

Circular to Her Majesty's Consuls in Turkey.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 3, 1844.

I HAVE to instruct you to transmit to this Office, without loss of time, a return showing the number of civil suits in which you have been called upon to adjudicate in the first instance during each of the last three years; the nature of each suit, your decision, and whether your decision was acquiesced in by the parties, or appealed against. Also a return, showing as far as you are able to do so, the number of civil suits in which British plaintiffs residing within your district, have during the same periods had occasion to resort to the Consular Courts of other European Powers.

And a similar return of cases in which Turkish parties, plaintiffs or defendants, have in civil suits submitted to the jurisdiction of your Court.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) ABERDEEN.

P.S.—The returns are to be made according to the inclosed Forms.

FORM 1.

British Consulate at

*Return of Civil Suits in the Year , in which the Defendants were
under British protection.*

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name and Nationality of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.
1	January 1	A. B., Austrian	C. D.	Debt.	For the Plaintiff.	None.
2	" 3	A. B., British	C. D.	Breach of contract	For the Defendant	Notice given
3	" 5	.. ..	A. B.	Bankruptcy	.. ..	.. ..

FORM 2.

*British Consulate at**Return of Civil Suits in the Year , in which the Plaintiffs only were under British protection.*

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name and Nationality of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.	Court of Appeal.
1	January 1	A. B.	C. D., Austrian	Debt	For Defendant	Notice given	Internuncio
2	„ 3	A. B.	C. D., Russian	Breach of contract	For Plaintiff.	Notice given	Civil Court at Odessa
3	„ 4	A. B.	C. D., Sardinian	Debt	For Plaintiff.	None	.. ..

FORM 3.

*British Consulate at**Return of Civil Suits in the Year , in which Ottoman Parties in their differences with Parties under British protection have submitted to British Jurisdiction.*

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name and Nationality of Plaintiff.	Name and Nationality of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.
1	January 1	A. B., British	C. D., Ottoman	Debt.	Plaintiff.	Notice given
2	„ 3	A. B., Ottoman	C. D., British	Breach of contract	Plaintiff.	None
3	„ 5	A. B., Ottoman	C. D., British	Fraud.	Defendant	Notice given

FORM 4.

*British Consulate-General at**Return of Appeals from the Decisions of Consular Courts in Civil Suits, in the Year*

No.	Date of Appeal.	From what Court.	Name and Nationality of Appellant.	Name and Nationality of Respondent.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Further Appeal.
1	January 1	Consulate at Smyrna	A. B., English	C. D., British	Debt	For Appellant	Notice given
2	„ 3	Consulate at Brussa	A. B., French	C. D., British	Fraud	For Appellant	None
3	„ 5	Consulate at Smyrna	A. B., British	C. D., British	Breach of Contract	For Respondent	None

SECTION A.

Civil Suits.

No. 1.

*Mr. Consul-General Cartwright to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received
October 10.)*

My Lord,

Constantinople, September 11, 1844.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch circular of the 3rd July last, by which I was instructed to prepare returns of civil suits as specified therein, and according to the forms transmitted, I have the honour of inclosing herewith returns of the civil suits in which I was called upon to adjudicate in the first instance during the years 1841, 1842, and 1843, and a return of civil suits which were brought before me during the same period on appeal from other British Consulates. They are accompanied by returns of civil suits in which British plaintiffs had occasion to resort to the courts of other European Powers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

[For Returns, see Appendix, p. 79, 91, 100.]

No. 2.

*Mr. Consul-General Cartwright to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received
October 21.)*

My Lord,

Constantinople, September 30, 1844.

IN transmitting with my despatch of the 11th instant, returns of civil suits, I omitted to forward a return of those wherein Ottoman parties had in their differences with British parties submitted to British jurisdiction, which was also required by your Lordship's instructions of the 3rd July last.

I have now the honour of inclosing herewith to your Lordship a return of the civil suits that occurred during the specified term of three years, 1841 to 1843, in which there were Ottoman parties. I was not prepared to forward this return sooner, because it was necessary to search attentively among the mixed civil suits whether there were, or not, any Ottoman subjects parties thereto.

Single claims, whether from or against Ottoman subjects, are here invariably referred to the Ottoman courts, but in differences where there are various claimants on the property in dispute, whether solely British or of other European nations, the jurisdiction is held by the British authority which proceeds therein by the appointment of a commission, one member of it being designated by the Ottoman claimant.

Such suits generally relate to claims on vessels and bankruptcies.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

[For Return, see Appendix, p. 105.]

No. 3.

Mr. Consul Lander to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received October 3.)

My Lord,

*British Consulate,
Dardanelles, August 31, 1844.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular despatch of the 3rd ultimo, and beg leave to state that all the civil suits which I have been called upon to adjudicate during each of the last three years were disposed of in a summary way, as offering no case which could be considered of sufficient importance to record in the archives of the Consulate. They consisted chiefly of disputes between ship-masters and their crews, persons quarrelling at wine shops, and claims for small debts, wherein the parties on each and every occasion have acquiesced in my decision, without a single instance having occurred of their appealing against it.

No civil suit has been brought before me during the same period of three years, in which British plaintiffs residing within my district have had occasion to resort to the Consular Courts of other European Powers, nor any case occurring in which Turkish subjects, plaintiffs or defendants, have had to submit to the jurisdiction of the Court of this Consulate.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. A. LANDER.

No. 4.

Mr. Consul Blunt to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 16.)

(Extract.)

Salonica, August 28, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch marked "circular," dated the 3rd of July last, instructing me to transmit a return of the number of civil suits which I have been called upon to adjudicate during each of the last three years, and inclosing to me the forms according to which they are to be made.

I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship inclosed, the returns in question for the years 1841, 1842, and 1843, taking the liberty at the same time to state that with respect to civil suits of minor importance, either when both plaintiffs and defendants are British subjects, or in cases of mixed suits, which are settled by verbal evidence, no register is kept of them; those suits only, the merits of which are supported or attested by written statements, are deposited in the archives; hence, I regret to say that I am not able to give a return of all civil suits which have been decided at this Consulate during the last three years, as required by your Lordship; the number of which, I may, however, be permitted to say is not trifling during the year, there being resident at Salonica about eighty Ionians and Maltese.

With reference to the return required by your Lordship, of all cases in which either plaintiffs or defendants, being Turkish subjects, have submitted to the jurisdiction of this Consulate, I have the honour to report that I have hitherto invariably refused acceding to any proposition of the kind, in all cases where Turkish subjects are concerned, for two reasons, viz., First, because it is contrary to the 15th, 24th, and 69th Articles of the Capitulation; Secondly, because any decision given by the Consular Court is not binding upon the Turkish subjects; for if the decision or sentence is not in his favour, the Turkish authorities will not, or rather cannot, refuse the appeal of the plaintiff or defendant, if a Turkish subject, to have the case tried according to Turkish law.

In all cases of a commercial nature, in which one of the parties are Turkish subjects, it is the custom at Salonica to address a letter containing the heads of the case, to the Governor, who writes an order (called *bouryouldi*) upon the letter to the Customer, directing him to appoint a Mixed Commission to decide the merits of the case; and when the case has been decided, the sentence is written upon the letter, confirmed by the Customer, and then sent to the Governor, who makes the sentence good, by putting his seal to it. Such sentences in suits of a mixed nature between Franks and Turks are binding; still, I have known instances of Moolahs for money giving sentences tending to render invalid the decision of a Commission. Indeed an instance of the kind occurred very lately in a suit in which an Ionian was the plaintiff and the defendant a Rayah.

The settlement of civil suits between Turkish subjects and Franks by a Mixed Commission appointed to be held at the Turkish Custom-house is decidedly favourable to commercial interests; and I can assure your Lordship that I have never known an instance of its being objected to, as the suits are decided either according to the usages of the place, or, as far as it can be interpreted, the sense of the French Commercial Code.

[For Returns, see Appendix, p. 80, 92.]

No. 5.

Mr. Consul Kerr to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 23.)

My Lord,

Adrianople, August 31, 1844.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's circular despatch of the 3rd July, ordering me to transmit, without delay, a return showing the number of civil suits which I have been called upon to decide during each of the last three years; also a return showing, as far as I am able to do so, the civil suits in which British plaintiffs have had to resort to the Consular Courts of other Powers; and a similar return of cases in which Turkish plaintiffs or defendants have, in civil suits, submitted to my jurisdiction.

I have in consequence the honour to transmit to your Lordship inclosed two returns, one of 1843, in which an Ionian subject was the plaintiff and a Russian subject the defendant, and another of 1844, in which an Ottoman subject was plaintiff and an Ionian subject the defendant.

European residents in this city are not numerous, and civil suits between them are of rare occurrence. Almost the only civil suits that the Consul has knowledge of are between European and Turkish subjects, and these are almost invariably decided at a tribunal of which the Customer is president. He is assisted by the most respectable of the European and Ottoman merchants as assessors, and it is but just to say that everything is therein conducted with impartiality and equity.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN KERR.

[For Returns, see Appendix, p. 92, 100.]

No. 6.

Mr. Consul Sandison to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 23.)

My Lord,

Brussa, August 23, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular despatch of the 3rd ultimo, directing returns to be sent of the civil suits under three different classes, which concern my jurisdiction during each of the last three years.

I have now the honour to inclose the returns specified, viz.,—

Of suits in which I have been called on to adjudicate in the first instance, under Form No. 1.

Of suits in which British plaintiffs have resorted (with my aid) to other Consulates, under Form No. 2.

Of suits in which Turkish parties in their differences with British have submitted to my jurisdiction.

In the years for which returns are wanting under Forms Nos. 1 and 2, no suits of a corresponding nature occurred.

There are various cases of compromise for small sums, in which foreign parties, either European or Ottoman, have applied to me as claimants on parties under British protection, and which I have always terminated by an amicable settlement. These cases are not inserted, and chiefly related to small sums, without any formal proceedings in writing being necessary.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) D. SANDISON.

[For Returns, see Appendix, p. 81, 92, 100.]

No. 7.

Mr. Consul Brant to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 17.)

My Lord,

*British Consulate,
Smyrna, August 29, 1844.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 19th instant, I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship, herewith inclosed, returns of civil suits decided by me in first instance, in the years 1841, 1842, and 1843, in which the defendants were under British protection, made according to the Form No. 1; and similar returns, for the same periods, decided by the Consular Courts of other European Powers, in which the plaintiffs were under British protection, made according to the Form No. 2.

Having been instructed by Her Majesty's Consul-General not to take cognizance of any differences between Ottoman subjects and parties under British protection, but to refer such suits for adjudication to the local tribunals, notwithstanding the Ottoman parties might be willing to submit to my jurisdiction, I have followed this course for many years past, and have therefore no return to make according to the Form No. 3.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. BRANT.

[For Returns, see Appendix, p. 81, 93.]

No. 8.

Mr. Consul Ongley to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received October 7.)

My Lord,

Canea in Crete, August 29, 1844.

IN reply to Lordship's despatch circular of the 3rd July, I have the honour to transmit inclosed a return showing as far I am able, the number of civil suits heard in the Consulate during each of the three past years; also a return showing in like manner the number of civil suits in which British plaintiffs residing within the district of this Consulate of Canea, have, during the same periods, had occasion to resort to the Consular Courts of other European Powers.

These returns do not include the civil suits in which the Consular Agents at Candia and Rettimo have had to adjudicate.

I am unable to forward a return of the cases in which Turkish parties here in civil suits have submitted to the jurisdiction of this court, because these have always been heard and decided without any written document. They have not been very numerous.

I must observe also, that the returns inclosed in this despatch are imperfect, because a great many suits in which I have been called upon to adjudicate having been decided without the presentation of any written documents, there exists no means of making a list of them.

Some idea of the number of cases brought under my cognizance during the year may be formed from the fact that during the past fourteen days, fourteen civil suits have been commenced here, of which four belonging to my jurisdiction, and ten to that of the local courts; but in four of these the Ottoman parties have submitted to my decision.

Most of the suits heard and decided by me without written documents are for small amounts and between parties who are unable to write; it would subject them to comparatively heavy expenses were I to compel them to make written applications to me; I have therefore heard and decided most of them without that formality.

The suits in which British parties are plaintiffs, and Ottoman subjects defendants, are most numerous; and as they must be heard and decided by the Turkish tribunal, in the presence of the Consul or dragoman, they take up a great deal of time, and give much trouble, so much so that my dragoman has to attend the court almost daily and for hours together.

These suits are frequently for small sums, so much so that I have hitherto been unwilling to exact from the British subject the Consular fee of 4s. 6d., on signing the Turkish petition which it is customary to present to the court; on the other hand, this fee is but a small sum to exact from the individual, who by gaining his cause obtains payment of a large sum.

According to Turkish law, the person who gains his suit pays the law expenses.

I venture therefore to suggest, that in any new arrangements which may be made respecting civil and criminal suits, some change may be made in the tariff of fees, so as to proportion them not only to the trouble which the suits may occasion, but also to the importance of the affair.

Trusting that your Lordship will excuse the liberty I have taken in making these remarks,

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

[For Returns, see Appendix, p. 82, 93.]

No. 9.

Mr. Consul James Brant to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received October 10.)

My Lord,

Erzeroom, September 4, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's circular of the 3rd July, and in reply beg to state that I have never, since the establishment of this Consulate, been called upon to adjudicate in any case whatever. I can safely answer that such has been the case at Batoom; and I am inclined to believe that at Trebizond any little disagreements which may have arisen among British or British-protected subjects, or between them and natives, have been terminated without the formality of a suit.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JAS. BRANT.

No. 10.

Mr. Consul Suter to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received November 5.)

My Lord,

Kaissariah, October 2, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt this day of your Lordship's circular to Her Majesty's Consuls in Turkey of the 3rd July last, inclosing forms of returns which your Lordship directs to be transmitted to the Foreign Department, of all civil suits decided at British Consulates, of civil suits in which British plaintiffs have resorted to the Consular Courts of other European Powers, and of cases in which Turkish parties, as plaintiffs or defendants in civil suits, have submitted to the jurisdiction of British Consular Courts.

I have not yet had to adjudicate any cases at Kaissariah. I have been applied to for advice and assistance by British or Ionian subjects, who in their commercial transactions have sometimes had questions with people of the country. The differences, however, were on all occasions such as to admit of their arrangement between the parties themselves, and never of a nature to require decision on the part of this Consulate.

I have forwarded a copy of your Lordship's circular to the Vice-Consulates at Samsoon and Tarsous, requesting that the required returns may be furnished of any cases adjudicated by the Vice-Consuls at those places.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HY. SUTER.

No. 11.

Mr. Consul Suter to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received January 11, 1845.)

My Lord,

Kaissariah, November 18, 1844.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 2nd October last, and to your Lordship's circular of the 3rd July therein acknowledged, requiring returns of civil suits adjudicated in British Consular Courts in Turkey, I have the honour to transmit, inclosed, copy of a despatch from Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Giudici, of Samsoon, reporting that the Vice-Consulate at that place has never yet been called upon to adjudicate in any civil suits.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HY. SUTER.

Inclosure in No. 11.

Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Giudici to Mr. Consul Suter.

Sir,

Samsoon, October 26, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch inclosing copy of a circular from the Earl of Aberdeen of July 3rd, and requesting me to furnish returns of civil suits adjudicated at this Vice-Consulate, according to the forms you hand me.

No civil case has yet been adjudicated here, neither has any British plaintiff within this district had recourse to the Consular Court of other European Powers, nor has any case yet occurred of a native submitting to the jurisdiction of this Vice-Consular Court.

The circular in question and the accompanying forms had not previously been received by me from the Foreign Department. When Mr. Vice-Consul R. W. Stevens returns I will not fail, as you desire to bring them and my present reply to his notice.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) P. GIUDICI,
Acting Vice-Consul.

No. 12.

Mr. Consul Suter to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received May 7.)

My Lord,

Kaissariah, March 28, 1845.

WITH reference to your Lordship's circular despatch of the 3rd July last, requiring returns of civil suits adjudicated in Consular Courts in Turkey, I have the honour to inclose copy of a despatch from Mr. Vice-Consul Clapperton of Tarsous, and the several returns therein referred to.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) HY. SUTER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 12.

Mr. Vice-Consul Clapperton to Mr. Consul Suter.

Sir,

*British Vice-Consulate,
Tarsous, March 10, 1845.*

I HAVE to inclose to you a return of civil suits for the years 1841, 1842, and 1843, in which the defendants were under British protection.

Also a return of civil suits for the same periods, in which the plaintiffs only were under British protection.

Of the third category required by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs no cases have occurred.

I likewise send copy of the notifications posted in this Vice-Consulate, inviting British subjects to enrol themselves in the register which has been instituted for that purpose.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN CLAPPERTON.

[For Returns, see Appendix, p. 85, 94.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 12.

*Notification to British subjects regarding their enregistration in the Vice-Consulate of Tarsous.**British Vice-Consulate, Tarsous, March 7, 1845.*

WHEREAS by the Order in Council of 19th June, 1844, it has been enacted that a register shall be kept in each British Consular Office in the dominions of the Sublime Porte, in which all British subjects residing or arriving in the dependencies of such office, shall enrol themselves in order to secure protection; and as the Consular Officer is bound to give a reasonable time for such British subjects so to enrol themselves, the Vice-Consul hereby promulgates, that a term of fifteen days is allowed for those British subjects residing in the dependencies of the Vice-Consulate, to count from this date; and fifteen days are likewise allowed for all British subjects who shall arrive afterwards, to count from the day of their arrival, if in free pratique, or, if in quarantine, from the day of their receiving pratique.

(Signed) JOHN CLAPPERTON,
Vice-Consul.

No. 13.

Mr. Consul Wood to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received October 3.)

My Lord,

Damascus, August 31, 1844.

I HAVE had the honour to receive, on the 26th of August, your Lordship's instruction of the 3rd July marked "Circular to Her Majesty's Consuls in Turkey," wherein your Lordship is pleased to direct me to transmit, without loss of time, a return showing the number of civil suits in which I have been called upon to adjudicate in the first instance during each of the last three years; the nature of each suit; my decision, and whether my decision was acquiesced in by the parties, or appealed against. Also a return showing the number of civil suits in which British plaintiffs residing within my district, have during the same periods had occasion to resort to the Consular Courts of other European Powers; and a similar return of cases in which Turkish parties, plaintiffs or defendants, have in civil suits submitted to the jurisdiction of my court.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands I have the honour of transmitting herewith inclosed the several returns forming the subject of the above instruction, with the exception of a return of civil suits in which British plaintiffs have had occasion to resort to the Consular Courts of other European Powers, which has never occurred since I have been in charge of this Consulate.

In further elucidation, however, of the inclosed returns, I may venture very respectfully to state that, as British subjects have established themselves in Damascus but very lately only, I have had but few civil suits brought before me for adjudication, and in some years none at all. The greater part of the cases referred to the Consulate being for the recovery of debts from Ottoman subjects, the local authorities have had to deal with their own subjects, to satisfy the claims preferred against them. Other suits, which do not come under the head of debt, have been generally disposed of either by arbitration or by the reconciliation of the parties through the mediation of the Cancelleria.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RICHARD WOOD.

[For Returns, see Appendix, p. 85, 95, 101.]

No. 14.

Mr. Consul Werry to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received November 5.)

My Lord,

Aleppo, October 3, 1844.

IN conformity to your Lordship's circular of the 3rd July last, I have the honour to inclose the returns of civil suits in this district, for the years 1841, 1842, and 1843, viz. :

- No. 1, for 1841.—Defendants only being under British protection.
 2, „ Plaintiffs only under British protection.
 3, „ Ottomans and British having submitted to British jurisdiction.
 1, 2, and 3, for 1842.—Ditto.
 1, 2, and 3, for 1843.—Ditto.

There are no returns from Alexandretta, Latakia, and Tripoli, where there are no British merchants or subjects residing; very little trade and no reports have been made to this office of suits having occurred in the offices of our agents there.

It may not be irrelative to these returns to mention to your Lordship that there are a great many claims of our merchants and protected, both in a written and verbal form, against Ottoman subjects, which have been decided by the Pasha, Meglis, and Mehkemeh, which demanded quite as much attention and examination, and give much more trouble to the Consulate, than those decided by Consular jurisdiction.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed) H. W. WERRY.

[For Returns, see Appendix, p. 86, 95, 101.]

No. 15.

Mr. Consul Moore to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received October 3.)

My Lord,

Beyrout, September 9, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular despatch to Her Majesty's Consuls in Turkey of the 3rd July last, and to state in reply that I have not been called upon to adjudicate in any civil suit in the first instance during any of the last three years.

With respect to British plaintiffs residing within my district who have had occasion during the same periods to resort to the Consular Courts of other European Powers, I have the honour to inclose a return showing the number and nature of those suits.

I have further the honour to state that no Turkish parties, plaintiffs or defendants, have in civil suits submitted to the jurisdiction of my Court.

It may perhaps be necessary to explain in reference to the preceding statements, that it continually occurs that British subjects apply for official assistance to Her Majesty's Consulate for the recovery of debts from Ottoman subjects, the due payment of which is delayed either from unwillingness or inability on the part of the debtor; and not unfrequently that Ottoman subjects request similar aid against British debtors; but neither case involves a suit or the necessity for a formal adjudication.

In the former instance a simple representation of the demand to the Ottoman authority on the part of the Consulate, in general suffices to

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obtain a settlement ; when this is not the case it is referred to the Municipal Council, who decide upon it. In the latter instance an injunction from the Consul to the debtor to fulfil his engagement produces the desired effect.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) N. MOORE.

[For Return, see Appendix, p. 96.]

No. 16.

Mr. Consul Kerr to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received October 3.)

My Lord,

Cyprus, September 5, 1844.

IN obedience to the command contained in your Lordship's circular dated 3rd July last, I beg to inclose a return of civil suits in which the defendants were under British protection ; also a return of civil suits in which the plaintiffs only were under British protection, since the 18th September, 1843, the date of my arrival at this Consulate.

No case has occurred in which Ottoman parties in their differences with parties under the British protection have submitted to British jurisdiction.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) NIVEN KERR.

[For Returns, see Appendix, p. 86, 96.]

No. 17.

Mr. Consul Young to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received November 5.)

My Lord,

Jerusalem, September 10, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular despatch dated July 3rd, transmitting to me the necessary blank forms to enable me to make a return of the number of civil suits in which I have been called upon to adjudicate during the last three years.

Conformably with your Lordship's commands, I beg to return the Forms Nos. 1 and 3, filled in as required with the only civil suits in which I have been called upon to adjudicate during the period specified in your Lordship's circular.

Cases of a trifling nature sometimes occur here, such as questions regarding house-rent, servants' wages, and the hire of animals, &c., which I have generally succeeding in disposing of in a summary manner, by advising a mutual accommodation, and of which I have not thought it necessary to keep a register in the Consulate.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WM. T. YOUNG.

[For Returns, see Appendix, p. 87, 103.]

No. 18.

*Mr. Consul Stoddart to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 16.)**Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate,
Alexandria, August 22, 1844.*

My Lord,

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's circular despatch of July 3, I have now the honour of transmitting returns showing the number of civil suits decided in this Consulate during the years 1841, 1842, and 1843.

The return for 1841 embraces but a portion of that year, as the pacification of the Levant and the resumption of business by Her Majesty's Consulates in Egypt dated only from the month of August.

Those cases alone have been included in the returns which could with some strictness be termed suits of record, having been disposed of by written sentence after regular discussion in a series of writings, and of which nearly the whole came to hearing in court, almost always with the intervention of assessors.

The number has been very considerable of less formal cases, in which one or two writings have passed, when the matter has terminated,—sometimes by discontinuance of the demand, sometimes by amicable adjustment, and often, where the object in debate was trifling, or the merits of the case were obvious, by my hearing at once what both parties had to say, and giving a verbal award. Any written “decrees” issued in these cases have commonly been “of course,” or given “by consent.”

Where there exists a permanent population of perhaps 800 Maltese and Ionians,—men by their nature litigious,—differences and demands, very varied in description, cannot but occur daily, and they occupy much of the time of the Consulate. They are heard summarily by myself or by the Vice-Consul, and are settled nearly, I imagine, as similar business is dealt with by Justices of the Peace and by Police Magistrates in England. It is seldom that there subsists any record of such proceedings.

The Consul will naturally feel solicitous that litigants should, if possible, resort to arbitration, since he thereby husbands time, labour, and responsibility. But for some reason or other, arbitrations are here viewed with disfavour, and where advocates are employed to draw papers or to plead, as they are in most suits, arbitration, however strongly suggested by me, is seldom adopted. Where a merchant, agent of another, sues or is sued, he of course seeks a formal decision of the Consul.

Commercial differences between British and Ottoman subjects are properly referable to what is called a Mixed Tribunal of Commerce, composed of Mahomedan merchants and of two or three Christian merchants, natives, I think, of the Levant, but enjoying European protections. The court does not hold an exalted place in public estimation, but it has knowledge of the ordinary practice and laws of trade, and is consequently to be preferred to the Mehkemeh, which is guided by the legislation of the Koran.

As we find it convenient to sue the native in this tribunal, which to him is exceptional, I have held that we must also submit to it when ourselves sued, and have strongly expressed that opinion to residents, when urged that they as defendants are amenable only to their own Consular Court. I have however avoided as often as I could, any public act which might influence that question. I believe that several or all the Consulates have, in this country, and as a general principle, maintained the right of their fellow subjects to be sued in the Consulates as the European sues the native in his natural court. This I know does not accord with the ordinary interpretation of the Capitulations, but the pretension seems to have been generally allowed in Egypt and to have had long usage in its favour. As it is a very important advantage, we are not perhaps called upon to discuss too curiously our right to its enjoyment by sufferance, nor to arouse attention to the subject.

I imagine that the Alexandrian “Mixed Tribunal” for commercial

questions was established in partial imitation of the Doganier's Court at Constantinople.

All civil suits, not strictly commercial, nor regarding real property in Egypt, are always referred to me by the local authority. But these are rarely important, and they never take the form of regular judicial proceedings. The cases are chiefly claims for rent, and for ordinary debts, breaches of contract, and demands for compensation for some loss or injury. Sometimes the matter is communicated to me in a letter from the Governor of Alexandria, who is also a civil and criminal judge of first instance; and such letters are indorsed with a reply, according to custom. More frequently the Governor or the Chief of Police sends me a verbal information by his first interpreter of the suit, who brings with him the plaintiff. Writings are not exchanged. I hear the parties, in presence of each other, and after examining their evidence decide orally. It is rarely or never necessary to enforce the award. These, therefore, are summary proceedings which do not rest on record. It is a mode of transacting business which local convenience has pointed out, and which is generally satisfactory both to the Consuls and to the local magistrates.

The only one of the above class of suits in which assessors were called is that which is inserted in the Return No. 3, and also as No. 7 in Return No. 1, 1842.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. L. STODDART.

[For Returns, see Appendix, p. 87, 96, 103.]

No. 19.

Mr. Consul Stoddart to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 16.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, August 20, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the returns required in your Lordship's circular despatch of the 3rd ultimo, of the number of civil suits decided in the Cairo Consulate during the years 1841, 1842, and 1843, together with the copy of an explanatory letter received from Mr. Consul Walne.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. L. STODDART.

Inclosure in No. 19.

Mr. Consul Walne to Mr. Consul Stoddart.

*Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate,
Cairo, August 17, 1844.*

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your official letter of the 23rd ultimo, inclosing copy of the Earl of Aberdeen's circular to Her Majesty's Consuls in Turkey, dated Foreign Office, 3rd July.

Inclosed are returns in 1841, 1842, and 1843,—

1. Of civil suits, in which the defendants were under British protection, and which, not being amicably arranged, were finally submitted to the consideration of assessors, and decided by formal sentence.

2. Of civil suits in which British plaintiffs have had occasion to resort to the Consular Courts of other European Powers.

3. Of civil suits in which Ottoman parties having, by intervention of the Local Government, submitted their differences with British subjects to jurisdiction, and there being no possibility of otherwise arranging the dis-

putes, the Consulate was obliged to give formal decisions against the defendants.

With reference to these returns I have to observe that almost all disputes which are brought before this office are, after more or less discussion, either arbitrated, compromised, or otherwise arranged to the satisfaction of the parties, without it being necessary for the Consul to give a written sentence.

In civil suits between Ottoman plaintiffs and British defendants, the cases were, till the beginning of 1843 for the most part referred to the Mixed Commission constituted for the judgment of suits between natives and Europeans; but since the abolition of that court differences between parties so situated have been made, as far as possible, the subject of amicable arrangement.

Cases between Ottoman and British subjects are, in the first instance, treated by correspondence with the local authorities, and for the most part terminate in an accommodation of differences rather than in a strictly judicial form. This practice is, I believe, legally correct; and I should certainly never venture to give a sentence in the mode adopted between Europeans, unless the decision were asked for by the Local Government, and moreover so obviously in favour of the Ottoman subject, that neither he nor the local authorities would dispute its accuracy.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

[For Returns, see Appendix, p. 88, 97, 104.]

No. 20.

Mr. Consul Stoddart to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received July 26.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, July 3, 1845.

ACCORDING to your Lordship's desire I have the honour to submit to you in the present despatch a notice of the civil proceedings which came before the Consular Court at Alexandria during the past year, 1844.

The civil suits which went through the ordinary course of discussion by written pleadings, followed by a formal hearing, were nine in number, and were mostly commercial questions. Of these five were determined by me with the intervention of assessors, and four without. Appeal was made against only one decision, and that was confirmed.

Four suits, in form in which British subjects were plaintiffs, passed through this Consulate to be judged in the Consulates of the defendants.

Incipient suits were numerous, in which one or more papers passed, until further proceedings were stopped by some adjustment of the difference. Many cases too admitted of summary disposal, and were either decided orally or by a short decree. Others were referred to arbitration.

Among the less formal proceedings of the year, but which perhaps should be mentioned as the interests it involved were not inconsiderable, was one initiated against the Government in the following matter.

To those who acquire produce at the Pasha's auctions, and who, according to the conditions, pay value within eight days, an assignment on the Government Shoona, or store, is delivered, and it enables them to draw the merchandise purchased. These assignments are not unfrequently transferred. Several such orders for beans had been acquired from the original holders by British merchants; and vessels had been chartered for exporting the produce. But the stock of beans in the Shoona became exhausted: and in consequence of the lowness of water in the canal, or from other causes, there was long delay in the arrivals of new supplies from the interior. Hence arose great losses to the merchants; for a favourable moment of the markets was lost, and the ships chartered came upon their demurrages. It was consequently attempted to act on the

assignments and to hold the Government responsible. There was no doubt that the property had been publicly sold and its price satisfied. It might therefore be demanded.

On this subject I communicated officially with Artin Bey. He replied that the merchants must attack those from whom the assignments were purchased, and that the Government held itself bound to those only who had dealt with it directly and whose names appeared on the auction books as purchasers. These were all persons dependent on the favourable dispositions of the Government, and who could not be expected to encounter it hostilely. Besides, in disposing of their assignments, they had, according to the usage in those transactions, expressly exempted themselves from responsibility as to the delivery at the Shoona. Thus, the first purchasers had an unquestionable recourse against the Government, which they were neither interested nor inclined to render available; and, at the same time the terms of the transfer rendered them irresponsible to the new holders.

Considering all the circumstances, it did not appear to me that the merchants had any sufficient hold on the Government for their damages. I therefore declined a further insistence on the claims as of legal right, though much urged to prosecute them on that ground. The assignments I thought could not acquire, by transfer, the powers and operation of bills and promissory notes, which are limited to money only, and which even then must contain words intimating the power to transfer. They had gained some such character fortuitously and by sufferance. Properly they were simple orders on a store-keeper to deliver certain quantities of produce to certain individuals named, and who had purchased immediately from the Pasha. The rule of the Shoona is, that under ordinary circumstances, and for the convenience of trade, it delivers according to the indorsement of the assignments; but that the receipt is exacted from the original purchaser whose name appears in the order and not from subsequent parties; an intelligible indication that the Government admits liability to the former only, as stated to me in explicit terms by Artin Bey. The natural hold of each buyer is on his immediate vendor; and if that vendor, in the terms of sale has protected himself from consequences, the transaction seems to bear a risk upon its face which the buyer must be supposed to have sufficiently estimated.

At that period I was charged with the duties of the Consulate-General, in the absence of Colonel Barnett. After his return to Egypt this question was re-agitated by the claimants; but I believe with no new result.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. L. STODDART.

No. 21.

Mr. Consul-General Warrington to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 2.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, August 6, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd ultimo, requiring a return showing the number of civil suits on which I have been called upon to adjudicate, during each of the last three years. No. 1 will afford the necessary information.

Your Lordship also orders a return for the same period, showing the number of civil suits in which British plaintiffs had to resort to the Consular Courts of other European Powers. I have therefore to refer your Lordship to No. 2. Likewise a similar return in which Turkish parties, plaintiffs or defendants, have in civil suits submitted to my jurisdiction. No. 3 will afford that information.

I am further instructed to send a return showing the number of civil suits for the same period brought before me on appeal from other British

Consulates. Not having had any, I cannot comply with your Lordship's orders.

Now, my Lord, permit me to say, I have had hundreds of civil cases brought before me during the period alluded to, in which I have allayed angry feelings and conciliated the parties, without the necessity of more formal adjudication.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HANMER WARRINGTON.

[For Returns, see Appendix, p. 89, 104.]

No. 22.

Mr. Consul Saunders to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received November 11.)

*British Consulate in Albania,
Prevesa, October 17, 1844.*

My Lord,

IN reply to your Lordship's despatch marked circular, of the 3rd of July last, directing me to transmit a return of the civil suits adjudicated by me during the last three years; and also a return showing as far as possible the number of civil suits in which British plaintiffs residing in this district, have, during the same period, had occasion to resort to the Consular Courts of other European Powers; together with a similar return of cases in which Turkish plaintiffs or defendants in their differences with parties under British protection have submitted to the jurisdiction of this Consulate; I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that, acting upon the system in force previously to my assumption of the duties of this office, it has never been customary to retain a precise account of all the innumerable differences and disputes which are daily brought under the notice of this office for adjudication; but the following details will enable your Lordship to form some opinion of the course of proceeding which is usually pursued in this respect.

In the greater number of instances, the merits of the case being obvious and not even contested by the party summoned, the principal object of the claimant is that of coming to some distinct understanding with regard to the time or mode in which his pretensions may be eventually satisfied; but where a disputed title exists, an examination of the respective witnesses either leads to such a decision as both parties are content to accept, or should a more formal proceeding, and record of the grounds of decision be desired by either party, a written exposition of the circumstances which they have to urge on their behalf is presented by them, to which a reply in writing setting forth the grounds of the decision is affixed, and, after being read to the party, the document itself, whereof a certified copy may be obtained at will, is then placed in the appropriate file.

Whensoever the case admits of reasonable doubt, or involves a complication of accounts, the parties are referred to the decision of arbitrators chosen by themselves, and it is always open to plaintiffs and defendants to demand such reference to arbitration.

With regard to differences between persons under British protection, and the subjects of other Powers, the same forms of proceeding are observed by the authority upon whom the defendant depends, the protecting authority of the plaintiff being of course present to support the claim of the latter, and any demand to be put forward in writing, being presented and replied to through the same medium.

Ottoman subjects, whether plaintiffs or defendants, are very generally led to prefer abiding by the decision of the British Consulate in their dealings with British-protected subjects, to that of passing through the channel of reference to their own authorities; but it is only upon claims preferred by the former, or in cases where the Ottoman defendant has manifestly right on his side, that the Consulate is competent to pronounce a decision, confining its intervention in other cases to an endeavour to

mediate between the parties ; with the alternative of referring the question to the Pasha or local Governor in the event of no amicable arrangement being thus effected.

It only remains for me to add, as regards the subject of appeals, that no instance has presented itself within the last ten years during which I have held this office, of any appeal having been made against one of my decisions.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

No. 23.

Mr. Consul Gardner to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received January 13, 1845.)

My Lord,

Jassy, December 27, 1844.

IN obedience to your Lordship's commands I have the honour to inclose the returns of the civil cases brought to the attention of the Consulate during the years 1841, 1842, 1843. They comprise only a part of the jurisdiction of the Consulate, as numerous cases are transmitted in appeal from Galatz to the tribunals here ; and others have a police character, which excludes them from the category required by your Lordship.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SAML. GARDNER.

[For Returns, see Appendix, p. 89, 98, 104.]

SECTION B.

Reports from Her Majesty's Consuls as to the working of
the new system of Consular Jurisdiction, &c.

No. 1.

Mr. Consul-General Cartwright to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received August 26.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, August 6, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch circular to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Levant, of the 2nd ultimo, inclosing an Order in Council conferring on Her Majesty's Consular Officers in the Ottoman dominions jurisdiction in cases wherein British subjects are accused of having committed crimes and offences within the said dominions, and a memorandum of instructions for my guidance in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred on me by the Order in Council.

I have also received a criminal register and a register in which the names of all persons considered as British subjects are to be enrolled; to the instructions respecting which, as to all other instructions that your Lordship has been pleased to address to me in the circular despatch and the memorandum, I will not fail to attend.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

No. 2.

Mr. Consul-General Cartwright to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 17.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, January 23, 1845.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith to your Lordship an extract from the Police Register,* which contains all the cases that were brought before me after the receipt of your Lordship's instructions for the exercise of criminal jurisdiction, until the 31st December, 1844.

I have the satisfaction of stating to your Lordship, that I have received from the Turkish authorities all requisite assistance in cases which appertained exclusively to my own authority, and that in those which were subject to mixed jurisdiction, my interference has been fully admitted, my representations having been attended to with as much deference as I had the right to expect. I have in such cases followed the course hitherto observed by Her Majesty's Embassy, by communicating with the Ottoman judicial authorities, through the channel of a dragoman, which mode I consider to be preferable to personal appearance at the Turkish courts, even if my general occupations would admit of my attending them.

When I have considered it to be proper to examine the prisoner myself, he has been sent for that purpose to the Consulate; and in commenting upon particular points of the evidence brought against him, which is reported to me by the dragoman, I have had reason to believe that my representations have had the desired effect. It may be proper to state to your Lordship, that trials in criminal cases are not always decided

* See Appendix, p. 106.

in one sitting at Turkish courts, but generally in renewed meetings of the magistrates for examining witnesses, as well as for considering the circumstances of the case before them. Proceedings in the case No. 20, of Spiro Savrani, were conducted in that manner. The majority of the magistrates opined for a punishment by twelve months' imprisonment at the Bagnio; but I represented that as there had not been sufficient force used to render the robbery one of an aggravated nature, I considered that a shorter term of confinement would answer the ends of justice; and, moreover, that I did not consider myself authorized by my instructions to consent to a British subject being sent to that place of confinement. The president of the court favoured my view of the case, and a sentence of six months' imprisonment at Tophana was finally agreed to.

I have been willing to flatter myself that a beneficial effect of the establishment of our criminal court was observable in the withdrawal of complaints of assault and petty offences addressed to me by parties who had been subsequently satisfied by the offenders through the intervention of their friends. I intend in future to bind over the accusers to prosecute, and thereby more effectually provide for the certainty of punishment; but I apprehend some difficulty in effecting this with complainants from among the dependants of other European Legations, which might possibly decline to enforce execution of a penalty contracted by the subjects of their Governments to a foreign authority.

British dependants when arrested by the local police are confined at the police station until I direct their being sent to the prison at Tophana, in which offenders who are apprehended by my order are confined. Spiro Savrani was detained in one of the prisons of the Porte during the trial, after which he was, at my desire, transferred to that of Tophana, which has the convenience of being less distant from the Consulate.

The prison at Tophana consists of two large chambers divided by a vaulted passage, in one of which debtors are confined, and in the other criminals. In the latter are three small divisions or barred galleries for certain of the convicted prisoners, and a small room which may contain two or three persons, whom there may be a desire to favour by separating them from those who occupy the lower chambers. The two chambers were tolerably crowded when I visited them, and the doors being open the inmates of both appeared to communicate freely with each other. It was a disagreeable spectacle, and in the warm season of the year the prison must be a most unwholesome place of confinement for those who are condemned to a long detention in it. I was assured that a new prison lately erected would be found to be less objectionable; and it certainly is so, for it has the advantage of being divided into several separate chambers, each of which will serve to contain a small number of prisoners, but the building is at present so damp that it cannot safely be resorted to until summer. I did not observe any court or yard for the prisoners to walk in, though I was assured that they were occasionally taken out for exercise. The old prison at Tophana is that which has been customarily used as a place of confinement for British delinquents, but it may be considered that the new prison will be more fitting for the purpose when it shall be in a state to receive prisoners, and particularly if, as I understand, there will be no objection to allow us the exclusive use of two of the apartments.

I beg to be permitted to submit to your Lordship's consideration the following observations on passages in the Order in Council, and in the printed memorandum for the guidance of Her Majesty's Consuls, respecting the choice of assessors. It is therein specified that British subjects are to be chosen by the Consuls for assessors, a limitation which, if literally attended to, would serve to deprive them of the assistance of reputable Ionian residents in proceedings against Ionian citizens, wherein it might possibly be considered that the assessors should be entirely Ionians, though it would be practically useful to allow the Consuls to appoint mixed assessors whenever they might consider it necessary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN CARTWRIGHT,
Consul-General.

No. 3.

Mr. Consul Blunt to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 2.)

My Lord,

Salonica, August 15, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 2nd of July last, marked "circular," transmitting an Order of Her Majesty in Council, which confers new powers to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Ottoman dominions over British subjects, in criminal cases; also a memorandum of instructions for the guidance of Her Majesty's Consuls in the exercise of the jurisdiction thereby conferred; calling my particular attention to that part of the Order in Council which relates to sending out of Turkey persons who have been twice convicted, which must only be resorted to when public tranquillity requires it, inclosing the forms of a criminal register; also of a register in which all persons considered as British subjects are to be registered; directing me to send home on the 31st of December of each year, a report of the number of subjects enrolled; and further to forward, at the end of six months from the commencement of the new system, a report as to the working of it.

Conformable with the instructions contained in the memorandum I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship inclosed, a copy of the notification exhibited in this British Consulate, respecting the period within which British subjects, and others claiming British protection, arriving at Salonica, shall enrol themselves.

With reference to that part of your Lordship's memorandum respecting the means at my disposal for executing sentences for imprisonment, I have the honour to report that I have hitherto been obliged to resort to Turkish prisons, excepting upon occasions when the offence committed was of a trifling nature, but at the same time such as required some kind of punishment, then I have confined, or rather put, the convicted party in the room of the Janissaries in the service of the Consulate. But in all cases in which I have had occasion to have recourse to Turkish prisons, the individual could be visited at any hour; the party so confined at the request of the Consul, is fed and taken care of by the Kavass Bashi, or head of the police, who sends to the Consulate the charges for food, &c., upon the liberation of the offender. Such Ionians and Maltese as I have hitherto had occasion to send to Turkish prisons, have not been confined there more than a few days, at the utmost seven days; but if your Lordship will permit me to give an opinion upon the subject, I would humbly suggest that Her Majesty's Consuls in Turkey should be provided with the means of procuring a proper place for a prison; as Turkish prisons are of the most wretched description, and when offences committed render confinement necessary, the horror of such places increases the degree of punishment to a greater extent, perhaps, than the case may demand; added to which the expenses are heavier than they would be if there was a prison attached to the Consulate; for, apart from the expense of maintaining the convicted party, it is required that a fee should be given to the head of the police for taking charge of the prisoner. As the port of Salonica is daily becoming of more commercial importance, particularly as regards British trade, and the number of vessels visiting the port under the British flag increasing, it will be the more expedient that Her Majesty's Consul should be provided with the means of confining turbulent seamen, whose offences have not been such as would warrant in resorting to a filthy damp Turkish prison, where, added to the vermin which the prisoners collect, rendering it almost necessary to destroy their clothes, they run the risk of being disabled for life by getting confirmed rheumatisms, or other diseases which sleeping on damp stones generally produces.

Your Lordship will pardon my observing, that although the instructions which you have been pleased to furnish us for our guidance in the

exercise of the extensive powers conferred, do not mention any provision for the maintenance of prisoners during the period of their confinement; and as this subject is doubtless under your Lordship's consideration, I shall take the liberty of stating that hitherto those having the means have supported themselves, when I have had occasion to confine them; but it has very often occurred with indigent Ionians and others under punishment, that I have been obliged to pay their expenses, allowing them at the rate of 3*d.* per diem, which is fully sufficient.

Your Lordship will, I hope, excuse my presuming to state that the powers which Her gracious Majesty has been pleased to confer on British Consuls in the Ottoman dominions, will be productive of the most beneficial results; the ports in the Turkish Empire will no longer be the resort of the worst classes of Ionians and Maltese; and there now exists a most effectual check upon certain classes of British subjects, who have hitherto been able to set at defiance all Consular authority; of which latter I have had, I regret to say, frequent evidences, since I have had the honour to act as Her Majesty's Consul at Salonica.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHAS. BLUNT.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Notification relating to the enrolment of British Subjects.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, Salonica.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all British subjects, and others under that denomination, arriving at this port of Salonica, except British subjects borne on the muster-roll of British vessels, are required by the Order in Council held on the 19th day of June, 1844, to present themselves at this British Consulate, within the space of three days after their arrival, to be enrolled in the register of this office; and any British subject, or others under British protection, who shall refuse or neglect to do so, will not be entitled to be protected or recognized as a British subject, in any difficulties whatsoever in which he may be involved within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

Salonica, August 14, 1844.

(Signed) CHAS. BLUNT,
Consul.

No. 4.

Mr. Consul Blunt to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 10.)

My Lord,

Salonica, March 19, 1845.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch dated the 2nd of July last, containing instructions relating to the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Consuls in matters of a criminal nature, and the desire which your Lordship expressed of receiving, at the period of six months from the commencement of the new system, a report respecting the working of the same, I have the honour to state that the knowledge of these new powers having been confided to Her Majesty's Consuls in Turkey, has had the most beneficial effects as regards Salonica; indeed, I have not been called upon to enforce the new powers confided me in any criminal cases since its commencement, excepting in the two instances noted in the copy of the Police Register of this Consulate forwarded to your Lordship on the 31st of December last*.

The resident Ionians and Maltese at Salonica, for the most part arti-

* See Appendix, p. 108.

sans and boatmen, are far more circumspect in their conduct since the period of their enrolment, and I may add that the new system has worked an incredible change in the habits of this class of people, the which will I trust be more clearly manifest at the approaching Easter festivals of the Oriental church, which has hitherto been a period of much intoxication and assaults.

The new system having worked so marked a change for the better in the general conduct of the Ionians and Maltese within the jurisdiction of this Consulate, it is superfluous for me to say that I have no suggestions to offer to your Lordship by way of alteration.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHAS. BLUNT.

No. 5.

Mr. Consul Kerr to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 23.)

My Lord,

Adrianople, August 31, 1844.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's circular despatch of the 2nd July transmitting to me an Order of Her Majesty in Council conferring on Her Majesty's Consular Officers jurisdiction in cases wherein British subjects are accused of matters of a criminal nature. The Order in Council was accompanied by a memorandum of instructions for my guidance in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred on me; and some blank sheets of a criminal register and of a register in which the names of all persons considered as British subjects are to be enrolled.

I have most attentively and carefully perused these documents as well as the further instructions your Lordship gives me in the circular despatch, all of which appear to me admirably adapted to the state of things in Turkey: and I trust that when I am called upon to act on the extensive powers thus confided to me, I shall do so with a due sense of my own great responsibility and a full determination to conform strictly to the tenor of the instruments by which those powers are conferred on me. I do not think it probable that I shall often be called upon to act as judge in criminal matters, as the persons living here under British protection are, generally speaking, respectable and peaceable; and the only cases in which I have been called upon to interfere since my arrival here have been those of slight assaults or threats which I have generally succeeded in arranging without difficulty. The same may be said of the residents of Philipopolis and Enos dependant on this Consulate.

The criminal register and also the register in which the names of all persons considered as British subjects are to be enrolled, which your Lordship mentions to have sent, have not yet reached me. As soon as I receive them I will call upon all resident here to enrol themselves, and will affix in a conspicuous place in the Consulate a notification calling upon all British and Ionian subjects to enrol themselves within a reasonable time after their arrival here, copy of which I will not fail to send to your Lordship, to the Governor of Malta, and to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN KERR.

No. 6.

Mr. Consul Sandison to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 23.)

My Lord,

Brussa, August 22, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular despatch of the 2nd ultimo, with its several inclosures as specified relating to the powers of jurisdiction conferred on Her Majesty's Consular Officers in the Ottoman dominions, in cases where British subjects are accused of crimes and offences committed therein.

The Order in Council now warranting the exercise of these powers is accompanied with a memorandum for the guidance of the Consuls in respect of the same: and by the Order in Council and instructions connected with it I am fully directed as to the forms to be observed in the registration of British subjects, and in proceedings in criminal matters; the rules to be followed, and the returns to be transmitted, together with the copies of notices for registration as designated.

I particularly notice that the Order in Council of the 2nd October, 1843, is still operative as regards my Consular jurisdiction in civil cases. Likewise that the Order in Council now received applies to British subjects only; but that Ionian citizens, with the exception of sending them to Malta for trial, are to be dealt with meanwhile in the same manner as the Consuls are in the habit of dealing with British subjects, and until the Ionian legislature may pass a corresponding enactment.

The whole subject has received my careful attention, such as required by its peculiar importance, and I shall endeavour to act with reference to it according to the rules prescribed, and the spirit in which they are to be carried into practice, as expressed by your Lordship.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) D. SANDISON.

No. 7.

Mr. Consul Sandison to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received June 25.)

My Lord,

Brussa, May 16, 1845.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a report on the working of the new system of Consular Jurisdiction in Criminal matters as relates to my district.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) D. SANDISON.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Report on the working of the new System of Consular Jurisdiction in Criminal matters, in the district of Brussa.

DURING six years since the establishment of Her Majesty's Consulate here, only two cases have occurred, calling for the exercise of such jurisdiction; and in which the punishment requisite was confined to a light imprisonment. My experience, therefore, does not go much beyond a knowledge of the contingencies to which the new system would be applicable, and enabling me to judge of its tendency.

1st. In regard to offences of which the punishment to be awarded does not exceed three months' imprisonment, or a fine of 100 dollars, I see no cause to anticipate difficulty in coming to a summary decision, nor in carrying it into execution. But it might perhaps be serviceable to have

some means of reference for ascertaining what acts are properly punishable as offences of this and the highest class.

2nd. When of such graver nature, for which the maximum punishment may be twelve months' imprisonment, or a fine of 200 dollars, I could not form a court of assessors, consisting of two to four British subjects of good repute, to proceed to the trial of such offences, there not being a sufficient number at present of residents in my district eligible for the purpose.

At the same time from the paucity of the subjects of the realm living here, and the high station in society of those who are occasional visitors as travellers, it is scarcely likely that an exigency should arise for forming a court of assessors to judge any native British subject.

3rd. In cases of joint British and Turkish jurisdiction, its nature seems sufficiently clear by the 42nd Article of the Capitulations. And its intention or import seems to be such as to enable the Consul to protect a British subject from an unjust accusation or conviction, and from any excessive punishment for the crime committed.

As it is stated that the Turkish Governor and the Consul "shall hear and decide (the suit) together," this leads to imply that no condemnation can be valid without the concurrence of both.

The possession of such veto by the Consul, jointly with a deliberative voice is the more requisite, where all suits, even to those involving capital punishment, are so frequently decided on the evidence of false witnesses. The two last condemnations to death of Turkish subjects in this city, within a few months past, were almost beyond doubt founded on perjured and suborned testimony.

It is likely, however, that in a matter affecting the person of a British subject, more caution would be used in adducing evidence before the Consul. And where suspicious he would claim the right and insist on its exercise if requisite, of questioning the witnesses in order to detect any falsehood.

The admission of exculpatory evidence is not sanctioned by practice in the Turkish courts here. And I could scarcely give an opinion whether or not it be obtained at the instance of the Consul for the justification or reasonable defence of the British party on trial.

For manslaughter, or even murder, the nearest of kin of the deceased has the option of accepting a composition in money, according to the precepts of the Koran. And the rule of Turkish law continues the same, as also the practice.

Of almost every other criminal act the punishment may be varied at the discretion of the judge or local governor. Only robbery, unaccompanied with murder, is usually visited with labour in chains.

4th. By the memorandum of instructions from the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Consuls are directed to deal with Ionian citizens as they are in the habit of dealing with British subjects under actual circumstances.

The only difficulty here might therefore be the insufficient number of respectable British residents to form a court of assessors when requisite.

Were Ionians eligible on the same principle to assist at the trial of their countrymen, there might be means of remedying the deficiency. And as the Ionians are the most numerous under the British jurisdiction here, the ability to call in assessors might be most needed on their account.

Remarks.

It tends greatly to the repression of crimes and offences by parties ranking as British subjects, that they are now made amenable to punishment with increased certainty, and under legal powers of jurisdiction, before wanting.

Causes of complaint or accusation are likely to be most frequent on account of injuries done to the native inhabitants. And the 42nd Article of the Capitulations specifies only manslaughter or any other crime committed by a British subject as coming under the joint Turkish and Consular jurisdiction.

Unless the original term translated "crime" has an extended meaning to include minor offences of every class, it might follow that disorderly conduct, abusive language, and blows dealt in quarrels without endangering life, with the like, need not necessarily come for trial before the Turkish authority. And if this view of the matter be correct, and the Consul solely is empowered to do justice, it could thus be best administered. For the British subject might by the arrest until trial be subjected to sufficient punishment, or prove entirely innocent. And in the Turkish courts it would be far most difficult to sift conflicting evidence and statements in petty cases so as to discriminate the real offender, or measure of penalty to which the British party ought to be liable.

The consideration equally occurs whether it may not be deemed by Her Majesty's Government the right of the Ottoman subject to appeal to his own tribunal and have his cause judged there, so that the basis of exclusive Consular jurisdiction might be wanting. Were the case not so I believe that the native inhabitants would even have most confidence in the justice of any of Her Majesty's Consuls, and be content to leave his complaint to their award for redress.

Nothing further occurs to me material to add, unless that it might be useful for the Consuls to have copies of the Acts amending and condensing the criminal statutes, should this appear expedient to Her Majesty's Government: and the suggestion is offered with the utmost deference, solely from its appearing to me that I might intentionally be led into error from imperfect knowledge on this head.

Brussa, May 16, 1845.

(Signed)

D. SANDISON.

No. 8.

Mr. Consul Brant to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 10.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, March 5, 1845.

SIX months having elapsed since the new system of criminal jurisdiction was commenced in this Consulate I have the honour, in obedience to the orders contained in your Lordship's circular despatch of the 2nd July, 1844, to report as to the manner in which it has hitherto worked.

Your Lordship will have seen by the return which I made on the 31st December last*, that up to that time I had been called upon to exercise my judicial functions in one criminal case only, and I have the satisfaction to state, that on no other occasion since that period, has my interference been similarly required.

Under these circumstances it is impossible to judge of the efficacy of the system; but as offences which were formerly of frequent occurrence have of late become so rare it may fairly be presumed that the knowledge which the lower classes of British subjects residing here now possess, that I am invested with jurisdiction in criminal matters, has inspired them with a wholesome fear of punishment if they misconduct themselves, and has tended to deter them from the commission of illegal acts.

I do not however attribute this change entirely to the above-mentioned cause, but I consider it in a great measure owing to the improved measures of police which have been adopted within the last year by the Turkish authorities, whereby the apprehension of offenders is become more prompt and certain than was previously the case.

It is to be hoped that these two causes will continue to operate as favourably as they appear to have hitherto done, in preventing offences and promoting good order.

* See page 108.

Should further experience induce me to consider that alterations might be advantageously introduced into the system, I will not fail to suggest such as may occur to me.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. BRANT.

No. 9.

Mr. Consul Ongley to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received May 29.)

My Lord,

Canea in Crete, April 12, 1845.

I HAVE the honour to address your Lordship for the purpose of conforming to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch circular of the 2nd July, 1844, by which I am directed to report on the manner in which the new system with respect to criminal jurisdiction works.

Since the introduction of this system the British and Ionian subjects here have conducted themselves in such a manner as to give but little cause of complaint.

The Maltese in particular have been extremely quiet: only one case of assault has been brought before me, and the offending party, rather than run the risk of a trial, willingly submitted to the conditions upon which the plaintiff consented to withdraw his suit: the conditions were, that the offending party should quit Retimo, where both were exercising their trade of fishing.

So far therefore as my experience goes there is good reason to be satisfied with the effect of the present system.

The only two points to which I think it necessary to draw the attention of your Lordship are the following:

1st. The ninth paragraph of the Order in Council provides "that no Vice-Consul shall have power to award punishment unless holding a commission from Her Majesty, and any Vice-Consul not so commissioned after having enquired of, tried, and determined, any case of which he shall have cognizance in pursuance of this Order, shall report his proceedings and transmit the depositions to the Superior Consular Officer of his district, and such Superior Consular Officer shall have power to award punishment," &c.

It follows therefore that those British or Ionian subjects who reside within the district of a Consular Agent may still be guilty of offences and escape with impunity as heretofore. I therefore venture to suggest that those Consular Agents who are the subjects of Her Majesty, and within whose district cases of offences may frequently occur, be named Vice-Consuls, by which means they would be included in the above-mentioned 9th paragraph.

2nd. The 12th paragraph authorizes Her Majesty's Consular officers to act in cases of joint jurisdiction, as provided by the 42nd Article of the Capitulations between Great Britain and Turkey.

A doubt might arise whether this authority is to be exercised only to the extent provided for by the 4th and 5th paragraphs of the Order in Council of the 19th June, 1844, or whether the Consular Officer is at liberty to concur in whatever sentence the Turkish Tribunal might think necessary to inflict, even if such sentence were death.

Having nothing further to add on this subject,

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

No. 10.

Mr. Consul James Brant to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 23.)

My Lord,

Erzeroom, August 12, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular of the 2nd July, 1844, on the subject of Consular Jurisdiction in the Levant in criminal cases, together with the various inclosures referred to therein.

I remark that the Order in Council of the 2nd October, 1843, is still considered to be in force in civil cases.

The rules laid down in the Order in Council, accompanied by the Memorandum, appear to me as clear and as well-defined as could be wished. It shall be my study to use as much conciliation as the cases admit of, and never to lose sight of the principle that speedy and not severe justice is to be preferred.

I beg to assure your Lordship that all the rules, instructions, and cautions shall have my most careful and earnest attention, and that I shall endeavour to act with so much circumspection, as to incur neither blame nor responsibility by my decisions, and to make them accord with the spirit of moderation so wisely inculcated throughout.

It is not likely that, for the present, either myself or the Vice-Consuls under me will have to exercise the new powers with which we are invested; but should such cases occur, I hope we may acquit ourselves in a manner satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAS. BRANT.

No. 11.

Mr. Consul James Brant to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received March 31.)

Sir,

Erzeroom, February 5, 1845.

IN compliance with the order contained in the Earl of Aberdeen's circular of 2nd July, to report on the working of the new system of Consular Jurisdiction in criminal cases, six months after its commencement, I have the honour to state that, in this Consulate, no occasion has occurred for the exercise of the new powers granted to Consuls.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAS. BRANT.

No. 12.

Mr. Vice-Consul Stevens to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received June 25.)

My Lord,

Trebizond, May 1, 1845.

SIX months have elapsed since I had the honour to receive, through Mr. Consul Brant of Erzeroom, your Lordship's circular of July 2nd, 1844, inclosing Her Majesty's Order in Council conferring on Her Majesty's Consular Officers in the Levant jurisdiction in criminal cases, and a memorandum of instructions for my guidance in the exercise of such jurisdiction, as well as the various other accompaniments, consisting of a criminal register and a register for the enrolment of British subjects.

In accordance with your Lordship's wish expressed in the last paragraph of the circular, of receiving a report as to the manner in which the

system works, I beg to state that no criminal case, further than a common assault, in which I succeeded in reconciling the parties, has occurred in my district.

Being therefore, up to this period, without personal experience in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by the Order in Council, I have no suggestions to offer as to the necessity of introducing any alterations in the system adopted.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FRAS. J. STEVENS.

No. 13.

Mr. Vice-Consul Guarracino to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received June 25.)

My Lord,

Batoom, May 5, 1845.

ALTHOUGH six months elapsed yesterday since the commencement of the criminal system of jurisdiction within this Vice-Consulate, and that a desire is expressed in your Lordship's circular of the 2nd July last, accompanying Her Majesty's Order in Council, with the other papers regarding the same, to receive a report upon the working of it, after the lapse of the above-mentioned period; I now beg leave to represent to your Lordship, that no single case of a criminal nature having come under my cognizance since my arrival at this post, any comments made by me on the subject would be out of place as not being derived from personal experience. I however venture on remarking that having studied your instructions attentively, they appear to me so clear and concise that I think doubts cannot arise now as to the steps to be taken by Her Majesty's Consular Officers, should their adjudication in criminal occurrence, in connection with any of Her Majesty's subjects in the Levant, be called into requisition.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FREDK. GUARRACINO.

No. 14.

Mr. Consul Suter to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received October 10.)

My Lord,

Kaïssariah, August 9, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Levant of the 2nd of July last, transmitting an Order in Council conferring on Her Majesty's Consular Officers in the Ottoman dominions jurisdiction in cases wherein British subjects are accused of having committed crimes and offences within the said dominions, and over which Her Majesty hath jurisdiction. I observe the Order applies exclusively to matters of a criminal nature, but that the Order in Council previously received of October 2nd, 1843, is still operative as regards the exercise of jurisdiction by Her Majesty's Consuls in Turkey in civil cases.

I will be careful to conform strictly to the instructions for my guidance in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by the Order in question which are contained in the memorandum inclosed in your Lordship's circular, and to bear in mind, in addition to what is therein directed, that although, under the circumstances stated in the Orders in Council, I am empowered to send out of the Turkish dominions a British subject who may have been twice convicted, it is not obligatory upon me to do so in every case of a second conviction, and it is only when the character of the

offender be such as to render his continuance in Turkey incompatible with the peace and good order of society, that I should resort to that extreme measure.

I will not fail to keep accurately, and according to the prescribed forms, the criminal register, and the register wherein the names of all persons considered as British subjects are to be enrolled, which have been transmitted to me by your Lordship, nor will I omit to forward the periodical returns of the criminal register, which, as directed by the memorandum of instructions, are to be made to the Foreign Office, observing that in cases of joint British and Turkish jurisdiction the Turkish magistrate taking part in the decision, is to be specified in the table of remarks of the Police Register.

I likewise observe it will not be necessary to send home a copy of the register of British subjects, but that on the 31st of December of each year I am to report the number of persons enrolled as British subjects in that register.

It will be my particular care, in the exercise of the extensive powers conferred by the regulations detailed in your Lordship's circular and the accompanying documents, to conform implicitly to the tenor of the instruments by which those powers are conferred, and I will attend to the wish expressed by your Lordship to receive, when a period of six months shall have elapsed from the commencement of the new system, a report as to the manner in which it works, together with any suggestions experience may induce being offered, for any alterations which it might be considered as advantageous to introduce.

With reference to the paragraph in the memorandum of instructions, directing that "Her Majesty's Consuls will forthwith report upon the means at their disposal for executing sentences of imprisonment, and on the practice which they have hitherto observed in this respect," I beg to state that, excepting the members of my own establishment and household, there are no British subjects, and only one Ionian, at Kaissariah. Circumstances hitherto have never yet required my imprisoning any person. Were such a necessity to occur no alternative would offer but that of confining an offender in the prisons of the country. In doing so I feel persuaded the local authorities would readily afford every facility I might require from them, and there would be no difficulty in arranging with them as your Lordship enjoins, for a British prisoner being daily visited by any person appointed by the Consul, and, if necessary, by a medical officer deputed for that purpose.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HY. SUTER.

No. 15.

Colonel Rose to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received October 3.)

(Extract.)

Beyrout, August 13, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular of the 3rd of July, with its inclosure.

In reply to it, I have the honour to say that I have not been called on to adjudicate in any civil suit during each of the last three years.

With respect to the point whether British plaintiffs in Syria have had occasion to resort to the courts of other European Consuls have the honour to say that Her Majesty's Consuls will respectively report upon that subject.

No. 16.

Colonel Rose to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received October 3.)

My Lord,

Beyrout, August 15, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular of the 2nd July last to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Levant transmitting an Order of Her Majesty in Council conferring on Her Majesty's Consular Officers in the Ottoman dominions jurisdiction in cases wherein British subjects are accused of having committed crimes and offences within the said dominions, and over which Her Majesty has jurisdiction.

I also have had the honour to receive the memorandum of instructions for my guidance in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred on me by the Order of Her Majesty in Council; and further of a criminal register, and also a register in which the names of all persons considered as British subjects are to be enrolled; and some blank sheets of the criminal register to be used by me in the periodical returns to be made to the Foreign Office, as prescribed by the memorandum of instructions.

I have the honour to say that I shall pay the strictest attention to all the instructions of your Lordship, as well in the circular as in the memorandum.

Mr. Consul Moore informs me that he has already acted according to the instruction in the memorandum which apply to the Consulate of Beyrout, and that he has given the required information to your Lordship as regards imprisonment.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HUGH ROSE.

No. 17.

Mr. Consul Werry to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received September 11.)

Sir,

Aleppo, August 3, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of Lord Aberdeen's despatch of the 1st July, and of a circular addressed me from your department, under the 2nd July, transmitting the documents relating to the criminal jurisdiction with which Her Majesty's Consular servants in the Ottoman dominions are invested; also a second set of the same to be conveyed to Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Alexandretta.

In the exercise of the power which is thus confided to me, I shall strictly adhere to the instructions contained in Lord Aberdeen's circular, and report to his Lordship on the delicate execution of this part of my Consular duty.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) N. W. WERRY.

No. 18.

Mr. Consul Werry to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 8, 1845.)

My Lord,

Aleppo, December 31, 1844.

CONFORMABLE to the instructions contained in your Lordship's circular despatch under the 2nd July last, to report upon the manner in which the new system of the power granted to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Levant in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction works, I have the

honour to state to your Lordship that no case of either a criminal or police nature has yet occurred in any part of the Aleppo Consular district, but I believe I may safely mention that the promulgation of those powers has had generally a beneficial effect in preventing the commission of even slight irregularities which had sometimes previously occurred; and there cannot be a doubt that, should there be a necessity of exercising the power granted and that the same is conducted on the principles and in the prudent manner ordered in your Lordship's instructions and memorandum, it will be productive of advantage to the British residents, to the Ottoman Local Governments, and to the population generally.

I see no reason for submitting to your Lordship's notice any alteration or improvement in the means to be employed; the only difficulty in this respect is in the exercise of the primary measures in those ports where are established Agents or Vice-Consuls of foreign birth and education; but as those within the jurisdiction of this Consulate, as at Latakia and Tripoli, are prudent and cautious persons, and the cases may be promptly referred either to Aleppo or Her Majesty's Consul-General at Beyrout, there does not exist sufficient foundation to offer any suggestion to your Lordship to change either the "personnel" or the measures, where also for the present the number of British, Ionian, and Maltese subjects are few.

The following is the return of the number of those subjects within the Aleppo district: viz.—

Aleppo	24
Alexandretta	3
Latakia	31
Tripoli	4
	—
Total number of subjects	62
	—

I have, &c.,
(Signed) N. W. WERRY.

No. 19.

Mr. Consul Moore to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 11.)

My Lord,

Beyrout, August 10, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Levant, of the 2nd ultimo, transmitting an Order of Her Majesty in Council conferring on Her Majesty's Consular Officers in the Ottoman dominions, jurisdiction in cases wherein British subjects are accused of having committed crimes and offences within the said dominions, and over which Her Majesty has jurisdiction.

The circular I have the honour to acknowledge further incloses a memorandum of instructions for the guidance of Her Majesty's Consular Servants in the Levant with reference to the exercise of jurisdiction under the Order in Council, and is also accompanied by a criminal register, and also a register in which the names of all persons considered as British subjects are to be enrolled; together with some blank sheets of the criminal register to be used in the periodical returns to be made to the Foreign Office, as prescribed by the memorandum of instructions.

Your Lordship's instructions conveyed in the circular despatch and its accompanying memorandum I beg leave to say have my most careful attention, and will be strictly obeyed in every particular.

With reference to the clause in the memorandum requiring Her Majesty's Consular Servants to report forthwith upon the means at their disposal for executing sentences of imprisonment, and on the practice which has hitherto been observed in this respect, I have the honour to say that no other means are at my disposal at Beyrout, in such cases, than

recourse to the Turkish gaols, and that heretofore when I have had occasion to imprison offenders, I have applied to the authorities, who have always, without any difficulty, allowed me to avail of the local prisons.

The injunction that whenever recourse is had to the prisons of the country, to arrange with the local authorities that any British prisoner who may be confined there may be visited daily by any person appointed by the Consul, and, if necessary, by a medical officer deputed for that purpose, will be strictly complied with.

Conformably with your Lordship's instructions a notification has been exhibited in this Consular office, of which I have the honour to transmit a copy, stating the period within which British subjects residing in this district shall enrol themselves in the register kept here, and copies thereof have been transmitted, in obedience to your Lordship's commands to his Excellency the Governor of Malta, and to his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) N. MOORE.

Inclosure in No. 19.

NOTICE.

Extract of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, June 19, 1844.

ALL British subjects now residing within the limits of the Sublime Porte, shall, after reasonable public notice to that effect has been given by the British Consular Officer within whose district they may be residing, enrol themselves in a register to be kept by such Consular Officer; and every British subject hereafter arriving at any place within the said dominions wherein a British Consular Office is maintained, saving and except any British subject borne on the muster-roll of any British ship arriving in the ports of Turkey, shall, within a reasonable period after his arrival, enrol himself in such register to be kept as aforesaid; and any British subject who shall refuse or neglect so to enrol himself, and shall not be able to excuse to the satisfaction of the Consular Officer his refusal or neglect, shall not be entitled to require to be recognized or protected as a British subject in any difficulties whatsoever in which he may be involved within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

In pursuance of the above, notice is hereby given, that British subjects residing at Beyrout are required to enrol themselves at the British Consular Office within the period of ten days from the date of the present notification; and British subjects arriving hereafter are also required to enrol themselves within a period of ten days from the date of their arrival.

British Consulate, Beyrout, August 10, 1844.

(Signed) N. MOORE,
Consul.

No. 20.

Mr. Consul Kerr to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received June 5.)

My Lord,

*British Consulate of Cyprus,
Larnaca, April 27, 1845.*

IN respectful obedience to your Lordship's circular despatch dated the 2nd of July, 1844, I have the honour to report that having called together the Maltese and Ionian subjects resident within this Consulate, and explained to them, with a view to the repression of crime, the course that I was authorized to adopt with criminal offenders, and warned them

of the certain and speedy punishment that awaited delinquents, a great change for the better has come over several of those who were formerly the most disorderly, and I have consequently been but seldom compelled to resort to the judicial powers now confided to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Levant.

The two first courses which Her Majesty's Consuls are authorized by the Order in Council to pursue, viz., a summary decision, and a decision with the assistance of assessors chosen from the British community, and the extent of punishment they are empowered to award, I consider invest them with ample power to restrain offenders of the worst order; in the last, however, that of recourse to the criminal tribunal of Malta for the trial of those charged with murder, Her Majesty's Consuls will, I fear, find considerable difficulty, should they unfortunately find themselves under the painful necessity of acting upon this instruction, in consequence of the personal appearance of witnesses for the prosecution being required by the Court of Malta, as I think that in most cases the local occupations of such parties would render it impossible for a Consul to arrange with them to proceed to Malta on payment of their expenses, and in that emergency the Consul would be at a loss, until the reception of superior instructions, how to dispose of the prisoner charged with the murder.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) NIVEN KERR,
Consul.

No. 21.

Mr. Consul Stoddart to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received July 26.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, July 4, 1845.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship some remarks on the criminal jurisdiction of the Consular Court at Alexandria, especially with reference to the year 1844, and to the operation during five months in that year, of Her Majesty's Order in Council of June 19th. The observations derived from so short a period of time can hardly be otherwise than imperfect, and they are submitted chiefly for the sake of comparison with the experience of other Levant Consulates.

Her Majesty's Order in Council was put into force in the Alexandrian Consulate, on the 1st August, 1844.

There occurred during the remainder of the year no formal trials for criminal offences. Those committed were either misdemeanours, or might be so viewed; and they were treated in summary form, according to the authority in that respect with which Consuls in the Levant are invested.

The nature of crimes in this community is, that those amounting essentially and not technically to felony, are rare, whilst misdemeanours are frequent; and among them ordinary disorders are of daily occurrence.

To deal adequately with serious crimes perpetrated in these countries remains, and perhaps may always remain, a formidable difficulty.

The punishments now awardable by the Queen's Consuls in the Levant are of three kinds: 1st. Imprisonment to the extent of three months upon a summary conviction, or of twelve months where a formal trial has been had; 2nd. Fines to the amount of 100 dollars upon summary conviction; of 200 dollars where the trial has been formal. 3rd. Deportation after a second offence, and where security for future good conduct is not producible.

For the present the only criminals who may be sent to Malta for trial are those charged with murder. That, however, seems to be also the better course to follow, with respect to those who are answerable for manslaughter, maliciously wounding, burglary, and those other grave felonies which are likely to occur more frequently than murder. Applied to these, (and considering that the prosecution may be at the instance of a foreign Consulate or of the local authority, to whom a fair measure of redress is due,) one year of simple incarceration does hardly appear to be an adequate penalty, even were it possible. But in reality detention for long

terms is impracticable where there is no prison and no prison establishment. The prison of the Consulate is in no way adapted to such purposes. It is what in England would be termed a cage; a place suited to the brief detention of the intoxicated or disorderly. Being in the Consul's house it is a source of great inconvenience to his neighbours and to himself; for he, in fact, becomes the gaoler, and is subject to perpetual and very irksome interruptions on that account. In Syria offenders appear to have sometimes suffered long confinement in the ordinary Turkish prison; but the practice is probably objectionable, and it might easily become a source of troublesome responsibility.

A remedy, exempt, perhaps, from grave inconvenience or objection, might be, that where a Consular Court has awarded an imprisonment of longer duration than one month, the offender be sent to undergo his sentence in the common prison at Malta. Under that arrangement a power to add labour to sentences might perhaps be made discretionary, so far as it is so with magistrates at home.

If felonies of the serious class already noticed are to be at all judged of in the Consular Courts, which it is presumable they will not be if that can be avoided, two years' imprisonment with labour at Malta may be a right latitude of inflictive power for such jurisdiction. Should it eventually be thought better to try those cases with the intervention of twelve men, having the right to judge of fact, instead of two assessors having no such right, that is an attainable object, since twelve British-born subjects could at any time be empanelled in the three great ports of the Levant—Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria.

The imposition of heavy fines is a penalty which, in most instances, it would prove extremely difficult to apply. Offenders, in eight cases out of ten, are paupers or persons in very lowly circumstances, from whom an amercement of twenty or thirty dollars could rarely be recovered, even by distress. Where that is the case the alternative, of course, is imprisonment, of which the efficacy appears to depend on rendering a fitly-established prison the place of confinement.

The deportation of criminals is a punishment of great utility as it insures the community against their further malpractices; and it might have been of advantage under circumstances which I shall have the honour to indicate, had it been judged expedient to accord a wider discretion in its employment.

For the essential purpose of preserving tranquillity and good order in three principal Consulates of the Levant the most available species of jurisdiction is, practically, one resembling that exercised by a police magistrate at home, with forms as summary and simple as possible. Where the general business to be transacted is so varied and so considerable, time does not admit of lengthy depositions being drawn on any but very grave occasions; nor truly are those officers in the Consulates familiar with the ready preparation of such documents. Slight corrections are generally sufficient. The important object is to avert crime rather than to avenge it, especially where the means of punishment and of affording satisfaction to injured parties, are extremely incomplete. But thus to avert crime, and to maintain a fitting police, it does seem to be indispensable that there exist a power which for many years past had been freely exercised, with excellent results, by this as by other Consulates. It was that of removing from hence to their homes convicted offenders, bad characters, and those without either honest occupation or ostensible means of subsistence. Were it supposed that no such authority now exists, offenders and offences would multiply, and in the end the local authority would be constrained to interfere.

This country, like all others, has the inherent right of protecting itself against the inroads of strangers destitute of honest callings and of character. Accordingly, the Pasha's Government issued in 1835 a notification, that all persons arriving in Egypt should produce a surety for their conduct from among the respectable residents, and that the masters of vessels bringing improper individuals to these shores, should be held to convey them back to Europe at their own charge. In 1838 the then Consul at Alexandria found it necessary to address the Government of

Malta concerning the increasing immigration hither of destitute natives of that island. There consequently appeared in the Malta Government Gazette of the 22nd August, 1836, a translation of the Pasha's ordinance of 1835, accompanied by serviceable remarks. These papers are transcribed in the inclosure No. I of the present despatch.

But the Egyptian Government, averse to interference with Europeans, did not itself carry into execution its ordinance, leaving the Consuls to exercise in the matter a proper police over their communities. In this respect, as in every other, the advantage is manifest, that the European should be responsible to a magistrate of his own nation rather than to a Mussulman authority. But to ensure the continuance of that advantage, Consuls should be in a position to discharge the duty thus left in their hands. It is after all very nearly the power vested in Justices of the Peace at home, to pass paupers and vagabonds to their natural settlements. At Constantinople, where no adequate check had been opposed by their own authorities to the influx of profligate Europeans, and where crime had augmented accordingly, the Turkish Government, urged I rather think by the Embassies, was under the necessity of taking the police of arrivals into its own hands by a strict system of passports and permissions of residence.

So far extradition is viewed as a precautionary measure of police, the preventive of crime. Considered as the punishment of offences already committed, it may now be necessary to show by practical examples the advantage of its use, being as heretofore discretionary after a first conviction, especially where the party convicted has no settled interests in the country; so that removal, instead of being the punishment merited by his offence, would be to him of little detriment or none, whilst it would prove a benefit and a security to society.

The local authorities in June, 1843, denounced to me a Maltese named Schembri, as a receiver of hides, which were being stolen in great numbers throughout the town. Having caused a search to be made in the suspected house, portions of the property were detected there, and the charge was in other particulars substantiated. The man was removed from Alexandria. In his case it was the second conviction of the kind.

The Chief of Police complained in May, 1843, in behalf of a native Mahometan, who whilst praying on the sea-beach, as is very usual, was assailed by three Maltese lads of the lowest class, lapidated, and his lip cut open. This charge too was proved, and two of the youths, for whose character no one would vouch, were dispatched to Malta.

The same magistrate complained in May, 1844, against another Maltese lad named di Battista, that he had enticed from her master's house and debauched the black slave girl of a rayah inhabitant. The girl herself was said to be a Mahometan. She had also taken away with her various effects of her master, so that the seducer became too the accomplice in a robbery. The offences were admitted, and the lad was sent to Malta.

These cases, in which Ottoman subjects were plaintiffs, were somewhat serious, and they were cases in which our Capitulations gave, in strictness, to the Turkish authority a power to judge, the Consul present, and to punish. Two of them might have implicated religious passions. All bore with them, in the law of the country, very heavy penalties.

That the local authority should waive its own rights of jurisdiction, and confide in the justice of the Consul for redress of wrongs suffered by Ottoman subjects, is to us a very valuable concession. Thence the importance that the Consul should have so much latitude of action as may enable him to deal fairly with such emergencies.

The course pursued in the cases already mentioned, was I believe satisfactory on the whole to the native authority, observing as it did that there was the desire to act fairly, and that the best remedy was adopted, considering the circumstances and the means disposable. That such offenders, after a few weeks' detention as loiterers about the Consulate, should have been allowed to appear again in public was plainly inexpedient.

These are situations in which there is always the peril that a seeming

inertness, really arising from want of authority, may come to be ascribed to want of will, and where the want of will may be imputed to Christian inimity and prejudice. The whole question, brought to a point, appears to resolve itself into this, whether it be better, in an anomalous situation and one for which it is impossible from a distance to lay down precise laws of action, to confide an efficient police of Europeans to the hands of their Consuls, responsible to public opinion in their communities, and responsible to their Governments at home; or whether by scruples and inaction, we shall so far give the reins to the idle and licentious, that the unwilling Turks shall be urged into availing themselves of dormant rights of jurisdiction which are no doubt contained in the Capitulations.

It appears that under the Act of Parliament 6 and 7 Vict., cap., 94, and Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 19th June last, Consuls have not the power of requiring parties to enter into recognizances to keep the peace. That, I humbly conceive, is to be regretted. A proper protection seems to be now wanting to the British subject or foreigner who may be threatened with violence. Complaints of the sort are not unfrequent in this Consulate. Menaces alone are not punishable, but only give ground for the precaution which it seems is no longer available, so that applicants cannot be assisted by the Magistrate until they have actually suffered. The calling for recognizances is a proceeding applicable with excellent effect to numerous disorders. It carries with it a consequence merely of opinion, inasmuch as it is a sort of note of irregularity. In reality it does not amount to a punishment; and, altogether, there is perhaps no other instrument of police so safe, so mild, and so useful.

Possibly it may in progress of time become necessary to make additions or modifications in Her Majesty's Order in Council, concerning the criminal jurisdiction of Consuls in the Levant. Should that hereafter be contemplated, the subjects on which I have ventured to submit to your Lordship the imperfect observations which precede are among those which will be likely to present themselves for consideration. The questions they involve are these:—

1. Whether it be not expedient that all criminal causes of the more serious class be sent to Malta for trial?
2. Whether offenders sentenced by a Consular Court to a longer term of confinement than one month might not be sent to Malta to undergo the punishment in a prison properly constituted; and whether labour might not then be added to the inflictive powers of the Court, in such cases and to such extent as it is awardable by Justices of the Peace in England?
3. Whether a larger discretion should not be confided to Consuls to remove to their native places such Maltese or Ionian subjects as shall have been convicted once of misdemeanour, they having neither property nor settled occupations or interests in these countries, and being unable to produce security for future good conduct?
4. Whether it be not expedient to invest Consuls with the ordinary power of Justices to call for recognizances to keep the peace?

Before concluding, it concerns the subject to add a note of the British subjects and protégés who come annually within the range of the Consular jurisdiction at Alexandria. It is the return of 1844.

Permanent Residents, natives of Great Britain	107
„ „ Malta	605
„ „ Ionian Islands	122
„ „ Gibraltar	39
„ Protégés	39
	<hr/>
	912
Travellers in transit to and from India	2,085
Tourists and others visiting Egypt	100
Crews of merchant shipping	3,257
	<hr/>
	6,354

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. L. STODDART.

Inclosure 1 in No. 21.

Extract from the Malta Government Gazette of the 22nd August, 1838.

OFFICIAL advices have lately been received from the British Consul in Alexandria, complaining of the number of Maltese individuals who take their passage on board merchant-vessels from this island, and arrive in Egypt without the means of existence, and are unable to find employment there; they consequently become a burthen to the Consulate, or are too frequently tempted to yield to dishonest means of obtaining a livelihood. In the one case they become unhappy exiles, and in the other delinquents dishonouring the country and nation to which they belong.

This Government has always warned the people of these possessions of the state of misery to which they subject themselves by proceeding to Alexandria, without friends or connexions there, or without any certain means of gaining their honest bread, against the regulations of the Egyptian Government; and it is with a view to prevent the disappointment and distress which must inevitably follow such a course, that we re-publish the ordinance of his Highness Mehemet Ali on this head. The authorities and the better orders of society will thus have an opportunity of performing an act of humanity, by explaining to the uninstructed and the inferior classes, who alone are liable to err in this respect, the consequences of a thoughtless and ill-judged emigration; while masters of vessels will clearly see the responsibility they bring upon themselves, by conveying unknown or destitute persons to the territory of a neighbouring State, and thus making themselves a party to an offence against the laws of that State.

Ordinance by his Highness Mehemet Ali.

The Egyptian Government has always received with great willingness those Europeans who bring to the country the advantages of civilization and industry. But unfortunately they are at all times followed by a number of adventurers unworthy of the hospitality afforded them, and have repeatedly occasioned serious disorders in the cities of Cairo and Alexandria. Insults to the authorities, burglaries, the most barefaced smuggling, quarrels, assaults, nothing have the persons in question abstained from. This state of things cannot be permitted. The express desire of Mehemet Ali is to preserve order, and to protect the great mass of the people who wish to live in peace under the protection of the laws, against every attempt to disturb their tranquillity and security. His Highness has therefore judged it necessary to issue the following decree:—

1st. From the 15th of January, 1836, every individual coming to Egypt, for the purpose of establishing himself, will be required on his first arrival, to show that he has the means of existence, and exhibit to the Local Government a guarantee from among the principal inhabitants of the country, who will be responsible for his moral conduct.

2nd. Every individual already established in Egypt must in like manner take measures to fulfil the conditions required by the preceding article.

3rd. Every captain of a vessel who shall bring as passengers persons unable to give the securities required shall be obliged, at his own risk and peril, to convey them back to Europe.

Alexandria in Egypt, November 3, 1835.

No. 22.

Mr. Consul-General Warrington to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 2.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, August 1, 1844.

I HAD the honour to receive yesterday your Lordship's despatch circular of the 3rd ultimo, ordering me to send without loss of time a return showing the number of civil suits which I have been called upon to adjudicate during each of the last three years, &c. Permit me, my Lord, to say I thought it unnecessary to keep any register, as the cases were so numerous, and, in most instances, so trifling in amount, that I have always been able to arrange, in a satisfactory manner, without the necessity of appeal against my decision; but when I have not been able to bring the contending parties to an amicable settlement I have proposed arbitration, each party to name one person and myself to name a third as umpire; which plan was always acceded to, the arbitration bonds duly signed, and the decision irrevocable.

Those Consular acts exist in the register of this Office, and the return can be made in part therefrom.

Your Lordship also requires a return showing, as far as I am able to do so, the number of civil suits in which British plaintiffs had occasion to resort to the Consular Courts of other Powers. In such cases I have always applied verbally to the foreign colleague, and nearly invariably have obtained redress; whereas written communication would perplex and embarrass the question, and lead to unnecessary correspondence and much trouble, but I shall do all in my power to comply with your Lordship's orders.

I am further ordered to send a similar return of cases in which Turkish parties have, in civil suits, submitted to my jurisdiction: these cases are numerous and generally settled to the satisfaction of all parties, without resorting to the form of a written jurisdiction, but often the case goes to arbitration as before stated. In general, the natives prefer my decision to that of the local Government, and are content with it.

Also I am to send a return of all civil suits on appeal from other British Consulates; my decision; and whether, in such cases of appeal, it was acquiesced in. Not having had any such applications during the last three years, I am unable to send the return; however the other returns I trust I shall be able to make out from public documents in this Office.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. WARRINGTON.

No. 23.

Mr. Consul-General Warrington to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 28.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, February 1, 1845.

BY your Lordship's circular despatch to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Levant of the 2nd July, 1844, I am instructed, when a period of six months from the commencement of the new system shall have elapsed, to report to your Lordship as to the manner in which it works, together with any suggestions that I may be induced to offer for any alterations which I may consider advantageous to introduce.

Both the Act of Parliament and the memorandum for guidance of Her Majesty's Servants in the Levant, with reference to the exercise of jurisdiction under the Order in Council, are so clear and satisfactory, that I have only to assure your Lordship that the whole tenor works admirably, inasmuch as both the Consul and subject are now aware of the precise

position in which they stand. Permit me, my Lord, to adduce one instance of its efficacy.

The holidays at Christmas have always produced riot, drunkenness, and stabbing amongst the Maltese residing here. Although I never allowed ~~such acts to pass unpunished~~, still my authority was questioned; but now Her Majesty's subjects, being aware of the liability they incur, are more on their guard.

I assure you at the Christmas holidays lately passed not one instance of assault, drunkenness, or irregularity was brought before me.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HANMER WARRINGTON

No. 24.

Mr. Consul-General Warrington to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 26.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, March 15, 1845.

I HAVE the honour to send your Lordship No. 1, being a copy of a letter from Vice-Consul Wood, reporting that no criminal case having been brought before him, he has no report to make, but highly approves the working of the new system.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. WARRINGTON.

Inclosure in No. 24.

Mr. Vice-Consul Wood to Mr. Consul-General Warrington.

*British Vice-Consulate,
Bengazi, December 31, 1844.*

Sir,

BEING required by the order communicated in the Earl of Aberdeen's circular despatch of the 2nd July last, to transmit on the 31st of December, as prescribed by the memorandum of instructions, a return containing a copy of the proceedings that have taken place during the whole year, I have the honour to state, that as no criminal case has come before me since the Order in Council has been in operation, I shall not have occasion to send you any return at present. Owing to this circumstance, I shall be unable to report, conformable to the Earl of Aberdeen's desire, as to the manner in which the new system works; but if in the course of the exercise of the criminal jurisdiction conferred by the present Act, experience should point out any alteration or suggestion which may appear to me to be useful, I shall not fail to bring them under your notice and consideration. Suffice however to say, that the Act now in force appears most perfectly calculated to serve the ends of justice in these parts, as well as a preventive to crime; and as you have already experienced its good effects at Tripoli, I have no doubt it will prove equally beneficial at Bengazi, although, as I had previously occasion to remark, the British residents here are so peaceably disposed and correct in their conduct in general, that seldom has any case of a criminal nature been brought before me during my long residence at this port, and for which they justly deserve the greatest possible credit.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) T. WOOD.

No. 25.

Sir Thomas Reade to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 17.)

My Lord,

Tunis, December 31, 1844.

AGREEABLY to the instructions contained in your Lordship's circular despatch dated July 2nd, 1844, in which your Lordship transmitted an Order of Her Majesty in Council regarding Consular jurisdiction, I have the honour to state to your Lordship that up to this period I have not had occasion to hold any Consular tribunal for the adjudication of any criminal case under the authority of such Order in Council.

I am happy to add that since the Order in Council, and your Lordship's instructions consequent upon it, were promulgated by me, Tunis has not been in so satisfactory a state of tranquillity for many years, and which I attribute entirely to the said Order in Council.

I am sorry however that I am not enabled to transmit herewith the precise number of British subjects within the Regency, owing to the extreme difficulty of obtaining correct information of the number of Maltese passengers who are brought from different places, and are landed upon various points of the coast of the Regency, without any report made to me by the padrones of the Speronaras, and in many instances without passports. It is almost impossible to keep these Speronaras in any kind of order.

Many Maltese likewise come constantly from Bona by land without passports, and even without reporting themselves; and I am given to understand that it is now a common practice amongst the lower class of Maltese, that when they commit crimes at Bona, they immediately proceed by land to this Regency.

As far as I have however been able to ascertain, the number of Maltese in all parts of the Regency, it approximates to 3500.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) T. READE.

No. 26.

Mr. Consul Saunders to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received November 11.)

My Lord,

*British Consulate in Albania,
Prevesa, October 16, 1844.*

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch marked "circular," of the 2nd of July, together with its several inclosures, relating to the jurisdiction in criminal cases conferred upon British Consular Officers in the Ottoman dominions under Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 19th of June last.

The nature of this jurisdiction, and the memorandum of instructions for the exercise of the same, appear to be so sufficient and satisfactory, and to bear so close an analogy to those forms of proceeding which had already grown out of the peculiar exigencies of society in the Levant, with the exception of those more extensive powers for which authority had been heretofore wanting, that there would seem to be every reason to anticipate the most beneficial results from the footing of legality upon which such proceedings will stand for the future, as well as from the uniformity of system which must now prevail in such matters throughout the respective Consulates, and the declared extent to which every class of offenders may be hereafter dealt with.

At the same time I may be allowed to observe, that some difficulties will present themselves here in enforcing those sentences of imprisonment during a lengthened interval for which it may be required to visit certain offences, unless the provisions of the Act 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 94, sect. 5, be called into operation for this purpose. In any case, however, the

maintenance of offenders confined in the Consular prison is a point which may be deserving of consideration, and the prison establishment may require to be placed upon a more efficient footing in regard to attendance on, and supervision over the prisoners, although the building which has been constructed for the purpose at Prevesa may be found sufficient for the enlarged scope of the present measure.

With respect to the registration of British subjects, and the report of the number of persons so enrolled, to be transmitted at the close of each year, some want of uniformity may be experienced as regards these reports, from the circumstance of it not being stated whether the names of parties already enrolled and continuing to reside within the several districts should be comprised in the return for successive years, or whether only the number of new-comers enrolled within the given year should be so reported: or finally, whether one continued series of numbers should be kept up throughout the register, and reported on the 31st of December of each year.

If, however, it be desired to ascertain the total number of individuals who may have fallen under the jurisdiction of the respective Consulates during any given period, it might, perhaps, be found advisable to commence each year with registering afresh all those persons who remain from the previous year, whereby the total number at the close of the year would afford a clearer view of the relative amount of crime in each district as exhibited by the Police Register.

Thus the cancelling of names in the register or alteration of addresses, as contemplated in the forms transmitted, might be reserved for the termination of each year, whereby the double entry in any one year of parties who might return after having provisionally withdrawn from the district, might be avoided.

In transmitting to the Governor of Malta and to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, as directed by the last paragraph of your Lordship's memorandum of instructions, a copy of the notification to be exhibited in this Consular Office, as to the period within which British protected subjects arriving in this district shall enrol themselves, I have not thought it requisite to fix any precise limit for this enrolment, the more especially as it might prove convenient that some general understanding should exist upon the subject throughout the British Consulates for the guidance of persons proceeding to any part of the Levant; and I have therefore confined myself in this notification to the mention in general terms of such enrolment being required to effect itself with all convenient speed after the arrival of the party, although it would seem that periods of varying extent have been determined upon in other districts, and the Ionian law of 1827 prescribes three days as the time within which Ionian subjects are required in such cases to substantiate their claims to British Consular protection. A copy of the aforesaid notification is herewith transmitted for your Lordship's information.

With regard to those cases of murder for which alone, in the first instance at least, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government that criminals should be sent to Malta for trial, it may be essential to understand to what extent, and from what quarter witnesses for the prosecution may expect remuneration for loss of time as well as for the expenses to be incurred by them, without which the personal attendance of witnesses could in no case be secured,

In conclusion I would venture to point your Lordship's attention to that paragraph of the Order in Council which provides, with reference to cases of joint jurisdiction with Turkish authorities under the 42nd Article of the Capitulations, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consuls "to deal with any British subject who may have been twice convicted in any such court of joint jurisdiction, or who may have been once convicted in a Consular Court, and once in a Court of joint jurisdiction as aforesaid, in the same manner as if such British subject had been twice convicted in a Consular Court."

The exercise of this power indeed can scarcely be contested by the Turkish authorities, the more especially as they have always been accustomed to admit the exclusive right hitherto claimed and exercised by the

Consuls of European Powers in the Ottoman dominions, of dealing with the subjects of their respective nations according to their own laws and customs in every possible contingency, without, however, assuming to themselves any right of participating in such jurisdiction; and although it must be admitted that the practice has often led to a very unjustifiable impunity for crime, yet it is scarcely open to doubt that this state of things was unavoidably necessary to secure the innocent, while power might be wanting in many cases to punish the guilty.

The revival of the form of judicature prescribed by the 42nd Article of our Capitulations which had thus fallen into complete disuse may possibly tend to set aside some evils when combined with the provision for inflicting punishment through the Consular authority; but the limitation of the power conferred upon Her Majesty's Consuls in this respect to those cases only where the party may have incurred a previous conviction was perhaps intended to apply to the right of sending such offenders out of the country, as referred to in the preceding paragraph of Her Majesty's Order in Council, while it is conceived that in cases of a first conviction it would be desirable to secure, as far as possible, to the hands of the British authority alone, the power of dealing with British subjects so convicted. It may, however, unfortunately become a question, under existing circumstances, whether Her Majesty's Consuls may be considered in any way competent to deal with British subjects in cases of a first conviction, before such courts of joint jurisdiction, from the circumstance of the second occasion of such convictions being alone alluded to.

It only remains for me to observe that, excepting in cases of palpable guilt, it is scarcely possible to expect that the authorities presiding over such courts of joint jurisdiction will ever be likely to agree among themselves as to the guilt of the party brought before them, from a preliminary disagreement as to the principles which should regulate the trial; for it is a well known and admitted precept which governs all courts of Turkish judicature, to reject the most unimpeachable testimony of Christian witnesses where Mussulman evidence is thrown into the opposite scale; and as this must form a constant incentive to misunderstanding on every occasion where so insulting a principle is put forward in the course of trial, it may be essential to provide for the case where the authorities assembled to hear the cause shall not be able to decide it together, or shall disagree in their decision; when a somewhat similar course might be pursued to that enjoined with regard to cases of dissent in trials with assessors, so far as referring the whole of the depositions and proceedings to Her Majesty's Ambassador, as contemplated in the 5th paragraph of Her Majesty's Order in Council; the accused party remaining under the custody of the Consulate pending such reference; or, if from unavoidable necessity confined in the prisons of the country, being secured from molestation in the manner provided for in the 15th paragraph of the memorandum of instructions.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

Inclosure in No. 26.

Notice exhibited in the British Consular Offices in Albania respecting enrolment of British-protected Subjects.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN virtue of an Order issued by Her Majesty in Council bearing date the 19th of June, 1844, it is hereby required that all persons claiming to be considered under the protection of Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate in Albania, and actually residing within the district thereof, do forthwith present themselves, or find means to exhibit their qualifications as aforesaid, to the respective Consular Offices, in order that they may be duly enrolled; and it further required that every such person so desiring to

be considered under British protection, who shall hereafter arrive at any place within the said district (excepting those whose names may be inscribed on the muster rolls of vessels under the British or Ionian flag), shall with all convenient speed make known his qualifications for enrolment as aforesaid to the nearest British Consular Office; and any person refusing or neglecting so to enrol himself without reasonable excuse for such omission, will not be entitled to require to be recognized or protected by this Consulate in any difficulties wherein he may become involved during his stay within the said district.

It is further ordered that no fee or remuneration whatsoever shall be demanded or received by any British Consular Officer for or on account of the enrolment of any British-protected subject in the register aforesaid.

British Consulate in Albania, Prevesa, August 19, 1844.

(Signed)

SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

No. 27.

Mr. Consul-General de Fonblanque to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received September 4.)

Sir,

Belgrade, August 11, 1844.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of the Earl of Aberdeen's circular of the 2nd ultimo, with its several inclosures, relating to the Consular jurisdiction in the Levant.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

THOS. DE GR. DE FONBLANQUE.

SECTION C.

Returns of Persons enrolled in the Register of British Subjects.

No. 1.

Mr. Consul-General Cartwright to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 28.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, January 31, 1845.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith to your Lordship a return of persons under British protection, who were enrolled in the register of British subjects, between the 1st August and 31st December, 1844.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Return of the number of Persons admitted to Registration at the British Consulate-General, Constantinople, between 1st August and 31st December, 1844.

English subjects	162
Natives of Malta	319
Natives of Gibraltar	5
Ionians	1,349
Foreigners protected by Her Majesty's Embassy	27
	<hr/> 1,862 <hr/>

No. 2.

Mr. Consul Lander to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 19, 1845.)

My Lord,

*Her Majesty's Consulate,
Dardanelles, December 31, 1844.*

WITH reference to the instructions contained in your Lordship's circular despatch of the 2nd July, 1844, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have no case to report from the criminal register at this Consulate; and that the number of names enrolled in the register kept of all persons considered as British subjects, amounts to twenty.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. A. LANDER.

No. 3.

Mr. Consul Blunt to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received January 22, 1845.)

My Lord,

Salonica, December 31, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, inclosed, the return of the number of British subjects and others under British protection in the district of this Consulate.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHAS. BLUNT.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Return of the number of British Subjects and others under British Protection within the Consular District of Salonica.

Place of Residence.	British.	Ionian.	Maltese.	Gibraltar.	Totals.
Salonica . . .	6	91	1	7	105
Serres . . .	.. ..	18	2	.. ..	20
Larissa . . .	.. ..	9	.. ..	.. ..	9
Mount Athos . .	.. ..	170	.. ..	.. ..	170
Cassandra . . .	.. ..	2	.. ..	.. ..	2
Veria . . .	.. ..	6	.. ..	.. ..	6
Totals	6	296	3	7	312

No. 4.

Mr. Consul Sandison to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received June 25.)

My Lord,

Brussa, May 16, 1845.

I HAVE the honour to report that the number of persons enrolled in m^r Consular register as British subjects residing in this district was thi^{ty}-five, on the 31st December last.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) D. SANDISON.

No. 5.

Mr. Consul Brant to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received January 28.)

My Lord,

*British Consulate,
Smyrna, January 9, 1845.*

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's circular despatch of the 2nd July last, I have the honour to report that 1780 persons have been enrolled as British and Ionian subjects, in the register which has been kept for that purpose, since the 12th August up to the 31st December, 1844.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. BRANT.

No. 6.

Mr. Consul Ongley to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 16.)

Mv Lord,

Canea in Crete, January 28, 1845.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a note of the number of British and Ionian subjects resident within the district of this Consulate.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Number of British and Ionians who have been enregistered in this Consulate, and at the Agencies at Candia and Retimo, during the year 1844, and also of the number residing within this District at the end of the same year.

BRITISH.				
Place where Enregistered.	Number Enregistered.	Number who have left.	Number who are still resident.	Observations.
Canea	39	5	34	} All Maltese.
Retimo . . . .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Candia	3	.. ..	3
Totals .	42	5	37	
IONIANS.				
Canea	329	92	237	Many resident here who have not presented themselves to be Enregistered.
Retimo	16	.. ..	16
Candia	32	.. ..	32
Totals .	377	92	285	

No. 7.

Mr. Consul James Brant to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received March 31.)

Sir,

Erzeroom, February 5, 1845.

I OMITTED to report that the number of British subjects enrolled in my register on the 31st December, 1844, was fourteen. I hope the omission will be pardoned, since it was made by inadvertence, thinking the report was to be made at the same time as that on the working of the new system.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAS. BRANT.

No. 8.

Mr. Consul Wood to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received February 8, 1845.)

Sir,

Damascus, December 31, 1844.

PURSUANT to the instructions of the Earl of Aberdeen, contained in his Lordship's circular of the 2nd of July, 1844, to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Levant, to report, at the end of each year, the number of persons enrolled as British subjects in the register of this Consulate, I have the honour to state that there are actually twenty-four British subjects resident in Damascus, including four Indians.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) RICHARD WOOD.

No. 9.

Mr. Consul Werry to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 8, 1845.)

(Extract.)

Aleppo, December 31, 1844.

THE following is the return of the number of British subjects within the Aleppo district, viz. :—

Aleppo	24
Alexandretta	3
Latakia	31
Tripoli	4
	—
Total	62
	—

No. 10.

Mr. Consul Moore to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received February 8, 1845.)

Sir,

Beyrout, December 31, 1844.

PURSUANT to the instruction contained in the Earl of Aberdeen's circular despatch to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Levant of the 2nd July 1844, I have the honour to state that up to the present date the number of British subjects enrolled in the register at this Consulate is seventy-five.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) N. MOORE.

No. 11.

Mr. Consul Kerr to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 17, 1845.)

My Lord,

Cyprus, December 31, 1844.

I BEG to state to your Lordship that the number of persons enrolled in my register of British subjects in this Consular district is 107.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) NIVEN KERR.

No. 12.

Mr. Consul-General Warrington to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 6, 1845.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, December 31, 1844.

CONFORMABLE to your Lordship's orders I have the honour to inform you that there are 460 British subjects residing in Tripoli at this time.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. WARRINGTON.

No. 13.

Mr. Consul-General Warrington to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 26.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, March 15, 1845.

I HAVE the honour to refer your Lordship to No. 1, being copy of a letter from Mr. Vice-Consul Wood, giving the number of British subjects registered as such in the Vice-Consular office of Bengazi.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. WARRINGTON.

Inclosure in No. 13.

Mr. Vice-Consul Wood to Mr. Consul-General Warrington.

Sir,

*British Vice-Consulate,
Bengazi, December 31, 1844.*

IN compliance with the order contained in the Earl of Aberdeen's circular despatch to Her Majesty's Consuls, dated the 2nd July last, requiring that a return of the numbers of persons enrolled on their respective registers as British subjects should be reported at the end of each year, I have the honour to inform you that the number registered as such in this Vice-Consular Office amount to 129 individuals, four of whom have since left Bengazi, and one died.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. WOOD.

No. 14.

Mr. Consul Saunders to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received March 27.)

Sir,

*British Consulate in Albania,
Prevesa, January 1, 1845.*

WITH reference to the instructions contained in the Earl of Aberdeen's despatch marked "circular," of the 2nd of July last, I have the honour to report that the number of persons enrolled as British-protected subjects in the register transmitted to me for this purpose, amounted at the close of the year 1844, to 137.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

SECTION D.

Returns of Police Proceedings.

No. 1.

Mr. Consul-General Cartwright to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 17.)

(Extract.)

Constantinople, January 23, 1845.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith to your Lordship an extract from the Police Register, which contains all the cases that were brought before me after the receipt of your Lordship's instructions for the exercise of criminal jurisdiction, until the 31st December, 1844.

[For Register, see Appendix, p. 106.]

No. 2.

Mr. Consul Blunt to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received January 22, 1845.)

My Lord,

Salonica, December 31, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship inclosed a copy of the Police Register of this Consulate, up to this day.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHAS. BLUNT.

[For Register, see Appendix, p. 108.]

No. 3.

Mr. Consul Sandison to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received June 25.)

My Lord,

Brussa, May 16, 1845.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a return of the solitary case of police proceedings within my jurisdiction, under Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 1st of July, 1844, up to the 31st December last, as also to the present day.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) D. SANDISON.

[For Register, see Appendix, p. 108.]

No. 4.

Mr. Consul Brant to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received January 28.)

My Lord,

*British Consulate,
Smyrna, January 9, 1845.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, herewith inclosed, a copy of the proceedings entered in the Police Register kept by me, since the receipt of, and in compliance with, the instructions which accompanied your Lordship's circular despatch of the 2nd July last, to this effect.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. BRANT.

[For Register, see Appendix, p. 108.]

No. 5.

Mr. Consul Ongley to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 26.)

My Lord,

Canea in Crete, January 28, 1845.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, inclosed, a copy of the Criminal Register to the 31st December, 1844, from which it will be seen that a sum of five Spanish dollars has been levied as fines up to that period, and is in deposit in the Chancery of this Consulate.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

[For Register, see Appendix, p. 110.]

No. 6.

Mr. Consul Kerr to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 17.)

My Lord,

Cyprus, December 31, 1844.

I BEG to transmit to your Lordship herewith, a copy of my Police Register, and to state that the amount retained in my hands, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, as the produce of fines, is eight dollars (1*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*), regarding the appropriation of which I await your Lordship's instructions.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) NIVEN KERR.

[For Register, see Appendix, p. 110.]

No. 7.

Mr. Consul Stoddart to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received May 16.)

My Lord,

*Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate,
Alexandria, April 10, 1845.*

IN conformity with your Lordship's memorandum of instructions to Consuls in the Levant, of the 2nd July last, I have the honour to transmit inclosed, a transcript of the Police Register kept in this Consulate, from the 1st August until the close of the year 1844.

To the Register is added a list of fines imposed during that interval:

they amount to about 12*l.* 10*s.* Hitherto I have passed such sums, under receipt, to the European Hospital at Alexandria; and now await your Lordship's directions as to the disposal of this money, in the same or another manner.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. L. STODDART.

[For Register, see Appendix, p. 110.]

No. 8.

Colonel Barnett to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 8.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 20, 1845.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. Consul Walne, accompanying his Police Report, made up to the close of the year 1844.

I fully concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Walne that the limited power given to Her Majesty's Consuls of sending offenders out of the country only after a second conviction, may, in the cases to which he alludes, give rise to embarrassment.

In the event of the Local Government requiring that a British subject once convicted of some serious crime should be sent out of Egypt, it will become necessary either that the Consul should exceed his powers, in order to satisfy a demand which may be perfectly just and reasonable, or that he should deliver over the offender into the hands of the Egyptian Government, thereby establishing the precedent of an interference with his jurisdiction which might lead to dangerous consequences.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. L. BARNETT.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Mr. Consul Walne to Colonel Barnett.

Sir,

*Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate,
Cairo, January 14, 1845.*

I HAD the honour of receiving, on the 25th of July last, through Mr. Consul Stoddart, then acting in your absence, communication of the circular despatch of the Earl of Aberdeen, dated the 2nd July, and the memorandum of his Lordship's instructions for the guidance of Her Majesty's Consular Servants in the Levant, both having reference to an Order of Her Majesty in Council made on the 19th of June.

The instructions contained in the Earl of Aberdeen's despatch and memorandum were immediately put in execution; and I now inclose, for the purpose of being sent to the Foreign Office, an extract from the Police Report of this Consulate, from the date of the receipt of the new regulations to the 31st December.

I also inclose a summary extract from the Register of British subjects residing in this district.

With reference to the last paragraph of the Earl of Aberdeen's circular despatch of the 2nd July, I have the honour to report that the working of the new system has in this district hitherto proved highly satisfactory. Since the publication of the Order in Council conferring increased powers on Her Majesty's Consuls there have been if not fewer disturbances among the lower class of residents, at least fewer complaints to the Consulate, and a much greater readiness on the part of litigants to settle their differences out of court. In fact, since the period of my receiving the new instructions, I have had occasions to adjudicate on only

one correctional case; minor assaults and disputes having been amicably arranged between the parties, without the necessity of my interfering further in the matter than to advise reconciliation. Such advice would, however, have been of little use, had it not been known that the Consul had sufficient power to redress wrongs, if called upon to act officially.

I may be permitted to observe that, in my humble opinion, the new regulation contained in the Order in Council, which gives to a Consul the faculty of removing a disorderly subject only after a second conviction is not unlikely to lead to serious embarrassments. When a burglary or other crime has been distinctly proved, and the local authorities demand that the party convicted should not be again let loose upon the community of the district in which such crime has been committed, it will, I conceive, be very difficult for a Consul to resist an application apparently so reasonable; and as the Earl of Aberdeen has invited suggestions on the part of Her Majesty's Consuls in the Levant, I would take the liberty of drawing his Lordship's attention to this regulation, which, as it appears to me, requires modification.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

P.S.—From the period of putting the new regulations into execution no fines have been received.

[For Register, see Appendix, p. 114.]

No. 9.

Mr. Consul-General Warrington to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 6, 1845.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, December 31, 1844.

CONFORMABLE to your Lordship's orders I send a return of the Police Register from the time those laws and regulations came in operation to the present time.

As I shall have to report the working of the same at the expiration of six months, it is now unnecessary to make any observation.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. WARRINGTON.

[For Register, see Appendix, p. 114.]

No. 10.

Mr. Consul Saunders to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received February 7, 1845.)

British Consulate in Albania.

Sir,

Prevesa, December 31, 1844.

WITH reference to the instructions contained in the memorandum transmitted to me in the Earl of Aberdeen's despatch marked circular, of the 2nd of July last, upon the subject of criminal jurisdiction, I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of the proceedings which have taken place at this Consulate under Her Majesty's Order in Council, and the instruction conveyed to me as aforesaid, from the date of the receipt thereof up to the close of the year, according to the required form.

I also avail myself of this occasion to state, with reference to the 16th paragraph of the memorandum above alluded to, that no fines having been levied upon any party during the period in question, there remains no balance of money in my hands on this account.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

[For Register, see Appendix, p. 116.]

SECTION E.

No. 1.

Mr. Consul Ongley to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 9.)

My Lord,

Canea in Crete, January 9, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to address your Lordship for the purpose of stating that on the 25th December of last year, a native of Ithaca, named Georgio Vreto, sailor on board a vessel under the Greek flag, was killed and robbed a short time before sunset, at a small farm-house where wine is also sold, situated about a mile from this town, on the high road to the Bay of Suda.

I have been busily engaged, for many days, in taking the depositions of witnesses relative to this melancholy affair. The facts appear to be as follows :

The deceased and another sailor, Michel Fucini, were going down to Suda, with their baggage loaded on a mule, to join their vessel, and stopped on the road at the farm-house, to take a glass of wine ; as they were about to proceed, Michel Fucini remarked that Georgio Vreto's capot was missing ; upon this, the deceased told his companion to go on, whilst he himself turned back, accompanied by one of the servants of the farm, to see whether he had dropped it on the road. Not finding it, he returned to the farm-house where he had bought the wine, and entering it, accused the Maltese who kept the house, and some other Maltese who were present, of having stolen his capot ; this they denied, and the affair terminated by the deceased's being pushed out of the house and killed at the door by four wounds inflicted upon him with a knife ; his money was also taken from him.

The Maltese have been arrested, and from the deposition of the son of the tavern-keeper, a young boy of about seven years of age, it appears that the deed was done by three of them, named, Bernardo Farrugia, Batista Saliva, and Salvatore Mangior ; and that the owner of the shop, though taking no active part, encouraged the others by his words.

Another named Salvatore Farrugia is also under arrest ; but I have not yet been able to ascertain whether he was, or was not, actually present at the moment that the crime was perpetrated.

If it be satisfactorily proved that he had left the house before the dispute took place, I shall of course set him at liberty.

Under the impression that your Lordship would not wish that the authors of this crime should go unpunished, I hasten to solicit your Lordship's instructions as to what I am to do with the accused.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

No. 2.

Mr. Bidwell to Mr. Consul Ongley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 6, 1844.

I AM directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 4th of January last, reporting that an Ionian named Georgio Vreto, had been murdered at a farm-house near the town of Canea, by three Maltese named Bernardo Farrugia, Batista Saliva, and Salvatore Mangior; and requesting instructions as to what you are to do with the accused parties, who are in custody.

The case is under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government; but, in the meantime, I am directed by Lord Aberdeen to instruct you to retain the accused parties in safe custody until you shall receive instructions respecting their future disposal.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BIDWELL.

No. 3.

Mr. Consul Ongley to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received June 4.)

My Lord,

Canea in Crete, April 3, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bidwell's despatch of the 6th March last, stating that the case of murder committed in the neighbourhood of this city by three Maltese, is under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and directing me to retain the accused parties in safe custody until I receive further instructions respecting them.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

No. 4.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Consul Ongley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 7, 1844.

YOU will have learnt by the instructions contained in my despatch marked "circular," of the 2nd of July last, that Her Majesty's Government have taken measures for providing for the trial of British subjects, who are accused of having committed crimes and offences within the Ottoman dominions, and over which Her Majesty hath jurisdiction.

The case of the murder of the Ionian Georgio Vreto, by three Maltese, reported in your despatch of the 9th of January last, is provided for in the 4th section of the Act of 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 94; the 15th paragraph of the Order in Council of the 1st July, 1844; and the 6th, 9th, and 82th paragraphs of the Memorandum for the guidance of Her Majesty's Consuls in the Levant, dated the 2nd of July, 1844; which documents are inclosed in my before-mentioned despatch circular of the 2nd of July, 1844. I have therefore to instruct you to follow the course therein prescribed in regard to the three Maltese, Bernardo Farrugia, Batista Saliva, and Salvatore Mangior, who are accused of the murder of Georgio Vreto, and whom you have retained in custody until you should receive instructions respecting them from Her Majesty's Government.

You will transmit to the Governor of Malta certified copies of the depositions taken before you respecting the crime of murder with which

they are charged, in order that his Excellency may ascertain whether, in the opinion of the legal authorities of that island, there is a reasonable probability of obtaining a conviction. So soon as you shall receive the reply from the Governor of Malta, you will follow the directions which he may give you for sending the accused parties and the witnesses to Malta.

You will not fail to make me acquainted with the communications you may make to, and receive from, the Governor of Malta.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 5.

Mr. Consul Ongley to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received January 9, 1845.)

My Lord,

Canea in Crete, December 5, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to transmit inclosed copy of a letter which, on the 10th September, I addressed to his Excellency the Governor of Malta, respecting the Maltese now in custody here under a charge of murder.

From the reply which I have received from his Excellency, together with the opinion of the Law Advocate, copies of which are inclosed, it will be seen that, in the opinion of the latter gentleman, the charge cannot be brought forward in Malta, in such a manner as to ensure the conviction of the accused.

I have therefore to request your Lordship would be pleased to give me what instructions your Lordship may consider necessary.

Under the circumstances I have set at liberty Salvatore Mangion and Michele A. Lia, upon condition that they shall present themselves at the Consulate when required. The other two, who appear more immediately concerned in the murder of the deceased, still remain in custody, in irons, in the Turkish prison.

I may observe that ever since these individuals have been in custody, several Maltese have left the island, and the remainder have conducted themselves in such a manner as to give no cause for complaint; whereas previously they were a constant source of trouble.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

Mr. Consul Ongley to the Governor of Malta.

Sir,

Canea in Crete, September 10, 1844.

I HAVE received instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to forward to your Excellency copies of the depositions taken before me relative to a crime of murder with which four Maltese, now in custody here, are charged, in order that your Excellency may ascertain whether, in the opinion of the legal authorities of Malta, there be a reasonable probability of obtaining a conviction.

I have now the honour to transmit, inclosed, these depositions, as well as a copy of those taken before the local authorities.

It will be observed, that two of the individuals in custody Salvatore Mangion and Michele A. Lia at first denied all knowledge of the crime, but that they afterwards accused the two individuals Bernardo Farrugia and Batista Saliva of being the authors of it.

I am ordered by the Earl of Aberdeen to follow the instructions which your Excellency may give me for sending the accused parties and the witnesses to your island.

I beg to observe that, as some of the witnesses are not British

subjects, I shall have difficulty in inducing them to go to Malta, unless I am authorized to guarantee to them a compensation for their trouble and loss of time.

Although this is the season when we have frequently vessels sailing between our respective islands, yet such opportunities are very uncertain.

If, therefore, a man-of-war cannot be sent to receive the individuals in question, and if no direct opportunity offer for sending them, they might be forwarded through the Ionian Islands.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

Sir H. Greig to Mr. Consul Ongley.

*Chief Secretary's Office, Valetta,
November 7, 1844.*

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 10th September last to his Excellency the Governor, forwarding, agreeably to instructions you had received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the copies of certain depositions taken before you in the case of Salvatore Mangion, Michael Angelo Lia, Bernardo Farrugia, and Giovanni Batista, alias Batista Saliva, natives of Malta, who stand charged with murder, in order that it may be ascertained whether, in the opinion of the legal authorities of Malta, there be a reasonable probability of obtaining a conviction; I am directed by his Excellency to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Crown Advocate of this island to me, communicating his opinion that there is no probability of convicting the said persons, were they to be indicted and tried before the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction for the murder of George Vreto, with which they stand charged.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. GREIG,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Inclosure 3 in No. 5.

The Crown Advocate of Malta to Sir H. Greig.

*Ufficio dell' Avvocato della Corona,
Valletta, 7 Novembre, 1844.*

Illumo. Sigre.

AVENDO esaminato in adempimento degli ordini di V. S. Illumo. il processo d'istruzione compilato dal Console di Sua Maestà residente in Canea nell' Isola di Candia, contro Salvatore Mangion, Michele Angelo Lia, Bernardo Farrugia, e Gio. Battista, alias Battista Saliba, accusati rei di aver commesso un omicidio in quell' Isola nel di 25 Dicembre, 1843, in persona di Giorgio Vreto, di nazione Ionio, appartenente all' Isola d'Itaca; ho l'onore di informarla che seconda la mia opinione dal tenore delle deposizione dei testimonie come sono state ricevute, non potrà risultare una convenzione legale a carico degli accusati, perche i detti di Michele Angelo Lia, e Salvatore Mangion, oltre che sono difforni sostanzialmente dal loro primo esame, non sono ammissibile in evidenza, come complici e co-accusati, contro gli altri prigionieri, la deposizione di Saveria Lia non è ammissibile contro il marito, e la testimonianza di Francesco Lia, dell' età di anni sei, dopo un anno circa da che segui il primo suo esame potrà soffrire delle notabili difficoltà.

Tutt' altri testimonie non depongono se non di alti remoti in quanto all' accusa di omicidio.

Ho l'onore, &c.,
(Firmato) ANTO. MICALLEF,
Avvocato della Corona.

(Translation.)

*Crown Advocate's Office, Valetta,
November 7, 1844.*

Sir,

HAVING examined, in accordance with your orders, the depositions taken by Her Majesty's Consul at Canea in the Island of Crete, relative to Salvatore Mangion, Michele A. Lia, Bernardo Farrugia, and G. Battista, alias Battista Saliba, accused of having committed a murder in that island, on the 25th of December, 1843, on the person of George Vreto, an Ionian belonging to the Island of Irtaca, I have the honour to inform you that, from the tenor of the depositions made by the witnesses, it is my opinion that no legal conviction can be obtained against the accused, because the depositions of Michele Angelo Lia and Salvatore Mangion, are not only substantially different from those given on their first examination, but are also not admissible in evidence against the other prisoners, they being accomplices.

The depositions of Saveria Lia against her husband is not valid; and the testimony of Francis Lia, aged six years, given nearly twelve months after his first examination, might find great difficulty in being accepted.

The other witnesses depose only to acts which do not amount to a charge of murder.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ANTO. MICALLEF.

No. 6.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Consul Ongley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 13, 1845.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 5th of December last, stating that the Governor of Malta had informed you, that in the opinion of the Crown Advocate of that island, there is no probability of convicting the Maltese now in custody at Canea, were they to be tried before the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, for the murder of George Vreto with which they stand charged; and requesting instructions as to the disposal of the accused parties.

I have given this case my fullest consideration, and notwithstanding the opinion of the Crown Advocate at Malta, I think the evil example of allowing the prisoners to escape without any trial would be infinitely greater than if they were exposed to the solemnity and peril of a public trial, even though it should terminate in an acquittal. It is true that the evidence of the wife of one of the prisoners may be inadmissible, and that of the child would probably be rejected on account of his tender age, and incapacity to understand the obligation of an oath; nevertheless the testimony of accomplices may be received, and would be sufficient, if corroborated in any material part by other unimpeachable evidence, to ensure a conviction.

I have therefore requested Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to give instructions to the Governor of Malta, to take measures for the trial of the accused parties in that island.

I have now to repeat to you the instructions contained in my despatch of the 7th August last, and to send the accused parties and the witnesses to Malta for trial.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

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No. 7.

Mr. Addington to Mr. Hope.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 13, 1845.

I AM directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to state to you, for the information of Lord Stanley, that in the month of January, 1844, Her Majesty's Consul in Crete reported to Her Majesty's Government, that certain Maltese subjects of Her Majesty had put to death an Ionian resident in that island. As the details of the question of the criminal jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Consuls in Turkey were then under consideration, Mr. Consul Ongley was instructed to detain the accused parties in custody, until further orders. After the publication of the Order in Council of the 19th of June, 1844, circular instructions* founded thereon were given to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Levant; and Mr. Consul Ongley was referred to those instructions, and directed to forward the depositions of the witnesses to the Governor of Malta, and to take his Excellency's orders with regard to sending the accused parties to that island for trial.

By a despatch† which the Earl of Aberdeen has recently received from Mr. Consul Ongley, it appears that the Governor of Malta has informed him that, "in the opinion of the Crown Advocate, there is no probability of convicting the parties, were they to be tried before the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction at Malta, for the murder of Georgio Vreto, with which they stand charged."

Under these circumstances, Lord Aberdeen referred the case for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, who, after the fullest consideration, have reported that, "notwithstanding the opinion of the Crown Advocate, they think the evil example of allowing the prisoners to escape without any trial, would be infinitely greater than if they were exposed to the solemnity and peril of a public trial, even though it should terminate in an acquittal. That although it is true that the evidence of the wife of one of the prisoners is altogether inadmissible, and that of the child, Francis Lia, would probably be rejected on account of his tender age, and his incapacity to understand the obligation of an oath; yet that the testimony of accomplices may be received, and would be sufficient, if corroborated in any material part by other unimpeachable evidence, to ensure a conviction. They therefore recommend that instructions should be transmitted to Mr. Consul Ongley, to send the prisoners to Malta for trial."

I am therefore directed by Lord Aberdeen to request you will bring this case under the consideration of Lord Stanley, and move his Lordship to give instructions to the Governor of Malta, to take measures for the trial of the accused parties at Malta.

I am also to acquaint you that Lord Aberdeen has caused the substance of the Law Officers' report to be communicated to Mr. Consul Ongley, and has instructed him to send the accused parties, together with the witnesses, to Malta, in order that they may be tried for the murder of which they are accused.

I inclose, for Lord Stanley's information, copies of the papers which have reference to this case‡.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

* Circular, 2nd July, 1844.

† December 5, 1844. See No. 5, p. 71.

‡ From Consul Ongley, Jan. 9, 1844, p. 69.
To ditto, August 7, 1844, p. 70.

From Consul Ongley, Dec. 5, 1844, p. 71.

No. 8.

Mr. Addington to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 13, 1845.

I AM directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to transmit to you the copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to the Colonial Office respecting the trial at Malta of two Maltese who are accused of having murdered an Ionian in the Island of Crete, in December, 1843; and I am to request that in laying this letter before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, you will move their Lordships to instruct the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean to communicate with the Governor of Malta relative to sending a ship of war to Crete for the purpose of bringing the accused parties and the witnesses to Malta for trial.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

No. 9.

Mr. Consul Ongley to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 10.)

My Lord,

Canea in Crete, March 13, 1845.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 13th February, acquainting me that you have requested Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies to give instructions to the Governor of Malta to take measures for the trial in that island of the Maltese now in custody here, charged with the murder of Georgio Vreto.

Her Majesty's steamer "Volcano" arrived here from Malta on the 7th, for the purpose of conveying the accused and the witnesses to that island, and I have to-day delivered over the former to the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Millar.

I have also sent three witnesses by the same opportunity; but I am sorry to say that one of the most important, an Albanian soldier, has left the island for Roumelia, and cannot be found.

I had requested the authorities here not to allow this individual to quit the island, but they appear to have forgotten it.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

No. 10.

*Extract from the "Malta Times" of April 15, 1845.**Court of Special Commission.*

ON Saturday G. B. Saliba and Leonardo Farrugia, Maltese, sent here as prisoners by the English Consul at Candia, under the Queen's Order in Council of 19th of June last, on a charge of wilful homicide, committed on Christmas-day, 1843, were placed at the bar: the Judges being the President of the Appeal Court, with Drs. Chappelle and Bruno. The indictment having been read, the prisoners' advocate took a preliminary objection, namely, that there did not appear to have been any examination of witnesses in precognition, the prisoners, at least, not having been present at any such examinations, as customary here. In conclusion he limited his application to his being permitted, for the purpose of meeting the case,

and properly defending, to inspect the precognitions, supposing them to exist. The Crown Advocate said, that under the circumstances of the case, he had no particular objection to this ; but that as such an inspection would be irregular, and contrary to the practice of the court, he could not take upon himself to give the required consent. He then put into court the examination of one witness, who had deposed before the Consul, on the part of the prisoners, and left the decision of the point as to the rest to the court, which, after retiring for a few minutes, rejected the application. The prisoners then pleaded Not Guilty, and the court adjourned to yesterday.

The court having assembled at nine o'clock yesterday, the trial took place. The substance of the evidence was, that the prisoners dined on Christmas-day at a tavern in Canea, kept by a Maltese, while there they were charged by a Greek, the deceased, with having taken his capote. On this he was attacked by both the prisoners, and soon left for dead, close to the door of the tavern, with two wounds in his breast made by a knife. All the witnesses sent from Candia were heard, and the jury retired at a quarter past four. They returned at half after seven and found the prisoners guilty of the attack and wounding only. This morning Saliba was condemned to the public works, with a chain, for three years, and Farrugia to a like punishment for six months.

No. 1.

Mr. Consul-General Cartwright to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 7.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, March 12, 1845.

ON a consideration of the instruction relative to the necessity of providing for the personal appearance of witnesses for the prosecution of offenders accused of murder, contained in the printed memorandum of the 2nd July, 1844, for the guidance of Her Majesty's Consular Servants in the Levant, I deemed it expedient on a late occasion, to resort to that measure before it could be ascertained whether, in the opinion of the legal authorities at Malta, there was a reasonable probability of obtaining a conviction of the criminal.

I am willing to hope that the circumstances I am about to have the honour of stating to your Lordship, will serve to justify my proceeding.

On Sunday the 17th of November last, an English sailor named Samuel Jones, belonging to the brig "Milo" of Sunderland, Charles Weslin, master, then in this port, was stabbed by a Maltese, and died instantaneously. Two other sailors belonging to the same vessel, James Kelly, seaman, and Robert Joint, apprentice, having been present when the blow was struck, appeared on the following day at the British Cancellaria, and deposed respecting the circumstances of the fatal occurrence, from whose statements it appeared that the delinquent was a Maltese, who had been in company during the afternoon of the day with them and other sailors of the brig "Milo," and whom they had ascertained to have been employed on board an Ottoman steam-boat under the command of an Englishman; means were employed, but without success, for apprehending the criminal. It was, however, discovered that a Maltese answering to the description given of him, had served on board an Ottoman steam-boat commanded by an Englishman, Mr. Thomas Lambert, and that he was known under the name of Vincenzo.

On the 28th December it was reported to me from the police office at Tophana, that a Maltese named Vincenzo Farrugia had been seized on the preceding night in the act of attempting to force open a shop window. The name Vincenzo, and the appearance of the arrested man, served to create suspicion that he was the person accused of the murder of Samuel Jones; and as the brig "Milo" was still in port, James Kelly and Robert Joint were taken to the prison, who recognized the prisoner as the man accused by them of the murder. On the 30th December they were examined by me in the presence of Vincenzo Farrugia, and they swore positively against the prisoner. The brig "Milo" being about to depart from this port, I considered that it would be necessary to detain Kelly and Joint for obtaining their testimony in the examinations to be taken for transmission to the legal authorities at Malta, and I claimed their discharge from the vessel.

The examinations were not concluded until the 11th January last, and copies of them were transmitted to the Governor of Malta on the 17th of that month. I received on the 17th ultimo from Malta, the Crown Advocate's opinion, that the evidence did not offer a probability of a conviction for murder though it did for manslaughter.

On the 24th of February the prisoner was tried by me, with the assistance of three assessors, for manslaughter; and all the witnesses having again appeared, their former depositions were read to them which were confirmed. He was convicted, and was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment.

James Kelly and Robert Joint were subsisted at the public charge during their stay here, and they were lodged at the Seamen's Hospital in Pera, as a precautionary measure to avoid exposing them to the resentment or evil designs of the numerous Maltese of the lower order, who inhabit the quarter of the city generally frequented by mariners. They were lately sent to London as distressed seamen, by the British brig

"Dromo," Thomas Houghton, master ; and I delivered to each of them a certificate, stating the circumstances under which they had been detained at this port.

The charge for their passage home will be paid at the Admiralty ; and that for their subsistence here will appear in my quarterly account with the Accountant-General of Her Majesty's Navy.

James Kelly will, I presume, consider that he has a claim for the amount of wages which he would have earned on board the brig "Milo," and the owners of that vessel may possibly claim an allowance for extra wages paid to the substitute of their apprentice Robert Joint.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

No. 2.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Consul-General Cartwright.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 16, 1845.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 12th of March last, detailing the steps which you had taken previously and subsequently to the trial of a Maltese, Vincenzo Farrugia, accused of the murder of a British sailor, Samuel Jones, belonging to the brig "Milo" of Sunderland, then in the port of Constantinople ; and I have to express to you my entire approval of your conduct on that occasion, under the circumstances stated in your despatch.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

APPENDIX TO SECTION A—No. 1.

No. 1.—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Defendants were under British Protection.*

British Consulate-General at CONSTANTINOPLE.—1841.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name and Nationality Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.
1	March 24	Cattinko Vlaeco, Ionian	N. Della Rocca	Differences in Accounts	For the defendant	None
2	April 22	{ Jno. Valsamachi, and others, Ionians Maria Scordilli, Ionian Castelli & Co., Sardinian }	Ship Evangelistra, Ionian	{ Bond debts on ship and other claims on the deceased owner }	For the bond plaintiffs	{ Notice of ap- peal from Maria Scor- dilli }
3	June 11	Teodoro Pango, Ionian	A. Caliga	Breach of contract	Compromise be- tween the parties.	
4	Sept. 16	Dr. N. Cassani, Neapolitan	Spiro Menaja	Claim for Medical Attendance	For the plaintiff	None
	Oct. 8	William Zammit, Maltese	Stephen Demartino	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
1842.						
1	Jan. 19	Caralambo Mussuri, Ionian, and other creditors, Bri- tish, French, &c.	Demetrio Mussuri	Bankruptcy	Composition	
2	" 31	Alex. Fara, French, and other creditors	Parascheva Orfano	Bankruptcy.	Not liquidated.	
3	Feb. 21	Edwd. Goodenough, English	W. N. Churchill	Execution of an award of arbitrators	For the plaintiff	None
4	March 10	G. L. Negroponte, Hellenic, and other claimants	Captain Gowan Wilson	Attachment on freight for damaged cargo	For the plaintiffs	None
5	April 2	William Wood, English, and other creditors of various nations	Caralambo Stavraca	Bankruptcy	Not liquidated	
6	" 21	Captain A. Verona, Russian	Captain Gowan Wilson	Damage to vessel from collision.	For plaintiff	None
7	" 30	Cavovich and Paglietak, Austrian	Panaghin Petala	Breach of contract	Compromise	
8	July 2	Zanni Faraclo, Ionian	Costantino Spathi	Debt	For plaintiff	Notice given
9	Sept. 27	M. J. Cor, French	Francis Chabert	Breach of contract	Compromise	
10	Oct. 24	Nicholas Petropulo, Ionian	Gregory Curcumelli	Non-execution of an award	For plaintiff	
11	Dec. 27	John Moussat, French	Stephen Demartino & Co.	Claim on a note of hand	Plaintiff's claim rejected for want of proof of value given.	

No. 1.—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Defendants were under British Protection—(Continued).*

CONSTANTINOPLE—(Continued).

1843.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name and Nationality of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.
1	Feb. 27	G. B. Magro, Maltese	{ Stephen Demartino, } { Anthony Calus }	Bond debt	For plaintiff	None
2	April 3	{ Demetrio Velloni, } { C. Coroneo, Ionian }	Andrew Samio	Bankruptcy	Not liquidated	
3	„ 14	Andrew Frangopulo, Ionian	{ P. Magula, } { G. Marcopulo }	Bond debt	For plaintiff	None
4	„ 20	Francis Salomone, Maltese, and other creditors	Stephen Demartino & Co.	Bankruptcy	Not liquidated	
5	May 6	Gerasimo Z. Mussuri, Greek	George S. Calliga	Breach of contract	For defendant	Notice given
6	„ 30	Nicholas Perpignani, Dane	N. Lazaropulo	Debt	Compromise	
7	July 19	A. Antippa, Ionian	N. Antippa	Debt	For plaintiff	None
8	„ 28	Captain F. Pallina, Austrian	Charles Grace	Claim for freight and demurrage	Compromise	
9	Oct. 20	George Georginaki, Ionian	N. Petaludi	Bond debt	For plaintiff	None

British Consulate at SALONICA.

1841.

1	March 13	C. Vianello, Austrian	George F. Abbott	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
2	„ 25	F. Lugnani, Austrian	Abbott, Brothers	Claim on sequester	For the defendant	None
3	April 13	D. M. Benedetti, Austrian	Abbott, Brothers	Breach of contract	For the defendant	None
4	„ 13	A. Fonda, Austrian	Abbott, Brothers	Breach of contract	For the defendant	None
5	May 7	H. Justiniani, French	G. F. Abbott	Marriage settlement	For the defendant	None
6	„ 7	Vianello and Son, Austrian	Abbott, Brothers	Breach of contract	For the defendant	None
7	„ 31	V. Janni, Greek	S. Miglarissi	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
8	Sept. 24	A. Aubanel, French	S. Stratti	Debt	For the plaintiff	None

1842.

1	March 7	S. Menduca, Ionian	S. Miglaressi	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
2	April 1	A. Mangerli, Austrian	G. Avramiotti	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
3	„ 17	E. Focca, Ionian	P. Antonio	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
4	August 2	C. Biscultu, Austrian	G. Spiri	Breach of contract	For the defendant	None
5	Sept. 15	A. Mallet, French	G. F. Abbott	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
6	Nov. 22	A. Parodini, Sardinian	G. Avramiotti	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
7	Dec. 10	E. Parlato, Ionian	T. Corovissi	Debt	For the plaintiff	None

1843.

1	April 6	J. Mavroyanni, Ionian	Wm. Jones	Claim for wages	For the defendant	None
2	„ 13	A. Economo, Russian	W. Henderson	Deviation of charter	For the defendant	None

No. 1.—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Defendants were under British Protection—(Continued).*

SALONICA—(Continued).

1843.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name and Nationality of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.
3	May 16	Daverino, Austrian	G. Avramiotti	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
4	June 7	D. Nicolo, Greek	S. Miglaressi	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
5	„ 9	G. Felici, British	F. Secluna	Bankruptcy	For the plaintiff	None
6	Sept. 7	A. Secluna, Austrian	G. Avramiotti	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
7	Nov. 30	L. Vere, British	T. Dobinson	Claim for damage	For the plaintiff	None
8	Dec. 31	T. Costantino, Austrian	Abbott Brothers	Non-performance of contract	For the defendant	None

ADRIANOPLE.—Nil.

British Consulate at BRUSSA.

1842.

1	Feb. 1	A. Martinelli, Roman	C. Lichiardopulo	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
2	Dec. 31	Petro Gabrieli, Hellene	Count Giov. Metaxa	Damages for unjust suit	The same	None

British Consulate at SMYRNA.

1841.

1	Feb. 12	Woolley, Bell, & Co., agents for E. Clarke, of Liverpool, English	Frederick Honischer	Claim for overcharge in the price of a cargo of figs	For the defendant	None
2	„ 26	Ant. Berti, agent for Didot Brothers, & Co., French	Marino Clado	Claim for the cost of a quantity of type	For the plaintiff	Notice given, but not prosecuted
3	April 8	Eml. Baltazzi, Austrian	Geo. Clenzo	Claim for the payment of a debt incurred prior to the failure of the defendant	For the defendant	Notice given and prosecuted
4	„ 15	Thos. Steeie, agent for Geller & Co., of Liverpool, English	Fred. Honischer	Claim for the payment of a balance of account	For the plaintiff	None
5	„ 18	Geo. Calligheri, agent for John Calligheri, Ionian	Guardians of Tullia Calligheri	Claim for the recovery of funds in possession of the father of the minor at his death	For the plaintiff	Notice given and prosecuted
6	Sept. 8	Woolley, Bell, & Co., agents for the owners of the schooner "Gondola," English	Lee and Sons	Claim for the payment of freight	For the defendants	None
7	Oct. 8	A. Ghisi & G. Papachiriachi, administrators of the estate of C. Papadachi, deceased, Ionian	Maria, widow of Kiriacho Papadachi	Claim for the restitution of the books of the administration, and for the discharge of the administrators	For the defendant	Notice given but not prosecuted
8	Nov. 22	Hayes, Lafontaine, & Co., agents for G. B. Cozzi, of Trieste, Austrian	John Dianelli	Claim for the payment of a balance of account	For the defendant	Notice given and prosecuted

No. 1—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Defendants were under British Protection—(Continued).*

SMYRNA—(Continued).

1842.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name and Nationality of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.
1	Feb. 18	Dionisio Spathi, Ionian	Geo. Stameni	Claim for the recovery of a pledge	For the defendant	None
2	April 12	W. T. Rothwell & Co., English	Jas. Scott, master of the schooner "Britain's Pride"	Claim for the recovery of a penalty for breach of charter-party	Referred to a Court in England, where the contract originated	None
3	" 20	Theatrical Company of Smyrna, Italian	Joseph Camillire	Claim for the recovery of the amount of salary due to them	For the plaintiffs	Notice given and prosecuted
4	August 25	Badetti Sons, & N. Reggio, Sardinian	John Perini & Co.	Claim for the payment of a parcel of skins sold, which were rotten	For the defendant	Notice given but not prosecuted
1843.						
1	Feb. 4	Antonio D'Andrèa, Sardinian	Captain H. Vezey, schooner "Goshawk"	Claim for the recovery of the value of goods shipped on board the "Goshawk," and not delivered	For the plaintiff	None
2	" 25	John Arachtingi, Russian	Captain H. Vezey, schooner "Goshawk"	Claim for the recovery of the value of goods shipped on board the "Goshawk," and not delivered	For the plaintiff	None
3	March 25	Salvatore Piott, Maltese	Salvatore Zara	Claim for the payment of a balance of account	Part for the plaintiff and part for defendant	Notice given but not prosecuted
4	" 31	Widow of Theodore of Nicoli, Greek	Lee and Sons	Claim for the recovery of a deposit	For the defendant	None

British Consulate at CANEA in CRETE.

1841.

1	March 1	Anto. Cassimati, Ionian	Manoli Melita	Breach of contract	For the defendant	None
2	April 17	Anda. Silvestri, Austrian	Caro. Daponte and Valerio Masselo	Debt	For the plaintiff	Ditto
3	June 16	Salom Vitali, Ionian	Jacobo Ganni	Defamation of character	Ditto	Ditto
4	" 23	Eme. Moazzo, "	Giov. Meletio	Breach of contract	Ditto	Ditto
5	August 12	Salom Vitali, "	Jacobo Ganni	Settlement of accounts	Ditto	Ditto
6	Nov. 4	Capogrosso Brothers, Austrians	Samuel Corri	Debt	Ditto	Ditto
7	" 24	Sarando Faceas, Ionian	Anto. Cassimati	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
8	Dec. 7	Paul Thoron, French	Salve. Drago	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
9	" 7	Anto. Yeorgiadis, Greek	Giov. Zanni	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
10	" 16	Massarachi and Yianopulo, Ionians	S. and J. Dalmedigo	Claiming return of Bankrupts' property	Ditto	Ditto

No. 1.—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Defendants were under British Protection—(Continued).*

CANEIA in CRETE—(Continued).

1842.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name and Nationality of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.
1	Jan. 13	Capogrosso Brothers, Austrians	Salvatore Drago	Debt	For the plaintiffs	None
2	Feb. 9	Salom Vitali, Ionian	Samuel Ganni	Ditto	For the defendant	Ditto
3	March 10	Gasparo Bazeo, Greek	Francesco Ellul	Difference in accounts	For the plaintiff	Notice given
4	" 25	Ant. Cassimati, Ionian	Sarando Faceas	Debt	Ditto	None
5	" 25	Michele Fardali, ditto	Giovanni Meletio, executor	Debt	Ditto	Ditto
6	April 4	Ditto	Ditto	Demanding to be admitted as joint executor	For the defendant	Ditto
7	May 13	Ant. Cassimati, Ionian	Caralambo Zambachi	Debt	For the plaintiff	Ditto
8	June 2	Samuel Ganni, Ionian	Issua Levi	Debt	Ditto	Ditto
9	" 8	Antonio Cassimati, ditto	Caralambo Zambachi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
10	" 8	Geo. Megaloconomo, ditto	Giovanni Meletio	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
11	August 2	Various Ionians	Antonio Charo	Difference in accounts	For the defendant	Ditto
12	Sept. 27	Kiriaco Demetrio, Greek	Caralambo Patero	Debt	Undecided	Ditto
13	Oct. 8	Caralambo Daponte, Ionian	Giov. di Sirguiro	Debt	For the plaintiff	Ditto
14	Nov. 1	A. Tamvaco, Dutch	E. Malano	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
15	" 23	G. Legret, Austrian	Salvo Drago	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
16	Dec. 5	Panajotti Trifelli, Ionian	Nicolo Pasto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
17	" 19	Capogrosso Brothers, Austrian	Antonio Pazzuri	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
18	" 19	M. Andricevich, ditto	S. G. Mitchell	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
1843.						
1	Jan. 12	Moisé Trevas, Ionian	Haim Minerbo	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
2	" 16	Anto. Cassimati, ditto	Anto. Charo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
3	" 16	Pietro Farente, British	Vita Franco	Ditto	Undecided	Ditto
4	" 19	Various Ionians	Anto. Cassimati	Ditto	For the plaintiff	Ditto
5	" 20	Anto. Cassimati, Ionian	Sarando Faceas	Ditto	For the defendant	Ditto
6	" 25	G. Megaloconomo, ditto	G. Meletio Brothers	Ditto	For the plaintiff	Ditto
7	" 28	G. Bazeo, Greek	F. Ellul	Ditto	Ditto	Notice given
8	" 30	M. Carapatis, Ionian	N. Ghinis	Ditto	Ditto	None
9	Feb. 1	J. Pappadachi, ditto	E. Malanes	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
10	" 18	G. Megaloconomo, ditto	G. Meletie	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
11	April 3	Salom Vital, ditto	D. Ventura	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
12	" 10	Georgio Vrulanos, ditto	N. Pasto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

No. 1.—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Defendants were under British Protection—(Continued).*
 CANEA in CRETE—(Continued). 1843.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name and Nationality of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.
13	April 18	Girolamo Cassimatti, Ionian	N. Darmaro	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
14	„ 25	Anto. Cassimatti, ditto	G. Glitzos	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
15	May 1	Ditto	Anto. Charo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
16	„ 10	Michele Prinea, ditto	D. Vlachojenni	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
17	„ 11	Marino Moazzo, ditto	G. Zarzini	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
18	„ 11	M. Marketi, Greek	Manoli Trifelli	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
19	„ 14	J. D. Timba, ditto	D. Darmaro	Breach of contract	For the defendant	Ditto
20	„ 15	S. and J. Dalmedigo, Ionian	D. Ventura	Compromised		
21	„ 29	L. Kampurakis, Greek	Gerolimo Cassimati	Ditto		Ditto
22	June 24	Various	Isaac Politi	Bankruptcy		
23	„ 30	G. Megaloconomo, Ionian	Giov. Corfiatti	Debt	For the plaintiff	Ditto
24	July 6	Ditto	Zanetto Corfiatti	Bankruptcy		
25	„ 12	G. Capogrosso, ditto	Ant. Privilegiato	Debt	For the plaintiff	Ditto
26	„ 24	D. Giovanni, Greek	Spiro Micalopulo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
27	„ 26	Capt. Francescachi, Ionian	G. Megaloconomo	Compromised		
28	„ 31	Gerolimo Cassimati, ditto	P. Georgà	Debt	For the plaintiff	Ditto
29	August 5	Jean Viaros, ditto	Andrea Lorandos	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
30	„ 5	Various creditors	Capt. A. Francescachi	Bankruptcy	Ditto	Ditto
31	„ 10	G. Segret, Austrian	S. Blessa	Debt	Ditto	Ditto
32	„ 17	A. Cassimati, Ionian	P. Caligeros	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
33	Sept. 7	D. Zantiotto, ditto	G. Meletio Brothers	Cross actions for debt	Partly in favour of each party	Ditto
34	„ 7	G. Megaloconomo, ditto	G. Meletio Brothers	Debt	For the plaintiff	Ditto
35	„ 7	S. Vlahoyanni, ditto	D. Zantiotto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
36	„ 7	G. Megaloconomo, ditto	Ath. Cattaga	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
37	„ 9	Ath. Cattagà, ditto	Marino Moazzo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
38	„ 11	Various creditors	Salon Levi	Bankruptcy	Ditto	Ditto
39	„ 15	Giov. Meletio, Ionian	Giovanni Zantiotto	Debt	Ditto	Ditto
40	„ 18	Thes. Corfiatti, ditto	Stavri Pastó	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
41	„ 18	Giov. Meletio, ditto	G. and Dem. Zantiotto	Cross actions for debt	Partly in favour of each party	Ditto
42	„ 25	Anaso. Francescachi, Ionian	Giov. Zezzo	Debt	For the plaintiff	Ditto
43	Oct. 17	Michele Prineas, Ionian	Manoli Firlingo	Ditto	For the plaintiff	Ditto
44	Dec. 18	E. Psilakis, Greek	Ab. Minerbo	Ditto	For the plaintiff	Ditto
45	„ 19	N. Costantino, ditto	Two Maltese	Ditto	For the plaintiff	Ditto
46	„ 21	G. Lenderachi, ditto	Anto. Cassimati	Ditto	For the plaintiff	Ditto

No. 1.—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Defendants were under British Protection—(Continued).*

ERZEROOM—Nil.

KAISSARIAH—Nil.

British Vice-Consulate at TARSOUS. 1841.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name and Nationality of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.
1	May 15	Deirmingi Oglı, Turk	Spiro Hieralopulo	Protested bill	For plaintiff	None
2	June 15	Kilbee, Heugh & Co., British	W. B. Barker	Claim for damages for alleged incapacity in the factorage business	For defendant in Aleppo Consulate	None
3	„ 25	Giorgius Azar, Arab, French protection	Elias Hinessa, Arab, British protection	Alleged guarantee of certain bills	For defendant	None
1842.						
1	Oct. 17	Baris fils, French	Vincenzo Haggi Giacomo	Alleged guarantee of bill	No judgment, on account of the departure of the plaintiff ere the proceedings were closed	
1843.						
1	Jan. 20	Costi Pierides, Cypriot, French protection	Nicodemo Pilarinos	Alleged maltreatment and abuse	For defendant	None

British Consulate at DAMASCUS. 1842.

1	August 11	} Sundry creditors of G. Maksud, all British	Go. Maksud, or estate	Bankruptcy	For the plaintiffs	None
	„ 13					
	„ 15					
2	Dec. 4	Werdy, Ottoman	Go. Maksud, or estate	Bankruptcy	For the plaintiff	None
1843.						
1	April 25	G. Taeffinger, Austrian	Janus Naggjar	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
2	„ 30	Giustiniani & Neveux, and other creditors of the bankruptcy of Ezra Chassun, British	Harum Harary	Recovery of property	For the defendant	None
3	May 26	John Freg, Austrian	Ibrahim Ghorah	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
4	Dec. 13	Werdy, Ottoman	Go. Maksud, or estate	Claims of inheritance	For the plaintiff	None
1844.						
1	March 13	G. Taeffinger, Austrian	Janus Naggjar	Debt	For the plaintiff	None

No. 1.—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Defendants were under British Protection—(Continued).*

British Consulate at ALEPPO.

1841.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name and Nationality of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.
1	Jan. 20	M. W. Barker, British	Kilbee & Co.	Breach of contract	For plaintiff	None
2	Feb. 3	F. Ceccardi, Sardinian	Hays	Claim 5,200 francs	Ditto	Ditto
3	„ 15	Ditto	Saliba	Debt 32,000 „	Ditto	Ditto
4	Oct. 24	Giustini, Austrian	Kilbee & Co.	Fees of office 117 „	Ditto	Ditto
5	Dec. 2	Giustiniani, ditto	Mumgi Oglu	Debt 17,000 „	Ditto	Ditto
6	„ 13	M. Picciotto, ditto	Ditto	„ 12,500 „	Ditto	Ditto
1842.						
1	Feb. 1	Ruskalla, Sardinian	Fatoon Hanna	Debt 2000 francs	Ditto	Ditto
2	April 28	A. Clegg & Co., British	Mumgi Oglu	„ 9906 „	Ditto	Ditto
3	Oct. 10	N. Gidd, Neapolitan	Black & Co.	Breach of contract	Ditto	Ditto
4	Dec. 2	A. Clegg & Co. British	Lancaster & Co.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
1843.						
1	March 16	R. Hourri, Sardinian	H. Fatoon	Debt 2000 francs	Ditto	Ditto
2	June 2	A. Clegg & Co., British	Mumgi Oglu	„ 7438 „	Ditto	Ditto
3	Nov. 14	M. Usgate, Ditto	Ms. Saliba	Debt	For defendant	Ditto
4	Dec. 15	Ibrahim, Ditto	Abdil Hak	Debt	For plaintiff	Ditto

BEYROUT—Nil.

British Consulate at CYPRUS.

1843.

1	Oct. 25	B. Mattei, Prussian	M. Bartella	Debt	For plaintiff	None
1844.						
1	April 13	Reschid, Turk	G. Marcopulo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
2	„ 22	Elefterudy, Rayah	Peristiany	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
3	May 8	Vondiziano, Ionian	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
4	„ 18	Elefterudy, Rayah	Grollo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
5	„ 18	Fozio, Austrian	Peristiany	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
6	July 3	Zulich, ditto	Cachia	Balance of account	Compromised	Ditto
7	„ 8	Hagi Michael, Rayah	Preuza	Plot of ground	For defendant	Ditto

No. 1.—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Defendants were under British Protection*—(Continued).

British Consulate at JERUSALEM.

1843.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name and Nationality of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.
1	Feb. 24	Ibrahim Nehass, French protégé	John Messullam, British protection	Respecting a purchase of sugar	For the plaintiff	Appealed through Mr. Habershon, to the Foreign Office.
2	Dec. 9	Antonio Ayoub, French	Antonio Borgi	Breach of contract	Ditto	None
1844.						
1	Jan. 15	M. Talon, French	John Messullam	Bankruptcy	For the plaintiff	Referred to Her Majesty's Consul-General for a final settlement

British Consulate at ALEXANDRIA.

1841.

1	Sept. 3	John Bulmer, British	Joyce, Thurburn & Co.	Refusing payment of freight in full	For the plaintiff	None
2	" 20	John Petty, ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
3	" 22	Daniel Toft, ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
4	Dec. 9	G. M. Cutajar, ditto	George Malin	Refusing payment for work done	Ditto	Notice given
5	" 10	Luigi Po, Neapolitan	Franco. Busietta	Wages claimed	For the defendant	None
6	" 17	Mrs. Pedemonti, Sardinian	Nicola Baldachino	House Rent	For the plaintiff	Ditto
1842.						
1	Jan. 1	V. Bastoggi & Co., Tuscans	Gaeto. Giglio	Bill transactions	For the defendant	None
2	April 7	A. Asplet, British	D. Dorward	Damage caused to his ship	For the plaintiff	Ditto
3	May 10	N. Coriatopulo, Ionian	Popolani and Ribulla	Dividing landed property	For the defendants	Ditto
4	June 3	A. and F. Lirutaud. French	Joyce, Thurburn & Co.	Losses in landed property transactions	Ditto	Ditto
5	" 3	V. A. Nascimbeni, Austrian	Achille Vella	Freight on goods	For the plaintiff	Ditto
6	August 25	D. Casdagli, Russian	Popolani and Ribulla	Non-performance of contract of sale	For the defendants	Ditto
7	Sept. 14	Donkey Men, Ottomans	George Adib	Claiming difference of Donkey hires for conveying the Indian Mails	Ditto	Ditto
8	" 3	G. Morachi, Ionian	Avierino's estate	Demanding execution on a sentence of an Ionian Court	Rejected	To Consul-General and to Secretary of State.
9	" 11	Montecorboli & Co., Tuscans	Peel & Co.	Stoppage in transitu	For the plaintiffs	None

No. 1.—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Defendants were under British Protection—(Continued).*

ALEXANDRIA—(Continued).

1842.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name and Nationality of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.
10	Oct. 27	Divers Creditors	D. Petala	Debts	For plaintiff	None
11	Nov. 5	G. M. Ragusin, Austrian	G. Filpo. Mifsud	Passage Money	Ditto	Ditto
12	„ 10	Macquart, Mifsud, Calleja & others	Estate of Ango. Azzopardi	Bankruptcy	Ditto	Ditto
13	„ 23	A. Riga Giro, Ionian	Gpe. Bachatori	Marine Insurance	For the defendant	Notice given
1843.						
1	March 11	Moharem Bey, Ottoman	G. S. Popolani	House rent	For the plaintiff	None
2	May 1	D. Pierini, Tuscan	P. R. Wilkinson	Debt	Ditto	Ditto
3	„ 19	P. Venetian, Austrian	Salvre. Rosso	Ditto	For the defendant	Notice given
4	June 19	G. Modica, Neapolitan	C. A. Newbolt	Damage of goods at sea	For the plaintiff	None
5	July 7	G. Morachi, Ionian	Avierino's Estate	Debt	Pending	
6	„ 13	Tomo. Gronchi, Tuscan	G. Giglio	Trover of property lent	For the defendant	None
7	August 3	G. P. Farrugia, British	Emle. Manuck	Debt	For the plaintiff	Ditto
8	„ 23	Halil Capitan, Candiotto	Casey and Malin	Freight	Ditto	Ditto
9	Oct. 24	Alex. Tod & Co., British	A. Riza Giro	Selling goods bearing the counterfeit part	Ditto	Ditto

British Consulate at CAIRO.

1841.

1	Nov. 24	Cos. Th. Nazzio, Greek	Hill & Co.	Payment of bill and differences of exchange	For defendant	None
1842.						
1	Jan. 29	Curate of Terra Santa Corvent, French	James Trueman	For rent, &c.	For plaintiff	None
2	March 8	Martin Leichel, French	Bertho Bonnici	Debt	For plaintiff	Ditto
3	April 9	Geo. Spiridione, Greek	Marco Grizzis	Ditto	For plaintiff	Ditto
1843.						
1	April 5	Carlo Bargigli, Austrian	Javes and Pinto	Payment of bill	For defendant	Ditto
2	May 17	L. Sciortino, acting for G. Gristis' estate, Maltese	Gio. Seguna	Debt	Ditto	Ditto
3	„ 17	Ditto ditto ditto	Giovachino Grioli	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
4	Aug. 18	E. Williams and several others, British	Egyptian Transit Company	Wages	For plaintiff	Ditto

No. 1.—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Defendants were under British Protection—(Continued).*

British Consulate at TRIPOLI.

1841.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name and Nationality of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.
1	August 10	Brothers Farrugia	Brothers Bonello	Difference of accounts	For plaintiffs	None
2	Sept. 15	Lorenzo Galea	Pasquale Pavia	Ditto	For defendant	Ditto
1842.						
1	July 11	Brothers Bonello	Heirs Vella	Claim of per centage	For plaintiffs	Ditto
2	August 10	A. B. da Silva	Captain Leonardini, Tuscan	Difference in mercantile affairs	Ditto	Ditto
3	Sept. 13	G. Elidachi	The Missioners, under French protection	Shutting up of a window	Ditto	Ditto
4	" 14	Captain Ruggier	Mr. Carpena, Tuscan	Identity of some casks of wine	Ditto	Ditto
1843.						
1	Jan. 28	Salvo Galea	Martino Galea	Property of a mare	Ditto	Ditto
2	Feb. 15	Giuseppe Vella	Captain Berti, Tuscan	Damage of a cask of wine	For defendant	Ditto
3	" 23	Michele Zammit	Gio. Sammut, (alias Malapex)	A horse sent to Malta	For plaintiff	Ditto
4	May 15	Santo Dingli	Vincenzo Zahra	Commercial difference	For defendant	Ditto
5	Sept. 28	Giov. Zammit	Gio. Spinelli, Tuscan	Difference in the quality of some sheep	For plaintiff	Ditto

PREVESA.—Nil.

British Consulate at JASSY.

1841.

1	Jan. 8	Alex. Simionowitz	Nicholas Demetrio	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
2	March 4	Jan. Theodore, Greek	Christodoulo Jan	Illegal seizure	For the defendant	None
3	" 6	Nicola Stefano, Moldavian	Estate P. Nicolau	As legatee	For the plaintiff	None
4	April 22	Mavra Popassa, ditto	Demetrio Vassilowicz	As claimant to property	For the plaintiff	None
5	" 22	Stamati Mechail, ditto	Demetri Kaliano	Disputed inheritance	For the defendant	None
6	May 17	M. Adelstein, Austrian	George Demetrio	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
7	" 19	S. J. Iwanowitz, Moldavian	Tim. Leopold	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
8	" 25	Maria Demchi, ditto	Georges Demetri	Dowry	For the plaintiff	None
9	August 17	Goguillot, French	A. Carouso	Assault and debt	For the defendant	None
10	Sept. 10	D. Cyriak, Moldavian	C. Pandely	Debt	For the defendant	None
11	Nov.	Catholic Mission, Austrian	P. Tulla	Debt	For the plaintiff	None

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No. 1.—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Defendants were under British Protection*—(Continued).

JASSY—(Continued.)

1842.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name and Nationality of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.
1	Jan. 12	D. Stefan Moldavian	J. Christodoulo	Breach of contract	For the plaintiff	None
2	March 24	C, Andrea, ditto	G. Carraito	Debt	Defendant absent	
3	April 4	B. Joannon, Greek	Estate Dourdouffe	As legatee	For the plaintiff	None
4	June 22	S. Vlassy, Moldavian	M. Perini	Debt	Not terminated	
5	„ 27	Loupo Boadniar, ditto	A. Carouso	Disputed right to a real property	Not terminated	
6	Oct. 10	S. Vostar, ditto	P. Tulla	Debt	For the defendant	None
7	Dec. 27	G. Vamase, ditto	N. Assany	Debt	Terminated by arrangement	
8	„ 27	C. Adam, Greek	Ditto	Debt	For the plaintiff	None
9	„ 27	B. Cosmo, Austrian	C. Poppa	Liquidation of accounts	Not terminated	
1843.						
1	Jan. 31	Princep Mavrojeny, Moldavian	Costi Drino	Deterioration of property	Not terminated	
2	Feb. 11	P. Catardjiou, ditto	Cristodoulo	Illegal seizure	Not terminated	
3	March 4	J Ernestein, Prussian	E. Oanaslo	Recovery on goods damaged	By arrangement	
4	„ 8	Greek Consulate	G. Cribouki	Debt	For the defendant	None
5	June 16	Paraskeva, Moldavian	Georges Vlasco	Debt	For the defendant	None
6	July 6	Soura, ditto	Michael Perrini	Debt	For the defendant	None
7	„ 12	Nichs. Fara, ditto	Nicodeme Assany	Debt	Not terminated	
8	Oct. 18	A. Kotsozki, Russian	Wilhelm Kuhne	Debt	By arrangement	
9	Nov. 21	Monastery of St. Spiridion, Trustees	Panajotti Tulla	Debt	Not terminated	
10	Dec. 27	P. Diogenides, Greek	Nicodeme Assany	Debt	For defendant	None

APPENDIX TO SECTION A—No. 2.

No. 2.—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Plaintiffs only were under British Protection.*

British Consulate-General at CONSTANTINOPLE.—1841.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name and Nationality of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.	Court of Appeal.
1	Jan. 15	John Menzelopulo	Emanuel Livanio, Greek	Bond debt	For plaintiff	Notice given.	To the Greek Minister
2	„ 23	Nicholas Manzazino	Capt. Zissimo Calliga, Russian	Debt on three bottomry bonds	For plaintiff on one bond	None	
3	April 17	Athanasius Alibrante	Lewis Chrissanto, Tuscan	Debt	For plaintiff	None	
4	July 20	Dionisius Babassy	Capt. Damiano Dedé, Greek	Bottomry bond debt	For plaintiff	None	
5	August 6	Nicholas Gourgou-raki	John Chrissofopulo, Greek	Bottomry bond debt	For plaintiff	None	
6	Sept. 22	John Pappavassili	Stamatello, Volgo, & Co., Greek	Bond debt	For plaintiff	Notice given	To the Greek Minister
7	„ 24	Peter Dendrino	Capt. John A. Critico, Greek	Bottomry bond debt	For plaintiff	None	
8	Dec. 6	Spiridion Raftopulo	Giov. di Giorgio Statti, Greek	Debt	Compromise by the Judges, authorized by the parties	None	
1842.							
1	March 21	John Menzelopulo	Nicholas Christopulo, Greek	Validity of a sequester	For plaintiff	None	
2	April 16	Vendiziano Brothers	Emanuel N. Zuca, Emanuel Varuela, Greek	Bond debt	For plaintiff	None	
3	May 16	Nicholas Zantiotto	Capt. John Logotheti, Russian	Debt on a bottomry bond	For plaintiff in part	None	
4	June 21	Capt. William Ivey	Thomas Ralli & Co., Russian	Differences in accounts	For defendants	None	
5	August 13	John Paleologo	Vincent Gelsich, Austrian	Claim for salary	For plaintiff	None	
6	„ 29	John Siddle	G. B. D'Andria & Co., Sardinian	Appeal from the Sardinian Consular Court at Smyrna	For plaintiff	None	
7	Oct. 4	Athanasius Metaxa	Panajotti Messaritaki, Neapolitan	In trover for goods	For defendant	None	
8	Dec. 20	Reid, Irving, & Co.	Estate of J. J. Lemoine, Belgian	Balance of accounts	For plaintiff	None	

No. 2.—Return of Civil Suits in which the Plaintiffs only were under British Protection.—(Continued.)
CONSTANTINOPLE—(Continued). 1843.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name and Nationality of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.	Court of Appeal.
1	May 17	Charles Ede	Capt. Demetrio Michal Bey, Greek	Claim for loss of market by deviation of voyage	For plaintiff	None	

British Consulate at SALONICA. 1841.

1	April 16	E. Zammarello	A. Agathonico, Greek	Debt	For plaintiff	None
2	" 20	A. Nicoletta	A. Angelato, Ionian	Debt	Ditto	None
3	June 22	F. Fardella	E. Gillett, French	Debt	For defendant	None
4	August 7	James Bridle	M. Cosulick, Austrian	Deviation of charter	For plaintiff	None
1842.						
1	March 7	S. Migliarissi	E. Piazza, Austrian	Breach of contract	For defendant	None
2	June 28	F. Licluna	J. Dandria, Sardinian	Debt	For plaintiff	None
3	Sept. 15	H. Chasseaud	D. Condopulani, Greek	Claim for average	Ditto	None
4	" 28	R. Levi	A. Guardeano, Tuscan	Debt	Ditto	None
5	Nov. 24	J. Deasskuffi	C. Lira, Greek	Debt	Ditto	None
6	Dec. 10	E. Paolato	T. Corovessi, British	Debt	Ditto	None
1843.						
1	Feb. 6	A. Sicluna	E. Avramiotti, British	Debt	For plaintiff	None
2	May 7	A. Pana	S. Harilaus, Greek	Debt	Ditto	None
3	June 9	J. Macri	A. Angelato, British	Debt	Ditto	None
4	August 12	G. Ricchi	J. Bimbo, Austrian	Marriage settlement	Plaintiff non-suited	None
5	" 19	J. Strattè	J. Cristodulo, Russian	Debt	For defendant	None
6	Nov. 29	N. Giurti	Vianello & Son, Austrian	Contested accounts	Not yet decided	
7	Dec. 28	E. Avramiotti	E. Mechalopulo, Greek	Debt	For plaintiff	None

British Consulate at ADRIANOPLE. 1843.

1	Dec. 20	Giovanni Fasso, Ionian	M. Matoussoff, Russian	Breach of contract	Defendant	None
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British Consulate at BRUSSA. 1843.

1	Dec. 16	Elia Milona	G. Compsi, French protégé	Debt on contract	None delivered	Not proceeded in	French Embassy
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No. 2.—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Plaintiffs only were under British Protection.*—(Continued.)

British Consulate at SMYRNA.

1841.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name and Nationality of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.	Court of Appeal.
1	Jan. 11	Kiriaco Buro	Luigi Moretti, Sardinian	Claim for the recovery of the amount of a protested bill of exchange	For the plaintiff	None	
2	" 23	Geo. Bolanopulo	Pantaleon Cristiniadi, French	Claim for the restitution of a shop, the term for which it was rented having expired	For the defendant	None	
1842.							
1	May 28	Woolley, Bell & Co. agents for Rathbone Brothers of Liverpool	Issavirdens & Co., Austrian	Claim for the recovery of the amount of a protested bill of exchange	For the defendants	None	
2	July 2	W. G. Maltass, agent for John Siddle of London	G. B. d'Andrea & Co., Sardinian	Claim for the payment of a balance of account	For the defendants	Notice given but not prosecuted	
1843.							
1	" 24	Michael Pezner, agent for Ed. Kilbee of Beyrout	R. J. Van Lennep, Agent for Poel & Co. of Amsterdam, Dutch	Claim for the recovery of goods mortgaged to plaintiff	For the defendant	Notice given, but not prosecuted.	

British Consulate at CANEA in CRETE.—1841.

1	June 1	Luigi Canzeek	Gasparo Bazeo, Greek	Debt	For the plaintiff	None	Greek Consulate at Constantinople
2	August 14	Anto. Cassimati	Capt. Stefano, Greek	Breach of contract	Ditto	Ditto	
1842.							
1	Feb. 4	Rd. Wood	G. Alexander, Greek	Debt	For plaintiff	None	Greek Consulate at Constantinople
2	April 13	Samuel Ganni	Ybo. Ganni, ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
3	" 15	Massarachi	P. Antonopulo, ditto	Demand of sequester of property	For defendant	Ditto	Ditto
4	" 19	Sab. Merdochai	Ybo. Elechai, ditto	Debt	For plaintiff	Ditto	Greek Consulate at Constantinople
5	" 22	Michele Formosa	D. Merlo, Neapolitan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Neapolitan Embassy at Constantinople
6	" 27	S. A. Blessa	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

No. 2.—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Plaintiffs only were under British Protection*—(Continued).
CANEA in CRETE—(Continued). 1842.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name and Nationality of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.	Court of Appeal.
7	Sep. 20	S. Micalopulo	D. Plata, Greek	Ditto	For defendant	Ditto	Greek Consulate at Constantinople
8	Dec. 19	S. Dalmedigo	S. Elchai, ditto	Ditto	Compromised	.. ..	Ditto
1843.							
1	Jan. 16	Anto. Charo	Capt. V. Dasso, Austrian	Claim for salvage	Undecided	None	Internuncio at Constantinople
2	July 18	G. Mavrocefelo	G. Bazeo, Greek	Debt	Compromised	.. ..	Greek Consulate at Constantinople
3	August 31	N. Skoolithoz	L. G. Prica, ditto	Ditto	For defendant	None	Ditto
4	Sep. 1	Massarachi	G. Bazeo, ditto	Compromised	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto
5	„ 9	G. Ittar	Godebout, French	Debt	Compromised	None	Cour Royale at Aix
6	Oct. 2	C. Micalizza	G. Sieumara, Neapolitan	Ditto	For plaintiff	Ditto	Ambassador at Constantinople

ERZEROOM—Nil.

KAISSARIAH—Nil.

British Vice-Consulate at **TARSOUS. 1841.**

1	Sept. 3	Clegg and Christer	Baldo Contessini, Austrian Vice-Consul	Claim for the enforcement of judgment given in Aleppo, and appealed against to the Internuncio who confirmed the sentence.	None	None	
1842.							
1	April 18	Michail Cotoglio	Corti Pierides, Cypriot, French protection	Claim for wages detained for alleged misconduct	Compromised	None	
1843.							
1	Feb. 28	Zeffiri Kaloïcras	Dimitri Sursuck, Arab, French protection	Illegal seizure of goods	For plaintiff	None	

No. 2.—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Plaintiffs only were under British Protection.*—(Continued.)

British Consulate at DAMASCUS.

1842.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name and Nationality of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.	Court of Appeal.
1	June 7	Janus Naggiar	John Freg, Austrian	Debt	For plaintiff	None	
2	Dec. 2	Isaac Harary	Jacob Belilios, Austrian	Debt	For plaintiff	Ditto	
3	" 4	Davd. Harary	Jacob Belilios, Austrian	Debt	For plaintiff	Ditto	
4	" 12	Ibrahim Ghorah	J. Conti, Sardinian	Seizure of property	For plaintiff	Ditto	
1843.							
1	Feb. 2	Bustros and Neveux, on behalf of Mess. Spartali and Lascaridi of London	Isaac Picciotto, Austrian	Debt	For plaintiff	None	

British Consulate at ALEPPO.

1841.

1	March 15	Kilbee & Co.	J. Shayo, Austrian	Debt 36,852 f.	For plaintiff	None	
2	" 29	A. Andrea	Dimitri, Greek	" 4,000 f.	Ditto	Ditto	
3	April 20	Black & Co.	Ancona, Austrian	" 1,707 f.	Ditto	Ditto	
4	" 20	Black & Co.	J. Hindi, French	" 5,320 f.	Ditto	Ditto	
5	June 3	Clegg & Co.	Contesini, Austrian	" 5,339 f.	Ditto	Ditto	
6	" 23	Bendali	Bernière, French	" 3,500 f.	Ditto	Ditto	
7	" 26	Black & Co.	Eshkenasi, Austrian	" 1,720 f.	Ditto	Ditto	
8	July 2	Kilbee & Co.	Durighello, Spa.	" 8,638 f.	Ditto	Ditto	
9	Dec. 17	Black & Co.	R. Ancona, Austrian	" 3,039 f.	Ditto	Ditto	
1842.							
1	Jan. 18	Black and Co.	S. Rafool, Russian	Debt, 520 f.	For plaintiff	None	
2	Feb. 16	Ditto	J. Hindi, French	" 1,250 f.	Ditto	Ditto	
3	March 31	Ditto	Maroon, ditto	" 1,250 f.	Ditto	Ditto	
4	April 19	A. Clegg & Co.	Contesini, Austrian	" 12,900 f.	Ditto	Constantinople.	
5	May 9	Ditto	S. Karali, ditto	" 1,826 f.	Ditto	None	
6	Aug. 13	Black & Co.	Azous, Spanish	" 1,712 f.	Ditto	Ditto	
7	Sept. 6	Lancaster & Co.	Ciumber, French	" 634 f.	Ditto	Ditto	
1843.							
1	March 6	Andrea	S. Portalis, French	Breach of contract	For plaintiff	None	
2	June 20	Gibb & Co.	Kuneider, Spanish	Debt, £3 8 8	Ditto	Ditto	
3	August 17	Ditto	Germain, French	" 27 16 8	Ditto	Ditto	

No. 2.—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Plaintiffs only were under British Protection.*—(Continued.)

British Consulate at BEYROUT.

1842.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name and Nationality of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.	Court of Appeal.
1	May 4	Messrs. Ct. Roquerbe & Co.	W. Portalis & Co., French 1844.	Difference of accounts	Mixed sentence	The Court of Aix.	
1	Jan. 23	G. Schembri	F. Brouchier, French	Breach of contract	For defendant	None	
2	May 29	Ct. Roquerbe & Co.	Fco. Ringler, Austrian	Debt	For plaintiff	Ditto	

British Consulate at CYPRUS.

1843.

1	Nov. 11	P. P. Vondiziano	M. Vitalis, Rayah	Debt.	For plaintiff	None	
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JERUSALEM—Nil.

British Consulate at ALEXANDRIA.

1841.

1	Oct. 9	Briggs & Co.	Houssard, French	Claiming payment of bill of exchange	For the defendant	None	
2	Dec. 22	John Norman	G. D'Anastasy, Swede	Freight on charter	For the plaintiff	None	
3	" 24	Joyce, Thurburn & Co.	Coulomb, French	Claiming payment of bill of exchange	Ditto	None	
1842.							
1	Feb. 14	M. di Giovanni	Gussio Glavany & Co., Greeks	Claiming restitution of property sold by a bankrupt	For the defendant	Notice given but not pursued	
2	March 1	Schiff & Co.	D. Sakakini & Co., French	Refusing to receive goods brought	Ditto	None	
3	" 23	Michele Pavia	Vinz. & Luigi Po, Neapolitan	Breach of contract of sale	Ditto	Ditto	
4	July 15	Popolani & Ribulla	D. Casdagli, Russian	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
5	August 4	Joyce, Thurburn & Co.	Mco. Centazzi, Austrian	Debt	For the plaintiff	Ditto	
6	Nov. 35	Savo. Scrika	Vinz. Costa, ditto	Debt	For the defendant.	Ditto	
1843.							
1	Feb. 1	A. Fiteni & Co.,	Mongel, French	Debt	For the plaintiff	None	
2	March 20	John Friend	C. Bettazzi, Tuscan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
3	Dec. 11	Fco. Busietta	Hy. B. Laving, British	Claiming deficiency on goods delivered.	Settled between the parties	Ditto	

No. 2.—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Plaintiffs only were under British Protection.*—(Continued.)

British Consulate at CAIRO.

1841.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.		Name of Plaintiff.	Name and Nationality of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.	Court of Appeal.
1	Oct.	14	Moses Michael	Dem. Nauma, Greek	Debt	For defendant	Notice given	Appeal not transmitted by the Greek Consulate, the sum in dispute being less than 1000 drachmas.
1842.								
1	March	2	L. Assemani	Rosa Dot, French	Debt	Arranged		
2	April	16	Luigi Zammit	Widow Amitrano, Sicilian	Debt	Unsettled		
3	May	19	A. L. Nani	Jacub Adda, French	Brokerage	Settled		
4	June	10	G. Montosini	Paolo Oteri, Sicilian	Debt	Arranged		
5	July	4	Luigi Inglott	Fco. Calavagi, French	Debt	Idem		
6	"	26	G. B. Farrugia	Bollini, Apoth., Sardinian	Debt	Pending		
7	August	31	Benedetto La Rosa	Doumergue, French	Wages	Arranged		
8	Oct.	7	Cost. Rapana	Anaso. Demetrio, Greek	Restitution of loan	Idem		
9	Nov.	2	Carmelo Said	Hill & Co., British	Wages	Settled		
10	"	25	Paolo Vella	Fco. Ravazzani, Sardinian	Sequester	Idem		
11	Dec.	14	G. B. Farrugia	L. Fiorani, Austrian	Debt	Pending		
12	"	30	Gliddon & Co.	Michele Riga, Greek	Debt	Settled		
13	"	30	William Hanson	Anto. Biagini, Tuscan	Restitution of 500 sacks	For defendant	None	
1843.								
1	Jan.	3	Gliddon & Co.	Stefano Seffer, French	Debt	Settled		
2	"	30	G. C. Gliato	Widow Prietto, Spaniard	Occupation of house	Arranged		
3	Feb.	2	D. D. Bet Hellale	A. de Wrede, French	Debt	Pending		
4	"	21	G. C. Gliato	L. Certani's Estate, Austrian	Debt	Idem		
5	"	22	Dr. Gasparini	Ditto	Debt	Idem		
6	April	26	E. Mavromati	M. Castello, Tuscan	Restitution of goods	Settled		
7	May	3	Casey and Malin	Stefo. Seffer, French	Debt	Arranged		
8	"	5	Casey and Malin	J. H. Mondolfo, Austrian	Debt	Idem		
9	"	30	T. Tzutra	Costo. Nicola, Greek	Debt	Idem		
10	July	19	M. Muscati	Giorgio Zucca, Greek	Contract	Idem		
11	"	26	A. N. de Pothonier	Gius. Olivi, Tuscan	Claim for a horse	Rejected		
12	August	24	Ango. Moussu	P. Labatut's Estate, French	Debt	For defendant	None	

No. 2.—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Plaintiffs only were under British Protection.*—(Continued.)

CAIRO—(Continued).

1843.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name and Nationality of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.	Court of Appeal.
13	Dec. 17	G. Vandovo	N. H. Calojanni, Austrian	Differences in accounts	Submitted to arbitration		
14	„ 22	Georgio Stefani	Anasto. Dako, French	Debt	Unsettled		

TRIPOLI—Nil.

PREVESA—Nil.

British Consulate at JASSY.

1841.

1	Jan. 14	Gerasimo Inglesi	C. Lambrino, Moldavian	Debt	For plaintiff	None	None
2	„ 21	Athanase Teron	H. Deshinesco, idem	Debt	Not terminated	do.	do.
3	Feb. 19	G. Daiazo	Peasants of an estate	Breach of contract	For plaintiff	do.	do.
4	„ 19	C. Apostolon	G. Rosetti, Moldavian	Idem	Idem	do.	do.
5	„ 19	C. Constantin	Stephan Mané, Greek	Debt	Idem	do.	do.
6	„ 19	T. Leopold	P. Rosetti, Moldavian	For indemnisation &c.	Idem	do.	do.
7	„ 21	Routh & Co.	De Pindray, French	Swindling	Converted into civil action by plaintiff, and De Pindray transferred to France.	do.	do.

1842.

1	March 3	G. Inglesi	Monastery of Spiridion	Evincement	For plaintiff	do.	do.
2	„ 11	F. Douca	Peasantry of an estate	Breach of contract	Idem	do.	do.
3	„ 25	Ditto	P. Diogenides, Greek	Idem	Idem	do.	do.
4	April 16	Canialo and others	Ditto ditto	Debt and assault	Idem	do.	do.
5	„ 23	L. Joannou	J. Radonian, Moldavian	Debt	Idem	do.	do.
6	„ 24	Jan. Carbuni	A. Alevro, idem.	Illegal detention and debt	Idem	do.	do.
7	May 6	C. Varduca	M. Dineton, idem.	Claims of partnership	Idem	do.	do.
8	„ 11	F. Douca	Local authorities	Illegal seizure	Idem	do.	do.
9	„ 12	Michalopoulos	C. Pandiki, Austrian	Debt	For defendant	do.	do.
10	June 5	Antony Ostrein	Bano Cyrica, Moldavian	Idem and assault	None given	do.	do.
11	August 9	Battista Focca	Jan. Istreto, idem	Breach of contract	For defendant	do.	do.
12	Sept. 4	M. Apostolon	Local authorities	For recovery of money	For plaintiff	do.	do.
13	„ 6	B. Mavriki	Peasants of an estate	Idem	Idem	do.	do.

No. 2.—*Return of Civil Suits in which the Plaintiffs only were under British Protection.*—(Continued.)

JASSY—(Continued).

1841.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name and Nationality of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.	Court of Appeal.
14	Sep. 22	C. Cristodoulo	Bishop Antimos, Moldavian	Breach of contract	For plaintiff	None	None
15	October 4						
16	Nov. 8	G. Galiurrato	J. Similake and others, idem	Debt	Idem	do.	do.
17	„ 12	Jan. Tromatas	P. Scortesci, idem	Idem	For defendant	do.	do.
18	„ 25	Const. Pandelis	Hetman Bachota, idem	Idem and maltreatment	For plaintiff	do.	do.
19	„ 27	Millington & Co.	Leib. Gros, Austrian	Debt	By agreement	do.	do.
20	Dec. 28	Giorgio Joannou	Salomon Tukerman, Prussian	Debt	For plaintiff	do.	do.
1842.							
1	Feb. 18	Chas. Cunningham	Negroponte & Co., farmers of customs	For recovery of dues illegally levied	Idem	do.	do.
2	„ 28	Pholaki Duka	Gantro, Russian	Debt			
3	„ 28	Panajotti Paoli	Stoides & Co., Greeks	Idem			
4	May 27	Henry Tavell	Visct. St. André, French	For recovery of money			
5	August 3	Andrew Albrecht	Sral, Moldavian	Debt	For plaintiff	do.	do.
6	Nov. 1	A. Demetrio	Jan. Tzeneszesko, idem	Idem	By accord	do.	do.
1843.							
1	Jan. 25	Cristo Constantin	Mihail Sinato, Greek	Idem			
2	May 17	Battista Focca	Alex. Venow, Moldavian	Idem	For plaintiff	do.	do.
3	„ 29	Seraphin Menco	Zaccharia Diarmanti, Austrian	Recovery of a deposit	For defendant	do.	do.
4	June 14	J. Leopol	Berco, Austrian	Debt	By agreement	do.	do.
5	Aug. 19	N. Stavropulo	A. Constantin, Moldavian	Idem	For plaintiff	do.	do.
6	„ 19	Alex. Demetrio	Divers individuals	Idem	Idem	do.	do.
7	Sept. 6	Constn. Puroly	Const. Tsijara, Russian	Idem			
8	Dec. 8	Estate N. Anastasio	M. Zima and others	Idem			
9	„ 8	Geranimo Potamiano	Demetri Sergi, Moldavian	Idem	Idem	do.	do.

APPENDIX TO SECTION A—No. 3.

No. 3.—Return of Civil Suits in which Ottoman Parties in their Differences with Parties under British Protection have submitted to British Jurisdiction.

British Consulate-General at CONSTANTINOPLE.—1842.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name and Nationality of Plaintiff.	Name and Nationality of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.
1	Jan. 31	Paul Ananian (Ottoman) with other claimants of various nations	Parascheva Orfano, Ionian	Bankruptcy	Not liquidated	
2	Mar. 10	Jussuf Haggjar, Fratelli Ziccaliotti, and S. Lambiki, Ottoman, with other claimants of various nations	Capt. Gowan Wilson, brig "Orlando," English	Attachment on freight for damaged cargo	For the plaintiffs	None
3	April 2	Alexander Fenerly, Ottoman, with other claimants of various nations	Caralambo Stavraca, Ionian	Bankruptcy	Not liquidated	
			1843.			
4	April 20	Matteo Zazavagee, Ottoman, with other claimants of various nations	Steffano Demartino, & Co., Maltese	Bankruptcy	Not liquidated	

British Consulate at SALONICA.—Vide despatch of 28th August, 1844, page 18.

British Consulate at ADRIANOPLE. 1844:

1	May 22	Ovannes Bakchivanoglu, Ottoman	Giovanni Fasso, Ionian	Debt	For defendant	None
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British Consulate at BRUSSA. 1841.

1	August 20	G. Theodoredi, Ottoman	D. Prievmatico, Ionian	Debt	For plaintiff	None
			1842.			
1	August 25	S. Cangelari, Ionian	Nicolo Simitgi, Ottoman	Debt	For plaintiff	None
			1843.			
1	June 4	Hagi Vasilaki, Ottoman	C. Lecazza, Ionian	Debt	None, suit withdrawn	None

No. 3.—Return of Civil Suits in which Ottoman Parties in their Differences with Parties under British Protection have submitted to British Jurisdiction.—(Continued.)

BRUSSA—(Continued).

1843.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name and Nationality of Plaintiff.	Name and Nationality of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.
2	Sept. 28	Hagi Vasilaki, Ottoman	C. Lecazza, Ionian	Debt	Suit suspended by consent	None
3	Dec. 29	Falkeisen & Co., British protected	Turkish carriers	Deficiency in delivery of goods	For plaintiff	None

SMYRNA—Nil.

CANEA in CRETE—Nil.

ERZEROOM—Nil.

KAISSERIAH—Nil.

TARSOUS—Nil.

British Consulate at DAMASCUS.

1842.

1	May 19	C. Roquerbe, & Co., British	Mohamed Effendy-el-Admy, Ottoman	Debt	For plaintiff	None
2	„ 26	J. Ghorrah, British	Jusef Salwary, Ottoman	Breach of contract	For plaintiff	None
3	Sept. 19	J. Ghorrah, British	Elias Messamiri, Ottoman	Debt	For plaintiff	None
4	Nov. 16	Abdul Rizak Agha Kabakiby, Ottoman	J. W. Farren, Esq., British	Arrears of rent and damages	For plaintiff	No notice has been given yet

British Consulate at ALEPPO.

1841.

1	Jan. 4	Black & Co., British	Sh. Sabooni, Ottoman	Debt - 1675 p.	For plaintiff	None
2	Feb. 1	Sader, Ottoman	Hakim, British	Breach of contract	do.	do.
3	March 1	N. Sabag, ditto	A. Andrea, ditto	Debt - 10,000 p.	do.	do.
4	April 20	Bernard & Co., British	H. Duek, Ottoman	Debt	do.	do.

No. 3.—*Return of Civil Suits in which Ottoman Parties in their Differences with Parties under British Protection have submitted to British Jurisdiction—(Continued).*

ALEPPO—(Continued).

1841.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name and Nationality of Plaintiff.	Name and Nationality of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.
5	April 26	S. Ibrahim, Ottoman	F. Nicola, British	Debt	For plaintiff	None
6	May 4	B. Bargood, ditto	Giami, ditto	Debt - 1700 p.	do.	do.
7	June 8	T. Pimbo, British	N. Bergar, Ottoman	Debt - 470	do.	do.
8	„ 12	E. Hadad, Ottoman	Saliba, British	Debt	do.	do.
9	„ 16	G. Mansoor, ditto	Ditto	Debt - 1750	do.	do.
10	„ 25	M. Farra, ditto	Kilbee & Co, ditto	Claim goods	do.	do.
11	Dec. 2	Black & Co., British	Kanan & Rama, Ottoman	Debt - 50,661	do.	do.
12	„ 23	Ditto	Kilsi & Nahas, Ottoman	Debt - 42,102	do.	do.
13	„ 27	Gibb & Co., ditto	H. Sayeg, ditto	Debt - 7,375	do.	do.
1842.						
1	Jan. 10	M. Mallah, Ottoman	Kilbee & Co., British	Breach of contract	For plaintiff	None
2	„ 17	Black & Co., British	Kanna, Ottoman	Debt - 12,500 p.	do.	do.
3	„ 20	Ditto	Nahas and Giabal, ditto	Debt - 7,000	do.	do.
4	Feb. 1	Obari, Ottoman	Kilbee & Co., British	Breach of contract	do.	do.
5	„ 5	Elias Arsan, ditto	Ditto	Ditto	For defendant	do.
6	„ 15	Clegg & Co., British	N. Gazale, Ottoman	Ditto	For plaintiff	do.
7	„ 20	Black & Co., ditto	A. Attar, ditto	Debt - 1,200	do.	do.
8	March 15	A. Hamoud, Ottoman	Lancaster & Co., British	Debt - 1,500	For defendant	do.
9	„ 21	Black & Co., British	Rahmoon, Ottoman	Debt - 9,387	For plaintiff	do.
10	April 12	Ditto	A. Attar, ditto	Debt - 904	do.	do.
11	„ 20	Black & Lancaster, British	Omar Attar, ditto	Debt - 25,731	do.	do.
12	„ 23	Black & Co., ditto	Obari, Ottoman	Breach of Contract	do.	do.
13	May 1	Greek Bishop, Ottoman	Nicola, British	Ditto	For defendant	do.
14	„ 19	A. Clegg & Co., British	Shiama, Ottoman	Debt - 1,771	For plaintiff	do.
15	June 1	Harari, ditto	Hassoon, ditto	Debt - 1,100	do.	do.
16	„ 6	Black & Co., ditto	Obari, ditto	Debt - 10,400	do.	do.
17	„ 14	Ditto	Hadad, ditto	Debt - 5,613	do.	do.
18	August 3	Ditto	Moohaffe, ditto	Debt - 16,952	do.	do.
19	„ 9	A. Clegg & Co., ditto	Libk, ditto	Debt - 6,609	do.	do.
20	Oct. 19	Lancaster, ditto	Ditto	Debt	do.	do.
21	Nov. 21	Black & Co., ditto	Maliki, ditto	Debt - 80,000	do.	do.

No. 3.—*Return of Civil Suits in which Ottoman Parties in their Differences with Parties under British Protection have submitted to British Jurisdiction—(Continued).*

ALEPPO—(Continued).

1843.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.		Name and Nationality of Plaintiff.	Name and Nationality of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.
1	Jan.	5	Black & Co., British	Abdilhad, Ottoman	Debt - 5,654 p.	For plaintiff	None
2	"	5	A. Clegg & Co., ditto	Miro and Asrak, ditto	Debt - 900	do.	do.
3	"	18	Gibb & Co., ditto	Didia, ditto	Debt - 500	do.	do.
4	"	20	Ditto	Zeidan, ditto	Debt - 3,250	do.	do.
5	"	23	Black & Co., ditto	Kanaa, ditto	Breach of contract	do.	do.
6	"	25	Gibb & Co., ditto	Arsan, ditto	Debt - 2,000	do.	do.
7	Feb.	8	Lancaster & Co., ditto	Libk, ditto	Debt - 2,000	do.	do.
8	"	15	Soliman Ottoman	Gibb & Co., British	Debt - 700	do.	do.
9	March	16	Gibb & Co., British	Kassab Bashi, Ottoman	Debt - 2,091	do.	do.
10	"	22	A. Clegg & Co., ditto	Kourné, ditto	Breach of contract	do.	do.
11	April	20	Gibb & Co., ditto	Agiami, ditto	Ditto	do.	do.
12	May	18	Black & Co., ditto	Harari, ditto	Ditto	do.	do.
13	"	24	Gibb & Co., ditto	Asnusralla, ditto	Ditto	do.	do.
14	August	15	Black & Co., ditto	Spahi, ditto	Debt - 10,000	do.	do.
15	Oct.	18	Gibb & Co., ditto	Yaccoub Ades, ditto	Debt - 10,000	do.	do.
16	Nov.	30	Cubbe, Ottoman	Mumgi, British	Debt - 2000	do.	do.
17	Dec.	8	Gibb & Co., British	Ades, Ottoman	Debt - 4000	do.	do.
18	"	21	Black & Co. ditto	Ramadan, ditto	Debt - 45,869	do.	do.

BEYROUT—Nil.

CYPRUS—Nil.

British Consulate at JERUSALEM.

1842.

1	Nov.	17	Jos. Amzalek, British	Saleur Simaun, Ottoman	Non-payment of note of hand	For plaintiff	None
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British Consulate at ALEXANDRIA.

1842.

1	Sept.	14	Donkeymen, Ottoman	George Adib, British	Claiming difference of donkey hire for conveying the Indian mail	For the defendant	None
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No. 3.—Return of Civil Suits in which Ottoman Parties in their differences with Parties under British Protection have submitted to British Jurisdiction—(Continued).

British Consulate at CAIRO.

1841.

No.	Date of first Proceedings.	Name and Nationality of Plaintiff.	Name and Nationality of Defendant.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Appeal.
1	Dec. 13	Kurd Hassan Kacheff, Ottoman	Henry Abbott, British	Arrears of rent, &c.	For Plaintiff	None
			1843.			
1	June 6	Rashid Effendi, Ottoman	G. B. Farrugia, Maltese	Illegal occupation of shop	For plaintiff	None

British Consulate at TRIPOLI.

1841.

1	Dec. 1	Said Cherchini, a Tripoline Ottoman subject	Capt. P. Maliodachi, a Greek, recommended to this Consulate	Difference in the measure of some beans	By arbitration, for plaintiff	None
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PREVESA—Nil.

British Consulate at JASSY.

1841.

1	June 1	Roxanore Butte	Albert Walther	Debt	For defendant
2	July 10	George Carouso	Estate A. Carouso		do.
3	Sept. 9	Const. Nicolau	Jan Carbuni	do.	For plaintiff
4	Nov. 27	George Kyriak	Elefter Photti	do.	For defendant
			1842.		
1	Jan. 25	Anas. Pappadopoulo	Cristodoulo Jan	Debt	For plaintiff
2	March 24	Costaki Andrea	Gerasimo Cacciolo	do.	do.
3	June 14	George Nafle	C. Pappadopoulo	do.	For defendant
4	„ 29	Andrea Pestarion	Cristi Jan	do.	For plaintiff
5	Dec. 2	Cassandra Mozzok	Estate E. Photi	do.	For defendant
6	„ 12	Demetrio Zima	G. Mingardo	do.	do.
			1843.		
1	Jan. 31	Mavri Giorgion	George Franguis	Debt	For defendant
2	May 29	J. Pappademetrion	Zisso Athanasio	do.	Not terminated
3	„ 29	Diamanti & Co.	Cristodoulo Jan	do.	For plaintiff
4	June 26	Mavro Nahum	Panajotti Zulla	do.	do.
5	Sept. 5	Manasia Stolnicrassa	Antimo Loverdo	do.	For defendant

APPENDIX TO SECTION A—No. 4.

Return of Appeals from the Decisions of Consular Courts in Civil Suits.

British Consulate-General at CONSTANTINOPLE.—1841.

No.	Date of Appeal.	From what Court.	Name and Nationality of Appellant,	Name and Nationality of Respondent.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Further Appeal.
1	May 28	Consulate at Smyrna	Salvatore Piott, Maltese	Salvatore Zara, Maltese	Differences in partnership accounts	For appellant	None
2	June 17	Consulate at Smyrna	Emanuel Baltazzi, Austrian	George Clenzo, Ionian	Debt	For appellant	None
3	July 16	Consulate at Smyrna	N. Livani, Ionian	Pappa Vassili, Ionian	Differences in accounts	For respondent	None
4	Dec. 29	Consulate at Smyrna	Marino de Stado, Ionian	Firmin Didot Frères, French	Debt	For respondents	None
1842.							
1	Jan. 17	Consulate at Smyrna	Thalia Calligeri, Ionian	George Calligeri, Ionian	Claim on an intestate estate	For respondent	Notice given
2	May 4	Consulate at Smyrna	Joseph Camilleri, Maltese	Marietta Giunti, and 17 others, Italians	Breach of contract for a theatre	For appellant	None
3	Aug. 6	Consulate at Smyrna	J. B. Cozzi, Austrian	John Dianelli, Ionian	Differences in accounts	In part for the appellants and in part for the respondents	None
4	Nov. 24	Consulate at Smyrna	Badetty and Reggio, Sardinians	John Perrini & Co., Ionians	Breach of contract	For appellants	None
1843.							
1	Nov. 27	Consulate at Yassy	Nicholas Lichios, Ionian	Stavro Macri, Ionian	Breach of contract	For appellant	None

APPENDIX TO

POLICE REGISTER.—British Consulate-General at CONSTANTINOPLE.—1844.

No.	Date.	Name of Offender.	Age.	Country.	Residence.	Profession.	Offence charged with.	Parties charging.
1	Aug. 16	{ Lambro Trojano and Spiridion Veja	32	Ionian islands	Pera	Clerk	Assault	Radovick, Servian &
			31	Ionian islands	Pera	Painter		
2	„ 24	Geras C. Belisario	24	Ionian islands	Galata	Tailor	Assault and Riot	Police office of Tophana
3	Oct. 11	Spiridion Marcato	32	Ionian islands	Galata	Hawker	Suspicion of Theft	Police office of Galata
4	„ 11	Leonida Cochino	19	Ionian islands	Galata	Tailor	Suspicion of Theft	Police office of Galata
5	„ 24	Valentine Fornaro	65	Ionian islands	Galata	Cabinetmaker	Assault	Constantine Guja, Ionian
6	Nov. 1	Gerasimo Lazarato	49	Ionian islands	Galata	Hawker	Assault	Col Aghassi of Galata
7	„ 7	Elia Levi	23	Ionian islands	Pera	Shoemaker	Suspicion of Theft	Joseph Pardo, Austrian
8	„ 7	{ Giovanni Cavitch and Pepo Zarb	23	Malta	Galata	Hawker	Assault	{ Glossey Yorghy, Otto- man subject
			24	Malta	Galata	Hawker		
9	„ 7	Domenico Lightwood	22	Ionian islands, English parents	Galata	Servant on board a steamer.	Assault	Trebizondly Yahia, Ot- toman subject
10	„ 11	Nicolo Paleothodoro	30	Ionian islands	Pera	Shoemaker	House break- ing with robbery of the value of \$100	Const. G. Zaccaroff Russian
11	„ 11	{ Spiro Savrami and Spiro Davi Marcato	21	Ionian islands	Galata	Shoemaker	House break- ing with robbery	{ Sarandi Davenesia, Ionian
			32	Ionian islands	Galata	Hawker		
12	„ 19	Panagin Chelmi	23	Ionian islands	Galata	Mariner	No charge made	John Conduri, Ionian
13	Dec. 5	Giovanni Paleologo	59	Ionian islands	Pera	Broker	Slander	Marionca Callanga, Ionian
14	„ 6	Costantino Livari	25	Ionian islands	Galata	Mariner	Assault	Gerasimo Scalzuni, Ionian

SECTION D.

Names of Witnesses.	Days on which examined.	Final Hearing.	Finding, and if guilty, what offence proved.	Date of previous Conviction, if any.	How disposed of.	Assessors, if any, and concurring or dissenting.	Remarks.
.. .. .	Aug. 16	.. ..	Complaint not prosecuted	.. ..	Dismissed		
George Daveroni, Sali Agha	„ 24	.. ..	Not guilty	.. ..	Released		
None	.. ..	.. ..	No prosecutor	.. ..	Released		
None	.. ..	.. ..	No prosecutor	.. ..	Released		
Giovanni Mandelli, Antonio Grapsimaniti, — Giacomini	Oct. 14	.. ..	Composed	.. ..	Dismissed	.. ..	Tried by Refik Bey of Galata
Turks, names unknown	Oct. 31 Nov. 1	Nov. 1	Guilty, assault	.. ..	7 days' imprisonment	.. ..	By Refik Bey
None	Oct. 30 „ 31	Oct. 31	Charge dismissed	.. ..	Released		
}	Nov. 7	.. ..	Charge dismissed	.. ..	Released	.. ..	By Refik Bey
.. .. .	„ 7	.. ..	Charge dismissed	.. ..	Released	.. ..	By Refik Bey
Osma, Cavass Bashi, Giovanni Popoff, Marco Sigala	„ 11	.. ..	Guilty, house-breaking with robbery of the value of \$100.	.. ..	12 months' imprisonment	Wm. Wood, Dions. Cuppa concurring.	
Geras. Conduguri, Marco Curtelli, Andrea Manzavino, Gerasimo Scalzuni, Caralambo Xidian	„ 11	.. ..	Not guilty	.. ..	Released	Ant. Inglessi, Ant. Crasian concurring,	
.. .. .	„ 19	.. ..	No charge made	.. ..	Released		
Serafino Simonitch	Dec. 5	.. ..	Composed	.. ..	Dismissed		
None	„ 6	.. ..	Composed	.. ..	Released		

POLICE REGISTER.—CONSTANTINOPLE—(Continued).

No.	Date.	Name of Offender.	Age.	Country.	Residence.	Profession.	Offence charged with.	Parties charging.
15	Dec. 6	Giorgio Buco	20	Ionian Islands	Galata	Cook	Assault	Pietro Callinico, Ionian
16	" 6	Giovanni B. Clivo	23	Malta	Galata	Porter	Assault	Police office of Tophana
17	" 10	Giovanni Colonello	28	Ionian Islands	Galata	Shoemaker	Assault	Police office of Galata
18	" 18	William Mayfield	28	England	On board the "Alexander Liddle"	Seaman	Assault	Lewis Pappalordo, Maltese pilot on board
19	" 19	Spiridion Peristeri	27	Ionian Islands	Pera	Carpenter	Assault and stabbing	Francis Dujay, French
20	" 31	Spiro Savrami	21	Ionian Islands	Galata	Shoemaker	Street robbery of the value of \$20	Zenetty Cadeu, Ottoman subject

POLICE REGISTER.—British Consulate at SALONICA.—1844.

1	Sept. 4	Janni Macri	41	Cephalonia	St. Nicola	Strevadore	Assault	Aganoski Janniako
2	" 5	George Menduca	14	Cephalonia	St. Athanas	Shoemaker's apprentice	Assault and battery	Usai Amire

POLICE REGISTER.—British Consulate at BRUSSA.—1844.

1	Aug. 29	Giovanni Rossalino	34	Cephalonia	Constantinople	Shoemaker	Prevarication on making a false charge of theft	— Simitgi
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POLICE REGISTER.—British Consulate at SMYRNA.—1844.

1	Sept. 1	Angelo Borg	26	Malta	Old Fish Market	Labourer	Murder	Theresa Zammit
	" 1	Ditto	26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Manslaughter	Ditto

Names of Witnesses.	Days on which examined.	Final Hearing.	Finding, and if guilty, what offence proved.	Date of previous Conviction, if any.	How disposed of.	Assessors, if any, and concurring or dissenting.	Remarks.
Charip di Pandeli	Dec. 6	.. ..	Guilty, assault under palliating circumstances.	.. ..	10 days' imprisonment		
.. ..	.. 6	.. ..	Guilty, assault	.. ..	8 days' imprisonment	.. ..	Tried by Osman Aga of Tophana
.. ..	.. 10	.. ..	Guilty, assault	.. ..	6 days' imprisonment	.. ..	Tried by Refik Bey of Galata
William Honey, Alexander Liddle	.. 18	.. ..	Guilty, assault	.. ..	1 month's imprisonment		
Stellaro Coffino Carabet, Jacques Giove	.. 19	.. ..	Guilty, assault under palliating circumstances.	.. ..	2 months' imprisonment	C. C. Lafontaine, Wm. Wood, concurring.	
Zenetty Cadeu and Turkish Cavass	Nov. 26 Dec. 30	Dec. 30	Guilty, street robbery, value of \$20.	.. ..	6 months' imprisonment	.. ..	Tried by Suleiman Pasha, Supreme Court of Justice

M. Scarlato, G. Khalkia	Sept. 5	Sept. 5	Not guilty	None	.. ..	None	
M. Toselli, Ahmet Agha	Sept. 5	Sept. 5	Guilty of assault and battery	None	25 days' imprisonment	None	

.. ..	Aug. 29	Aug. 29	As charged	Imprisonment for 24 hours	Endeavoured to extort \$20 from master of the house where he lodged, and have him imprisoned wrongfully as detected on his examination.
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Suliman Aga Ali Hagioglu Paolo Sultana Paolo Calliga Luigi Meroszi John Rivens Giovanni Fernandez	} Sept. 2 Sept. 3 } .. 7 Oct. 16 Oct. 16	Remanded for reference to Malta	None	Prisoner not sent to Malta, the evidence not being deemed to convict him of murder, but tried for manslaughter		
ditto	Dec. 2	Dec. 5	Not guilty	.. ..	Discharged	Two concurring.	The evidence was not deemed sufficient to convict the prisoner

POLICE REGISTER.—British Consulate at CANEA in CRETE.—1844.

No.	Date.	Name of Offender.	Age.	Country.	Residence.	Profession.	Offence charged with.	Parties charging.
1	Sep. 12	Mimica Cassimati	21	Cerigo	Canea	Barber	Assault	Georgio Lurato
2	Oct. 9	Antonio Cassimati	33	Idem	Idem	Lime burner	Idem	Demetri Trifilli
3	Nov. 25	Gius. Minerbo	18	Zante	Idem	Lantern maker	Idem	Elia Ganni

POLICE REGISTER.—British Consulate at CYPRUS.—1844.

1	Oct. 25	Paolo Mifsud	32	Malta	Brig "Due Fratelli"	Mariner	Mutiny	Salvo Giacomo
2	" 25	Francesco Callus	22	do.	do.	do.	Ditto and assaulting his captain	do.

POLICE REGISTER.—British Consulate at ALEXANDRIA.—1844.

1	Aug. 14	Raffaele Merico		Malta	Alexandria	Servant	Assault	Annetta, black maid
2	" 31	Ibrahim Zebelawi		Egypt	do.	Janissary of the Consulate	Abusive language	A. Bianchi
3	Sept. 1	John Morrison		Great Britain	Ship "Mina Iliffe"	Sailor	Assault and battery	A donkey boy
4	" 1	Thomas Marshall		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
5	" 2	Francesco Darmarin		Malta	Alexandria	Servant	Intoxication	J. W. Larking
6	" 16	Silvestro Feneck		do.	do.	Carpenter	Abuse and threats	His own brother-in-law
7	Oct. 1	Michele Mussu		do.	do.	do.	Disrespectful conduct in the Consulate	The officers of the Consulate
8	" 18	Panayoti Potiri		Ionian Islands	do.	Publican	Encouraging intoxication, &c.	do.
9	" 21	Gioacchino Bonnet		Malta	Ship "Febo"	Sailor	Insubordination	The master of the ship
10	" 22	Henry Mitchel		Great Britain	Alexandria	Servant	Intoxication	The Janissaries of the Consulate
11	" 24	James Carter		do.	Ship "William Pitt"	Sailor	Quarrelsome, and refusing to proceed in the vessel	The master
12	" 31	Lorenzo Zammit		Malta	Alexandria	Miller	As accessories in injuries inflicted on a pregnant woman	The local police

Names of Witnesses.	Days on which examined.	Final Hearing.	Finding, and if guilty, what offence proved.	Date of previous Conviction, if any.	How disposed of.	Assessors, if any, and concurring or dissenting.	Remarks.
None examined	Sep. 17	Assault	.. ..	Fined five dollars	.. ..	Pleaded guilty
Maralambo Baveo	Oct. 9	Acquitted				
David Matszo, Abram Amama	Nov. 25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Prosecution dropped

Giovanni Cassar	Oct. 25	Oct. 26	Mutiny	None	To forfeit half Wages	None	
Carmelo Bartolo, Ciarcho Michaele	„ 25	„ 26	Mutiny and Assault	do.	To forfeit half Wages due, and pay a fine of eight dollars	do.	

R. Allen	Aug. 14	Aug. 14	Assault	None	Fined piast. 23 10	None.	
Geo. Malin	„ 31	„ 31	Abusive language	do.	One day's imprisonment	do.	
The Janissaries of the Consulate	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Assault and battery	do.	Fined 8s., p. 39	do.	
do.	„ 1	„ 2	do.	do.	Fined p. 19 20	do.	
do.	„ 2	„ 3	Intoxication	do.	Fined p. 19 10	do.	
His own confession	„ 16	„ 17	Abuse and threats	do.	One day's imprisonment	do.	
The officers of the Consulate	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Disrespectful conduct	do.	do.	do.	
His own confession	„ 18	„ 18	Encouraging intoxication, &c.	do.	Fined p. 38 20	do.	
The Mate	„ 21	„ 25	Insubordination	do.	Four days' imprisonment	do.	
..	„ 22	„ 24	Intoxication	do.	Two days' imprisonment	do.	
His own confession	„ 24	„ 29	Quarrelsome, and refusing to proceed in the ship	do.	Five days' imprisonment	do.	
..	„ 31	Nov. 1	Charge withdrawn	do.	One day's imprisonment	do.	

POLICE REGISTER.—British Consulate at ALEXANDRIA.—1844—(Continued.)

No.	Date.	Name of Offender.	Age.	Country.	Residence.	Profession.	Offence charged with.	Parties charging.
13	Oct. 31	Salve. Zammit, his son		Malta	Alexandria	Miller	As accessories in injuries inflicted on a pregnant woman	The local police
14	Nov. 1	Gaetano Attard		do.	do.	Carpenter	Intoxication, and assaulting a Janissary of the Consulate	The Janissaries of the Consulate
15	„ 2	Antonio Lafferla		do.	do.	Servant	Intoxication	do.
16	„ 3	James Carter		Great Britain	Ship "William Pitt"	Sailor	Intoxication, and disorderly conduct	The master
17	„ 4	Charles Harren		do.	Ship "Royalist"	do.	Assaulting the master	The master
18	„ 4	Thomas Hughes		do.	Ship "Elizabeth and Thompson"	do.	Insubordination, and challenging the master to fight	The master
19	„ 8	Doctor Knight		do.	Alexandria	Traveller	Assaulting and beating Mr. P. Tibaldi	John Tibaldi
20	„ 8	J. Gordon		do.	do.	do.	Assaulting and beating Mr. J. Tibaldi	John Tibaldi
21	„ 26	Andrew Azzopardi		Malta	do.	Washing linen	Assault and abuse	Hagi Ahmedi Halaf
22	Dec. 4	John Scott		Great Britain	Ship "General Sale"	Sailor	Absconding on shore	The master
23	„ 14	Manoli Antone-lachi		Ionian Islands	Alexandria	Gambler and swindler	Selling false jewellery for good	M. Gastaud, master of a French vessel
24	„ 16	Thomas Dyas		Great Britain	Ship "Stattira"	Sailor	Intoxication and abusive language to the master	The master
25	„ 17	Antonio Abella		Malta	Alexandria	Fisherman	Non-fulfilment of his engagement to pay a long standing debt, which he had the means of paying	Gioacchino Micaloff
26	„ 22	Edward Hare		Great Britain	Ship "Jessie & Amelia"	Sailor	Intoxication and riot	
27	„ 22	Malcolm Skimmins		do.	do.	Second mate	do.	

Names of Witnesses.	Days on which examined.	Final Hearing.	Finding, and if guilty, what offence proved.	Date of previous Conviction, if any.	How disposed of.	Assessors, if any, and concurring or dissenting.	Remarks.
..	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Charge withdrawn	None	One day's imprisonment	None.	
The local police	Nov. 1	„ 6	Intoxication and assault	do.	Five days' imprisonment	do.	
do	„ 2	„ 4	Intoxication	do.	Two days' imprisonment	do.	
The Janissaries of the Consulate	„ 3	„ 11	Intoxication and disorderly conduct	Oct. 24	Eight days' imprisonment	do.	Recapitulation of the fines received in 1844.
His own confession	„ 4	„ 6	Assault	None	Two days' imprisonment	do.	From
do.	„ 4	„ 9	Disorderly, &c.	do.	Five days' imprisonment	do.	R. Merino p. 23 10
do.	„ 8	„ 8	Assault and battery	do.	Fined £5, at 97½ p. 487 20	do.	J. Morrison p. 39
do.	„ 8	„ 8	do.	do.	Fined £5, at 97½ p. 487 20	do.	F. Darmarin p. 19 10
Mustapha Suliman and Ahmed Rahab	„ 26	„ 28	Ditto and abuse	do.	Two days' imprisonment	do.	P. Potiri p. 38 20
The Janissaries of the Consulate	Dec. 4.	Dec. 5	Absconding	do.	One day's imprisonment	do.	Dr. Knight p. 487 20
His own confession	„ 14	„ 20	Swindling	do.	Six days' imprisonment	do.	J. Gordon p. 487 20
One of the crew	„ 16	„ 12	Intoxication and disorderly	do.	Three days' imprisonment	do.	H. Barrett p. 48 30
Her Majesty's Vice-Consul	„ 17	„ 21	Not intending to discharge a debt, having the means	do.	Came to an understanding with the creditor after four days of imprisonment	do.	M. Skimmings p. 20
The Janissaries of the Consulate and others	„ 22	„ 23	Intoxication and riot	do.	Fined p. 20	do.	E. Hare p. 20
Ditto ditto	„ 22	„ 23	do.	do.	Fined p. 20	do.	J. Bird p. 20

J. Usher p. 20
H. Watson p. 20
Total p. 1,243 30

POLICE REGISTER.—British Consulate at ALEXANDRIA.—1844—(Continued).

No.	Date.	Name of Offender.	Age.	Country.	Residence.	Profession.	Offence charged with.	Parties charging.
28	Dec. 22	Harry Barrett		Great Britain	Alexandria	Passenger	Rescuing from the hands of the Janissaries of the Consulate Malcoln Skimmins	The Janissaries of the Consulate
29	" 22	John Bird		do.	Ship "Nailor"	Second mate	Intoxication and riot	The local police
30	" 22	James Usher		do.	do.	Sailor	do.	do.
31	" 22	Hugh Watson		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.

POLICE REGISTER.—British Consulate at CAIRO.—1844.

1	Aug. 7	Giuseppe Bussuttil	47	Malta	Harate Saquain, Cairo	Carpenter	1. Having struck Hannana Bussuttil 2. Having with a knife in his hand assaulted the same	Hannana Bussuttil
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POLICE REGISTER.—British Consulate-General at TRIPOLI.—1844.

1	Aug. 1	Michele Zammit	42	Malta	Tripoli	Wine-shop keeper	Forcibly keeping possession of the house of his Excellency Mustapha Gurgi, and refusing to pay rent, and threatening him by saying "I will kill you," in the British Consular Office.	His Excellency Mustapha Gurgi
2	Nov. 20	Angelo Guanes and Saverio Piscopo	21 24	Malta do.	Tripoli do.	Carpenter Taylor	Having committed a violent assault on the person of Dr. Giuse. Coppola, a subject of His Majesty the King of Naples, and having under very suspicious circumstances decoyed the said Dr. G. Coppola with kind words to a retired and lonely place, and there and then proceed to molest and injure him.	Mr. Giuseppe Coppola

Names of Witnesses.	Days on which examined.	Final Hearing.	Finding, and if guilty, what offence proved.	Date of previous Conviction, if any.	How disposed of.	Assessors, if any, and concurring or dissenting.	Remarks.
His own confession	Dec. 22	Dec. 22	Opposing the Consular authority	None	Fined p. 48 30	None	
The Janissaries of the Consulate	„ 22	„ 24	Intoxication and riot	do.	Fined p. 20	do.	
Ditto	„ 22	„ 24	do.	do.	Fined p. 20	do.	
Ditto	„ 22	„ 24	do.	do.	Fined p. 20	do.	

Michele Muscat	Aug. 8	Aug. 8	Assault	1839	One month's imprisonment, and in default of two sureties of £5 each, for six months, to be sent to Malta within the term of imprisonment	Two concurring	In default of sureties Giuseppe Bussuttil was on 18th August sent to Alexandria on his way to Malta
Hanna Mussulli	„ 8			17 May, 1844			
Omar Caffegi	„ 8			3 Feb.			
Issael Cabani	„ 8			6 March 7 April 3 July 19 July			

Hamet Bescio the English Dragoman, Mr. Francesco Ellul, Luigi Vella, Mr. Casalaina	Aug. 3	Aug. 3	The whole offence clearly proved	Not any	15 days' imprisonment	No assessors	The prisoner is a most drunken, idle, and dissolute person, and has given more trouble to this Consular Office than all the other subjects; he was near killing his wife; he lately with a loaded pistol was on the point of killing a Turk, when he was disarmed; he was with others concerned in killing a camel in the most savage and brutal manner; with numerous similar acts.
Some Turks, and admitted by the prisoners	Nov. 20	Nov. 20	The whole offence clearly proved	Not any	1 month's imprisonment from this day, 20th Nov.	No assessors	A subject of Naples was also concerned in this assault; and the Consul of that nation sentenced him to 40 days' imprisonment.

POLICE REGISTER.—British Consulate at PREVESA.—1844.

No.	Date.	Name of Offender.	Age.	Country.	Residence.	Profession.	Offence charged with.	Parties charging.
1	Aug. 19	Antonio Buro	30	Zante	Prevesa	Shoemaker	House-break- ing	Spiro Andonato of Pre- vesa
2	„ 19	Angelo Stravorardi	20	Corfu	On board	Seamen	Firing by night	Police
3	„ 16	Gregorio Dimolea	19	Corfu	On board	Idem	Idem	Idem
4	„ 31	Demetrio Cocoto	37	Corfu	Prevesa	Blacksmith	Drunk	Idem
5	Dec. 11	Lambi Gangadi	30	Corfu	Prevesa	Leech-dealer	Ill-treating Rayahs	Villagers of Louro

Names of Witnesses.	Days on which examined.	Final Hearing.	Finding, and if guilty, what offence proved.	Date of previous Conviction, if any.	How disposed of.	Assessors, if any, and concurring or dissenting.	Remarks.
Demetrio Sanao, Apostolo Bezelechi, Basilio Lepa	Aug. 19	Aug. 22	Not proved	.. ..	Discharged 22nd August		
Charge admitted	„ 19	„ 22	Guilty	.. ..	1 night's imprisonment		
Idem	„ 19	„ 22	Idem	.. ..	Idem		
Idem	„ 31	.. ..	Drunk and disorderly	.. ..	Idem		
Parties confronted	Dec. 11	.. ..	Guilty as charged	.. ..	In prison until paid damages 77½ p.	.. ..	Sum paid to Villagers Dec. 13

CORRESPONDENCE
RESPECTING THE
OPERATIONS OF THE COMMISSION
FOR
RUNNING AND TRACING
THE BOUNDARY LINE
BETWEEN
HER MAJESTY'S POSSESSIONS IN NORTH
AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES,
UNDER THE
VIth Article of the Treaty signed at Washington,
August 9, 1842.

**With Map annexed showing the Country in which the
operations have been carried on.**

Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty.
1845.

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Correspondence respecting the operations of the Commission for running and tracing the Boundary Line between Her Majesty's Possessions in North America and the United States, under the Sixth Article of the Treaty signed at Washington, August 9, 1842.

No. 1.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Lieutenant-Colonel Bucknall Estcourt.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 31, 1843.

I TRANSMIT to you a commission which the Queen has been graciously pleased to grant to you under the royal signet and sign manual, constituting and appointing you the Commissioner on the part of Her Majesty, to meet a Commissioner to be appointed by the President of the United States, and with such Commissioner to run and trace those parts of the Boundary Line between the British possessions in North America and the United States, described in the First Article of the Treaty of the 9th of August, 1842, which will be required to be run and ascertained, and to mark the said line by proper monuments on the land.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 2.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 31, 1843.

AS you are about to proceed to the United States in order to undertake the important duties confided to you as Her Majesty's Commissioner for tracing, in conjunction with the Commissioner of the United States, the Line of Boundary between Her Majesty's dominions in North America and the United States, as provided by the Treaty of Washington of the 9th August, 1842, the time is arrived at which it is right that I should give you such instructions as may be necessary for your guidance in the proper discharge of those duties.

You will, in the first place, proceed to Boston, accompanied by Mr. James Featherstonhaugh, one of the surveyors, and Mr. Scott, the secretary and draughtsman attached to your Commission, leaving Captains Broughton and Robinson, and Lieutenant Pipon to follow you by the mail packet of the 18th April. Those officers, accompanied by as many of the Sappers who are attached to the Commission as may be thought necessary, should be directed, after their arrival at Halifax or at Boston, as may be deemed expedient, to wait the receipt of instructions from you for their guidance in their ulterior proceedings.

You will probably find it convenient again to make use of the build-

ing at the Great Falls of the River St. John, which was employed by the late Commission of Survey as a depôt for storing their instruments, &c. In case you should decide on applying that building once more to this use, you will give the requisite orders for preparing it accordingly.

After your arrival at Boston, you will repair without unnecessary delay to Bangor, in the State of Maine, the place of meeting appointed by the Treaty, where you will put yourself into communication with the United States' Commissioner as soon as he arrives there. The 1st of May is the day of meeting appointed by the Treaty, but, if both the Commissioners reach Bangor before that time, there is no reason why they should not enter at once into a preliminary discussion of the objects to be undertaken by them.

At your first interview with the United States' Commissioner, after having mutually produced and verified the powers under which you respectively act, you will at once declare to him that it is the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government that the Commissioners of the two Governments should on all occasions act together with the utmost harmony and cordiality, and that you have accordingly been instructed to meet the United States' Commissioner in a spirit of perfect fairness and openness, and to seek by every proper means in your power to remove difficulties and facilitate the progress of the operations committed to your care.

The great object which Her Majesty's Government have at heart is to accelerate as much as possible the completion of the Line of Boundary as laid down in the First Article of the Treaty of Washington. They are satisfied that by good will and activity on both sides the greater part, if not the whole, of that Line may be so far *scientifically* completed in one season as to enable Her Majesty's Government to dispense with the further services of several of the gentlemen of science employed on the task, especially on the astronomical portions of it, leaving the remainder of the work to be finished in the succeeding season.

With this object, and under this confident expectation alone, Her Majesty's Government have been induced to incur the great expense of sending out so strong and well appointed a Commission as that of which you are the head.

You will urge this point earnestly upon your American colleague, and omit no efforts to induce him to unite his endeavours with yours in pushing on the joint work with the greatest practicable celerity.

With the view of attaining greater rapidity of action by narrowing the sphere of preliminary discussion and arrangement between the Commissioners, Her Majesty's Government thought it advisable recently to instruct Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to state to the Government of the United States that the British Commissioner would be instructed to suggest to the Commissioner of the United States the expediency of entering on and prosecuting their joint operations precisely in the successive order laid down in the Treaty of Washington, reserving, however, to themselves the power of ordering the execution of those operations to be carried on at several points of the Line at once.

This scheme, although not imperative on the two Governments, or their Commissioners, still appears to Her Majesty's Government to offer the fairest chance of a steady and rapid prosecution of the work, and you will accordingly, at your first conference with the United States' Commissioner, propose it as a general plan of proceeding.

If, however, on further consideration on the spot, and after having discussed the matter with the United States' Commissioner, you should see good reason to prefer some other scheme of proceeding, you will not consider yourself bound to insist upon, or adhere to, the above plan.

In case your suggestion is acquiesced in by the United States' Commissioner, you will propose that, after agreeing upon the general line and mode of operations to be undertaken, both the Commissioners should proceed at once to the first point mentioned in the Treaty, namely, the monument at the source of the River St. Croix; that they should there give all necessary directions for tracing the Boundary Line between that point and the point of intersection of the North Line, as laid down in 1817—18,

with the River St. John; and that, having set a sufficiency of hands on that part of the Boundary to complete it, the Commissioners themselves should then repair to the said point of intersection at the River St. John, and proceed without delay to trace the Line of Boundary along that river and the River St. Francis.

While this part of the work is in progress, parties of British and American surveyors, attended by their assistants, might, either jointly or separately, be detached, first, to the point at the outlet of the Lake called in the Treaty Pohenagamook, in order to fix its position astronomically; secondly, to the point on the north-west branch of the St. John, described in the Treaty as ten miles distant from the main River St. John. Thirdly, surveyors might be directed also to examine the country between the point on the north-west branch of the St. John and the main river, with a view to acquire a certain knowledge of the direction in which the ten-mile straight line would be carried from one river to the other. Fourthly, a party might, at the same time, be sent to explore with accuracy the district lying between the point on the north-west branch of the St. John and the highlands designated in the Treaty, in order to ascertain in an authentic manner the distance between that point and the crest of those highlands, so as to enable the Commissioners, on their arrival at that part of the Boundary, to order at once, on the knowledge thus acquired, that the various points described in the Treaty should be authoritatively established, and the Line of Boundary drawn from the one to the other.

The same process might be adopted with equal utility with respect to the parallel of $46^{\circ} 25'$ north latitude on the south-west branch of the St. John, and the straight line to that point from the point on the north-west branch; as also to the remainder of the Line of Boundary as far as the Metjarmette Portage.

By such a scheme of separate and simultaneous action, executed to as great an extent as our surveying force would admit, much time would be gained; and all the scientific and essential parts of the work might very possibly, as I have above hinted, be completed in one season.

You cannot, therefore, too strongly and earnestly press the expediency and advantage of such a plan on the consideration of the United States' Commissioner.

Having thus sketched out a general outline of the mode of proceeding which Her Majesty's Government consider best calculated to insure the rapid completion of the whole work, I proceed to give you instructions on the details of that work.

In order the more clearly to present to your view the manner in which Her Majesty's Government conceive and desire that your operations should be conducted, I shall divide into five sections the various portions of the Line of Boundary to be traced, in the successive order in which they are described in the Treaty of Washington.

1. The first section will include the north line from the monument at the source of the St. Croix to its point of intersection with the River St. John.

2. The second section will include the line along the Rivers St. John and St. Francis to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook.

3. The third section will include the line from the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook to the north-west branch of the River St. John.

4. The fourth section will include the line from the north-west branch of the St. John to the south-west branch of the same river; and thence to the intersection of the 45th parallel of north latitude with the River Connecticut.

5. The fifth section will include the line along the last-mentioned parallel of latitude, as hitherto received and understood, to the St. Lawrence.

1. With regard to the first section, or north line from the monument at the source of the River St. Croix to the intersection of that line with the River St. John, the Treaty provides that that part of the Line of Boundary shall be traced as follows:—

"Beginning at the monument at the source of the River St. Croix, as designated and agreed to by the Commissioners under the 5th Article of the Treaty of 1794 between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States; thence north, following the exploring line run and marked by the surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the Fifth Article of the Treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the River St. John, and to the middle of the channel thereof."

Her Majesty's Government do not apprehend that this part of the Line of Boundary will meet with much difficulty in the execution. Many parts of the Line, as marked in 1817, 1818, are, it is believed, perfectly well known, and traceable without trouble; and although in some parts the posts, or other marks which were placed by the Commissioners at that time along the exploring line surveyed by them, may have been partially removed, or effaced, or overgrown, yet it is believed that a sufficient knowledge of the line which they designated may be readily attained.

The grants of lands made of late years by the Government of Maine to its citizens along that assumed frontier, and which were based on the received line in question, will much tend to elucidate its general direction. And the settlements made also on the British side of the same line by the inhabitants of New Brunswick will equally facilitate the acquirement of the desired knowledge.

You will make every effort to ascertain with as much accuracy as may be attainable, the exact direction of the old line explored and marked out by the joint Commissioners in 1817, 1818; and having satisfied yourself of the general correctness of the information which you may have collected, it will be requisite that, in conjunction with the United States' Commissioner, you should give orders for running and marking out the same line afresh in such manner as you shall jointly deem expedient.

The monument at the source of the St. Croix being a point already established, it will not be necessary, in the first instance, to determine afresh its precise astronomical position. That operation, if required at all, may at all events be reserved until the return of the surveyors from tracing the western parts of the Boundary Line.

The point of intersection of the north line, as assumed by the Treaty, with the River St. John, should be at once accurately ascertained and laid down. But, as it is obvious that no mark denoting the point of intersection can be conveniently placed in the middle of the river, it will be necessary that two corresponding marks should be placed to designate that point, the one on the right and the other on the left bank of the river.

2. I now proceed to the second section above enumerated, namely, that part of the Line of Boundary from the above-named point of intersection to the outlet of the lake called in the Treaty Pohenagamook.

The Treaty provides that this part of the Boundary shall be laid down as follows:

"Thence" (*i. e.*, from the point of intersection of the north line with the St. John's) "up the middle of the main channel of the River St. John to the mouth of the River St. Francis; thence, up the middle of the channel of the River St. Francis, and of the lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook."

The main channel of a river is, necessarily, that channel through which the main body of its waters flows. This channel will, it is presumed, be generally ascertainable without much difficulty in most parts of the River St. John. Where, however, it is not clearly discernible, or where there are two or more channels, divided by islands, of nearly equal volume, the selection must be made, and the point determined, between the Commissioners by mutual agreement, and on the grounds of fair compromise.

Along the whole of the channel so determined the Line of Boundary must be traced and laid down in the maps which will be prepared according to the provision of Article VI of the Treaty of Washington.

It is of less consequence that this line should be run with punctilious

nicety, since, wherever it is required, the Treaty provides (Article II) that the navigation of the river shall be free and open to both parties. This provision, it is hoped, will tend greatly to facilitate the arrangements of the Commissioners with respect to this part of the Line of Boundary, and to remove any difficulties which may arise.

The same principle of adjustment which is applied to the River St. John should be of course equally applied to the River St. Francis, since, although the word "main," as applied to the channel, is omitted in the Treaty in speaking of that river, it is obvious that its omission was merely accidental, and that the same principle of delimitation which was provided in respect to the St. John was equally intended with respect to the St. Francis.

The apportionment of the islands lying in the bed of the two rivers may possibly be here and there subject to some little difficulty, where the main channel of either river is a matter of question.

Where the main channel is plainly discernible, the islands lying to the right of the line drawn along it, in descending either river, will of course, as a general principle, belong of right to the United States, while those lying to the left will belong to Great Britain.

Cases, however, may occur, in which it may be for the interest of both parties that this point of right should be waved by mutual agreement, and a principle of reciprocal accommodation be substituted for it.

In a despatch addressed by Lord Ashburton to this office, after the signature of the Treaty of Washington, in August, 1842, it is stated "that it was fully understood between the negotiators, that the question of the distribution of the islands should be dealt with equitably and with the least possible contention, consulting, where it can be done, the interests of the inhabitants, with whose farms the islands, which are not generally large, may be connected."

By these principles the Commissioners should be guided; and there can be little doubt that, by a candid and liberal observance of them on both sides, all difficulties which may arise in the adjustment of this part of the Boundary will be speedily removed.

Wherever the point of the main channel of either the River St. John or the River St. Francis is doubtful, the same scheme of mutual agreement and accommodation, which has been above recommended for the determination of the Boundary Line, in such an event, must be adopted with regard to the distribution of the islands.

By these principles, therefore, you will regulate your conduct in both cases. But if, contrary to our hopes and expectation, you should find the Commissioner of the United States indisposed to act on those principles, you will insist on an adherence to the strict principle of right on both sides, by which, wherever the main channel of either river is plainly discernible, all islands lying on one side of the centre of that channel should be adjudged to Great Britain, and all on the other side to the United States; reserving, for reference to your Government, all cases of doubt which cannot be amicably adjusted between the Commissioners themselves.

It is highly desirable that such cases should not be allowed to delay or interfere with the prosecution of your labours in other parts of the work intrusted to you.

There is good reason for supposing that the lake designated in the Treaty as the Lake Pohenagamook, does not in reality bear that name; but a lake nearer the mouth of the St. Francis seems to be known by a somewhat similar appellation.

The lake, however, intended by the Treaty, is so clearly laid down in the map of the United States' Surveyors, Renwick, Graham, and Tallcot, which was before the negotiators at the time of signature, and on which they caused the Line of Boundary intended by them to be generally traced, that no mistake can well occur on that point.

That map, although not to be taken as an authentic deed or document officially annexed to the Treaty, must nevertheless be considered as indicating generally the intentions of the negotiators; and may always be appealed to by you as a *general* evidence of those intentions.

By consulting the copy of it which is hereto annexed you will at once perceive the position of the lake intended by the negotiators of the Treaty.

For your further information on this point I inclose a copy of a report and map submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick by Mr. Wilkinson, who surveyed, in the course of last autumn, that part of the Line of Boundary described in the Treaty of Washington, and who confirms the opinion above expressed with regard to the lake intended by the negotiators of the Treaty.

3. I now come to the third section above enumerated, namely, that part of the Line of Boundary from Lake Pohenagamook to the point on the north-west branch of the River St. John.

The Treaty provides that this part of the Boundary shall be laid down as follows:—

“Thence,” (*i. e.* from the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook) “south-westerly, in a straight line, to a point on the north-western branch of the River St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line, and in the nearest direction: but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point of the summit or crest of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the St. John then the said point shall be made to recede down the said north-west branch of the River St. John, to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest.”

This is an essential part of the Boundary, to which much attention must be paid by you. The practical determination and delineation of it will probably be attended with difficulty and labour.

Fortunately, it seems to have been already pretty clearly ascertained, that from the main River St. John to the point on the north-west branch of the St. John, and thence to the crest of the dividing highlands, there will be found a considerably greater distance than the ten and seven miles required; consequently, we may hope that in this point, at least, the difficulty of demarcation will be materially lessened.

The governing principle of this part of the Line, to the full carrying out of which we must look, is, that the point to be established on the north-west branch of the St. John be at least seven miles from the nearest point of the summit or crest of the dividing highlands.

In proceeding to mark out this part of the Boundary the Commissioners will have, first, to settle which is the river intended by the Treaty as the north-west branch of the St. John.

Having determined this point, they will next have to agree upon the point on the main stream of the St. John, from which the straight line, ten miles in length, is to be drawn in the nearest direction to the point on the north-west branch of the St. John.

This being accomplished, they will have to ascertain authentically whether the last-mentioned point is seven miles distant from the nearest point of the summit or crest of the highlands designated in the Treaty.

If this fact shall have been already established in the affirmative by means of the joint or separate preparatory survey ordered by the Commissioners, as suggested in the early part of this despatch, the straight line may be traced at once from the Lake Pohenagamook to the point thus ascertained on the north-west branch of the St. John; and that point may be definitively laid down.

If, however, it should turn out to be less than seven miles distant from the nearest point of the crest of the highlands, it must be in that case brought down the north-west branch of the St. John until the stipulated distance of seven miles be obtained,

That the distance of the point on the north-west branch of the St. John to which the line from Lake Pohenagamook is to be drawn, should be at least seven miles from the crest of the dividing highlands is essential; but it is comparatively immaterial whether the line from the north-west branch of the St. John to the main St. John be a little more or a little less than ten miles in length. Provided that object be proximately attained, Her Majesty's Government will be satisfied.

Therefore it will not be necessary that you should be very particular as to the selection of the precise point of the River St. John from which that line is to be drawn ; and you will consider yourself at liberty to agree to the adoption of any point which may seem to fulfil with proximate correctness the purposes of the Treaty.

You will do well, however, to weigh with great care any proposition which may be made to you by the United States' Commissioner involving a departure to any extent from the letter of the Treaty, or suggesting any considerable compromise with respect to the Line of Boundary in this particular quarter, at the same time that you will evince every disposition, on your part, to remove, by mutual concession, any difficulty which may arise between you respecting it.

On these matters much must depend on the good feelings and good understanding which may subsist between the two Commissioners.

If, contrary to our hopes, you should find in your American colleague a disposition to exact too much or to concede too little, you will in that case insist upon the accurate delineation of every part of the Line of Boundary in that quarter, as provided by the Treaty ; and if you fail to arrive at a mutual settlement of the points in dispute, you will take them for reference to your Government.

For the scientific mode of tracing the Boundary Line and laying down the various points, especially in this difficult part of it, I cannot do better than refer you to the annexed memorandum which has been drawn up from the valuable suggestions of Professor Airy, Her Majesty's Astronomer Royal.

4. I now proceed to treat of the fourth section of Boundary, or that part of the Line from the north-west to the south-west branch of the River St. John ; and thence to the intersection of the understood 45th parallel of north latitude with the River Connecticut.

The Treaty provides for the tracing of this part of the Boundary as follows :

"Thence," (*i. e.*, from the north-west branch of the River St. John) "in a straight line, in a course about south, eight degrees west, to the point where the parallel of latitude of $46^{\circ} 25'$ north intersects the south west branch of the St. John ; thence southerly by the said branch to the source thereof in the highlands at the Metjarmette Portage : thence down along the said highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's Stream ; thence down the middle of said stream, till the line thus run intersects the old line of Boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of north latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New York and Vermont on one side and the British Province of Canada on the other : and from said point of intersection west along the said dividing line, as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois or St. Lawrence River."

In this part of the Boundary the river intended by the Treaty as the south-west branch of the St. John is so clearly indicated by the words "to the source thereof at the Metjarmette Portage," that no doubt or difficulty can well arise in ascertaining and laying it down. Having done so, the parallel of $46^{\circ} 25'$ north must be accurately established upon it by means of astronomical observation ; and the straight line described in the Treaty must then be traced to that point from the previously established point on the north-west branch of the St. John.

In tracing the Line from the source of the south-west branch of the St. John at the Metjarmette along the highlands which divide the rivers which empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the head of Hall's Stream, it will be sufficient to adopt the broad principle of a *general* division of the two classes of waters above described, the one from the other, without attending too scrupulously to that division in detail.

With this view you will propose to the United States' Commissioner that the Line should be traced, so far as it may be found practicable, along

the dividing ridge or crest of the highlands, in such a manner as to separate all the larger streams of the one class of waters from the other; but that no account should be taken of every little brook or rivulet which may be found to flow one way or the other.

To draw the Line with scrupulous nicety round the head of every little streamlet would occupy much time without producing any satisfactory result. All that is required is that the whole course of every stream of any magnitude should be secured to the party to which, under the Treaty, it of right belongs.

Hall's Stream, it is presumed, is sufficiently well known not to admit of question. The Line of Boundary will therefore have to be traced down the middle of that stream, and down the middle of the Connecticut River, to its intersection with the old and hitherto received parallel of 45th degree of north latitude, as described in the Treaty.

From that point there can scarcely be any difficulty in completing the Line of Boundary by tracing and marking it out along that old parallel, which, though astronomically incorrect, has been considered as the Boundary between the dominions of Great Britain and the United States ever since the Treaty of 1783, and has formed the basis of all contiguous grants of land, and settlements made by the subjects and citizens of both countries on each side of it respectively.

It will, however, be requisite that the Commissioners should verify and authenticate every part of that old Line, in order to avoid all future dispute.

When the Commissioners shall have completed their task of tracing the Boundary in its whole extent, from the monument at the source of the River St. Croix to the River St. Lawrence, it will be necessary, in conformity with the stipulation contained in the VIth Article of the Treaty of Washington, that they should "make to each of their respective Governments, a joint report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designating such Line of Boundary;" and that they should "accompany such report or declaration with maps, certified by them to be true maps of the new Boundary."

With this stipulation you will strictly conform.

It appears, however, to Her Majesty's Government, that in case the Commissioners should unfortunately have not been able to agree to the whole Line of Boundary, it would, nevertheless, be desirable, as tending to save much future trouble, that they should, at all events, make joint reports, and present joint maps, of such parts as they may have agreed upon.

Should the unexpected contingency of partial disagreement therefore occur, you will consider yourself authorized to make a proposition to the above effect to the United States' Commissioner.

Under any circumstances, however, you will take particular care to draw up correct and authentic maps and plans of every part of the Boundary ascertained by the British surveyors.

Her Majesty's Government consider that it will be desirable that each party, British and American, although acting and working together, should pay its own expenses respectively, in order to avoid the delays and embarrassments incident to joint accounts in such matters. The proceedings of the Commission may, it is apprehended, be so ordered as to insure a fair equality of expense on both sides.

The employment of woodsmen and other subordinate assistants will be left entirely to your own discretion. You will, of course, be careful, in this, as in all matters connected with the Commission, to observe as strict economy as may be compatible with rapidity and accuracy in the execution of the operations to be performed.

You will keep this Office constantly and circumstantially informed of all your proceedings. Should difficulties arise between you and the Commissioner of the United States, you will employ every reasonable effort in your power to overcome them; and you will not refer any point of difference home for the decision of Her Majesty's Government, until you have exhausted every means of amicable adjustment on the spot.

In case you should deem it advisable in such cases, you will have

recourse to the mediation of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington with the Government of the United States. It will also be proper that you should, from time to time, keep that gentleman acquainted generally with the progress which you are making in the work intrusted to you.

You will also place yourself in communication, whenever it may be necessary, with Her Majesty's Colonial Authorities, either in Canada or in New Brunswick.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Memorandum, drawn from suggestions by Professor Airy.

IT will probably occur in several parts of the Boundary Line to be traced and laid down, that astronomical determinations of the same thing will be required, at or about the same time, from the British and from the American astronomers, with a view to the comparison of those determinations. In these cases, the British astronomer ought, if possible, to arrange that his determination shall be made at least as early as that of the American astronomer's.

2. In all cases whatever, the observations should be reduced as quickly as possible. Thus the observations for the errors of chronometers, whether made with the transit instrument or with the altitude and azimuth instruments, should be reduced immediately; the observations for latitude, made at night, should be reduced the next morning; and so for others. And the selection of stars and other objects of observation, is to be made, and the general plan of observations to be arranged with special reference to this rule.

3. The astronomer should also consider it a matter of great importance to keep all his observations and calculations arranged in the most clear and distinct shape possible; so that if any discussion with the American astronomers should arise in the Boundary Country itself, or if it should be necessary to publish any part or the whole of the observations and computations, the manuscript books may be found in a state which will admit of examination or printing by other persons, without a moment's delay.

4. Every entry of observation, and every calculation, should be fairly made out in duplicate.

5. The first part of the Line of Boundary to be traced under the Treaty of Washington, is the north line, from the monument at the head of the River St. Croix to the River St. John, which, by the terms of the Treaty, is to follow an exploring line, run and marked in 1817 and 1818. In the event contemplated by the Treaty, it is probable that no astronomical observations will be required,

6. Should astronomical observations, however, be required, there are two plans of operation, both unexceptionable in a scientific point of view, and between which a selection may be made. One is the determination of the difference of longitude between the monument and an assumed north end, with the view of shifting that north end until the difference shall vanish. The other is, the laying down a north line from hill to hill, by planting a transit instrument in each place, adjusting it accurately to the pole, by transits of circumpolar stars, and then fixing (by signal) a mark on the next hill, corresponding to the position of the transit wire. It will be extremely desirable that the same method should be adopted by the British and by the American astronomers; and for this purpose, it may be necessary that the British astronomer should confer with the American.

7. The next part in which it is contemplated that astronomical operations may be called for, is in the tracing of the straight line from the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook to a certain point on the north-west branch of the St. John. The difficulty of tracing this line by survey being considerable, it will be the duty of the astronomer to collect accurate

information respecting the facilities for carrying pocket chronometers from one extremity to the other (by canoe on the river, or any other way), in order to determine the difference of longitude; which, with the difference of latitude (about which there is no difficulty), would give the direction in which a line must start from either extremity, in order to strike the other extremity.

8. The next point is a determination of a point on the south-west branch of the St. John, at which the latitude shall be $46^{\circ} 25'$. This is obviously to be done by taking a station satisfying, as nearly as the astronomer can judge, the condition laid down in the Treaty; then determining its true latitude, and then shifting the station until the latitude is found to agree well with that of $46^{\circ} 25'$, required by the Treaty.

As this operation is plain, and its necessity unequivocal, the attention of the astronomer should be specially called here to the recommendation under Article 1.

9. The next part is the Boundary anciently but incorrectly traced as the 45th degree of north latitude, in which (as in that treated under Article 5) the old line is to be adhered to. With regard to this contingency, the same course is to be followed as that laid down in Article 5. If the Commissioner should judge that astronomical operations are advisable, two courses are open, which, in an astronomical view, are unexceptionable, and between which a selection must be made. One is, to determine by trials of latitude (in the same manner as in Article 8), a series of points whose latitude is accurately 45 degrees. The other is, to determine one point whose latitude is accurately 45 degrees; to determine also a north line with the transit instrument, to lay down from this an east and west line by the altitude and azimuth instrument, and to carry on this line from hill to hill (with the proper allowance for the difference between a parallel of latitude and a great circle). It will be desirable here, that the same course should be pursued by the British and by the American astronomers.

10. With regard to the determination of the latitudes and longitudes of points selected to serve as bases for a future survey of the country; it is needless to call the attention of the astronomer to the methods of determining the latitude; but it is proper to point out the cautions which will be required, in order to make the longitudes worthy of credit. Two methods only can be resorted to with success: one, the observation of transits of the moon's limb, combined with the observation of transits of the principal fixed stars, or moon culminating stars; the other the observation of the moon's distance from the sun and stars, by means of a sextant or other reflecting instrument. The labour entailed by the former of these methods, is so small, that it is proper, at all events, that the astronomer follow it, as long as he shall remain at one of these posts, giving great attention to the state of adjustment of the transit, and observing, if possible, as many transits after full moon as before full moon. But the second is probably the method on which he must principally rely; and for this the following cautions are indispensable: that at each set of observations, the astronomer observe distances of one object east of the moon, and of another object west of the moon, at nearly equal distances; and that he obtain as many sets of observations before full moon, as after full moon. It is unnecessary to point out that his time must in all cases be accurately known, and that the moon's zenith distance must be measured with tolerable exactness.

11. The necessity for immediate calculation of the observations (as enjoined in Article 2) does not exist here to the same extent as for the observations which apply to the tracing of the Boundary Line. Nevertheless, it is desirable that the computations be carried at once, as far as they can be carried, consistently with general convenience; since it is only by comparing results, when the circumstances of observation are fresh in the memory, that many errors can be discovered, and since the preservation of the results in the memory or in manuscripts of small extent, will be a considerable guarantee against the loss of this labour, by the destruction of the more bulky books of observations and computations.

No. 3.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 31, 1843.

IN addition to the general instructions which I have conveyed to you in my despatch of this date, I have further to desire that in the course of the execution of those instructions, you will not fail to examine minutely, in a military point of view, every part of the Line of Boundary which will be surveyed by yourself or the officers under your orders, and to note down any point which, in the course of the operations, may strike you as worthy of being remarked upon, and brought to the notice of your Government.

You will carefully keep a record of all such matters, with a view to their communication to the Commander-in-chief.

You will also of course prepare maps and plans of all parts of the country surveyed by the British surveyors.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 4.

Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received May 15.)

My Lord,

Boston, April 19, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that we landed this morning at this place, and that I have communicated my arrival to Mr. Fox, Sir Charles Metcalfe, and Sir William Colebrooke.

I have just now had a visit from Mr. Smith, the Commissioner of the United States, from whom I have learnt that the strength of his assistants will be equal to that on our side; and I think, from the conversation I have had, that Mr. Smith will be equally ready with myself, to send the astronomers and surveyors forward to the Upper St. John and St. Francis, to prepare, as I have proposed, a survey of that portion of the country, which will enable us to decide upon the points required by the Treaty, with, I hope, but little delay.

From all I can learn of the state of the country, both at Halifax and at this place, I do not think it probable we shall be able to take the field very early. This winter has been, on this side of the Atlantic, remarkable for its severity and duration. In the mean time, I shall make every practicable preparation, so as to expedite the work as much as possible, when we do begin our operations.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, *Lt.-Col.,*
British Commissioner.

No. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received May 29.)

My Lord,

St. John, May 12, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I met Mr. Albert Smith, the American Commissioner of Boundary, on the 1st of May, at Bangor, where we opened the Commission intrusted to us, and agreed upon a general plan of proceeding, by which I hope a fair rate of progress will be ensured to our operations.

The season is so late that we found it necessary to adjourn from

Bangor, agreeing to meet again at Houlton on the 1st of June, with our parties.

In obedience to your Lordship's instructions, I did not fail to declare to Mr. Smith, the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government, that the two Commissioners should, on all occasions, act together with the utmost harmony and cordiality; and that I was instructed to meet the United States' Commissioner in a spirit of perfect fairness and openness, and readiness, by all proper means, to smooth difficulties. Mr. Smith professed the same feeling on his side, and I feel very confident that he will act upon it.

The general plan of operations to which we have agreed, is to send all our scientific gentlemen to the Great Falls of the St. John, and to leave them to survey the river from thence upwards to the Lake Pohenagamook on the St. Francis, the astronomers fixing convenient stations at different points, and the surveyors laying down the course of the river with the islands, and the course of the deep channel. Whilst this is in progress, the two Commissioners will trace the North Line according to the terms of the Treaty, and, having done so, establish the cutting parties. They will then leave the cutting parties to continue that operation, and proceed themselves to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook.

The officers and the sappers who came out by the "Hibernia," arrived safely here on Monday last the 8th instant.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh has been here some time; he came on immediately after our arrival at Boston, and has been extremely useful in making preparations for us. Whenever the river will admit of it the whole party will remove to the Great Falls; but as yet there is no possibility of tracking up the St. John on account of the great flood of water.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT.

No. 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received July 28.)

My Lord,

*Grand Falls of St. John, New Brunswick,
July 7, 1843.*

ACTING upon the instruction I received from your Lordship, I have engaged the services of Mr. Wilkinson of this province, for the Boundary Commission.

The terms of the engagement are, 25s. currency, about 20s. sterling, per diem.

Mr. Wilkinson is to have the direction of the cutting and survey of the north line. He has already four parties at work between the intersection of the St. John and the Aroostook.

I am sure he will be enabled to render great service to the Commission.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT.

No. 7.

Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received August 14.)

My Lord,

Woodstock, July 22, 1843.

IT is right I should give your Lordship some account of the progress of the Commission.

On the 16th of June, accompanied by Mr. Lally, a gentleman deputed

for the duty by the American Commissioner, and by Mr. Scott, I began the exploration of the North Line.

We followed the old cut-out line of 1817, from the monument at the source of the St. Croix, tracing it by the old stumps, by the young growth, and by a certain dip in the upper line along the tops of the trees against the sky, which indicated where a cut had been made.

This line we followed, until, about a mile north of the south branch of the Meduxnikeag, we came to a small open green space of about half an acre, beyond which no further traces could be found.

We then crossed over eastwards to Major Graham's line in search of some marks to carry us on ; but found none. However, upon making a cast again to the north-west we hit upon a line of old blazes which carried us to the intersection of the St. John, about half a mile west of Major Graham's line. This line was without doubt the explored line of Colonel Bouchette and Mr. Johnson, because we frequently found trees marked as they had marked them, a record of which we fortunately had with us ; Mr. Wilkinson having sent me a copy of the original field notes of Colonel Bouchette which Mr. Odell, in whose possession they are, had lent to him.

To ascertain if possible the history of the cut-out line, which was held to be the boundary by the British, though denied by the Americans, and to connect the blazed line, which had brought us to the St. John, with the monument, it was necessary to return and trace that line south from the point where we had become certain that it was the true Exploring Line.

This we therefore did, striking upon it at the north branch of the Meduxnikeag, and running it south, until it became identical with the cut out line at about the ninth mile from the monument. We thus had traced a complete line reaching from the monument to the St. John, of which about fifty miles of the northern portion were undoubtedly the Exploring Line of Colonel Bouchette and Mr. Johnson. I did not however feel quite satisfied that the evidence was so complete as to warrant my consenting to the southern portion of the Line, especially as some few British settlers were located upon the old cut-out line, and had their boundary upon it.

I therefore searched for evidence as to where the "Exploring Line" really did run in the southern portion.

The field notes of Colonel Bouchette described the point where it crossed the south branch of the Meduxnikeag to be where two rapid streams fall into that river on the north shore within eight feet of each other. Such streams we hit upon, when following the line of blazes south, and found also blazed trees close to the water-mark both on the north and south shores.

Testimony obtained from people who were anxious to impress me with a belief that the cut-out line was the true one, tended to prove that on the contrary the exploring line was *not* the cut-out line, and that in fact it coincided with the line we had found. I did not however give up the point until I had communicated with Mr. Campbell, the assistant surveyor under Colonel Bouchette, who, with Mr. Turner on the American side, had actually cut the line known as the cut-out line. He sent me his field notes and his plan, both of which confirmed the line we had traced south to be the "Exploring Line."

The plan marks nine chains from the cut-out line to the Exploring Line at the twenty-mile post.

The field notes state that when it was agreed to cease cutting on the 4th of October, 1817, Mr. Campbell measured from his twenty-mile stake to the Exploring Line of Colonel Bouchette, and found it nine chains sixteen links. All this agrees with the measurement I had myself made before I received Mr. Campbell's field notes.

Therefore we have satisfactorily traced the Exploring Line from the monument to the St. John, and ascertained by evidence that we have not been mistaken.

Mr. Smith has a party of about twenty-five men employed in cutting

from the monument northwards, and they have reached close on the thirteenth mile.

I have four parties cutting on the St. John and Aroostook under Mr. Wilkinson, and they have, I should suppose, completed about twenty miles. I have not however seen them for a fortnight, having been occupied on the Meduxnieag in examining the difficulty I have related.

The boats with provisions and the instruments reached the Grand Falls on the 18th of June; when Captain Robinson and Lieutenant Pipon began their astronomical observations to determine the difference of longitude between the Grand Falls and the mouth of the Madawaska. By this time they have got on to the mouth of the St. Francis.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh, who has rendered me very great service in making our necessary preparations, is now surveying from the St. Francis downwards, whilst Captain Broughton is surveying from the Grand Falls upwards.

I return myself on Monday northwards, and expect the American Commissioner to follow me in a week to go on to Lake Pohenagamook. Such is the distribution of our party and the progress of our operations.

On the American side I find every readiness to get forward amongst the gentlemen charged with the survey. They have during the three last years completed almost all that is necessary in astronomy for them to do on the St. John, and therefore they proposed to send forward a party of surveyors to the North-West Branch. To that course I readily assented, hoping, that when we come to that part, they will have fixed some point as agreeing with the terms of the Treaty, and that we shall be able with little delay to verify it, and establish it as the point to which the south-west line is to run.

They have left in company with Mr. Featherstonhaugh and Captain Broughton three surveyors, and by their joint operations a map will be constructed, which will guide the American Commissioner and myself in drawing the Line of Boundary along the St. John and in distributing the islands.

Trusting that this account of our proceedings will be satisfactory to your Lordship,

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, *Lt.-Col.*

No. 8.

Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 14.)

*Camp at the Mouth of the St. Francis,
August 20, 1843.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the outlet of Lake Pohenagamook has been agreed upon. I proceeded thither last week in company with an officer deputed to the duty by the American Commissioner.

The termination of the lake is so bold, that there was no difficulty in declaring where the outlet should be fixed. A stake was accordingly driven deep into the shore as a guide to the surveyors.

I reached this place on my return yesterday, Saturday, and to-morrow shall take advantage of the rain, which is falling heavily, to go up to the North-West Branch.

The St. John had become very low, and the navigation almost impracticable between this point and the North-West Branch.

The St. Francis is deep and still in great part of its course, the waters being kept back by many rapids, which, however, are generally short and not difficult.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, *Lt.-Col.*

No. 9.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received
January 14, 1844.)*

My Lord,

Washington, December 26, 1843.

I DO not propose to make your Lordship a report of the proceedings of this Commission from the period at which my last communication ended until I return to Quebec, and until the whole of the operations which belong to the first year have been terminated. They are not yet quite finished for the winter overtook us and interrupted the transmission of the chronometers by the river. Captain Robinson and Lieutenant Pipon were therefore obliged to suspend their work, and remain waiting until the ice on the St. John should be able to bear a sleigh. In the meantime they have housed themselves at their stations, which are, Captain Robinson on the St. John, at the intersection of the line cut by the American party in order to measure the ten miles to the North-West Branch,—it is about a mile below the mouth of the North-West Branch; and Lieutenant Pipon at the mouth of the Great Black River.

The comparison of chronometers having been completed between those stations, the first year's work will have been accomplished, and we shall have the means of ascertaining the difference of longitude between the outlet of Lake Pohenagamook and the point on the North-West Branch, and, therefore, we hope of running a line between them in March. It will be a trial line, and it is not to be expected that it will be quite correct; but Captain Robinson and Lieutenant Pipon have been so careful and so successful in their astronomical operations that we look with confidence to a good result of the calculations which will guide the true direction of the South-West Line.

Your Lordship will understand that the operations of this year will have been shortly as follows:

The North Line from the monument to the St. John River, explored, cut out from end to end thirty feet wide, surveyed, and marked, almost, not quite, with cast-iron monuments.

The survey of the St. John from the Grand Falls to the St. Francis, and the apportioning of the islands.

The survey of the St. Francis and the Lake Pohenagamook.

The fixing of the outlet of Lake Pohenagamook.

The measuring of the ten miles from the St. John to the North-West Branch.

The survey of the country towards the St. Lawrence, to ascertain the state of the case as regards the seven miles required by the Treaty.

The fixing within a few feet of the point on the North-West Branch.

And a chain of astronomical observations from the Grand Falls to the outlet of Lake Pohenagamook, and from thence to a point near the mouth of the North-West Branch, where the line cut and measured for the ten miles intersects the St. John.

The proceedings of next year will be carried over a very large portion of country at the same time. We propose to run the South-West Line, the South Line, to survey the highlands, and perhaps to examine the 45th parallel of latitude at the same time. The whole is perfectly feasible if your Lordship will approve of a greater strength of Sappers to be added to the Commission.

The six non-commissioned officers of that corps we have now are disposed of thus:

Each astronomer has two attached to him, and each surveyor one.

Next year each astronomer will still require two, but for the highlands each surveyor will require eight, making sixteen; two are already at their disposal, therefore we want fourteen.

I ask for this addition in the confident expectation that the whole of our work will come very close to an end next year. I do not think entirely to an end, but still very nearly so.

Each of the Sappers will have to work by himself, and therefore should

be competent to survey, and to run lines of levels. That will be their principal duty.

In urging this addition, I must remark to your Lordship, that the real expense of wages incurred by employing Sappers is less, considerably, than by employing people in the country; besides that, they are infinitely more efficient and trustworthy. By their conduct and acquirements the Sappers we have had with us have drawn forth the praise and admiration of the American party. The Americans have no persons to stand in the place of them. People with equal acquirements in this country are paid four dollars a-day, whilst the wages of even the common labourers we both employ are equal to those of the Sappers. It is therefore satisfactory for the accuracy of the work, and good economy, to employ non-commissioned officers of Sappers for all the minor survey.

The operations on the highlands will be conducted in two directions; each party will consist of British and Americans; their work will be so arranged that each assistant shall work by himself, and therefore that each party may cover as much ground as their numbers will admit.

In case your Lordship should approve of my application, I beg to recommend that the men be sent out in a sailing vessel, so as to arrive at Quebec about the opening of the navigation. The first vessels commonly leave Liverpool in March, which would be in ample time, for I do not think they will be actually required until the middle of May. They should, however, run no risk of being later than the 15th of May.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, *Lt.-Col.*

No. 10.

Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 19.)

My Lord,

Quebec, January 23, 1844.

THOUGH the operations of the first season have not, in fact, been brought quite to an end, yet, as the year has closed, and as we have so nearly finished as to make the completion certain, I will not delay a narrative of the Commission from the date of my despatch from Woodstock, July 22nd.

That informed your Lordship of our having succeeded in tracing the old Explored Line of Colonel Bouchette and Mr. Johnston. Progress had already been made in cutting it out. The southern portion was undertaken by Mr. Smith, from the monument to the Presqu'isle River, and the northern by me from thence to the St. John.

I placed Mr. Wilkinson in charge of our share with four cutting parties, afterwards increased to five. The Line which has been cut is thirty feet wide, with a way down the middle cleared of all logs, by which to haul the monuments to their places.

The trees having old blazed marks have been left standing in the clearance about fifteen feet high. The whole cutting was finished in two months, that is, by the end of August.

The Line was then surveyed by Mr. Wilkinson, in conjunction with Mr. Lally, on the part of the American Commission.

In drawing the Line which was to be the actual Boundary, the surveyors were directed to straighten it as much as possible, taking care only to keep within the thirty feet of the cutting, and making, as far as possible, the angles, where a new direction was taken, to coincide with the miles.

The marks adopted are plain cast-iron posts, made at a foundry at Boston, six feet high, four inches square at top and six at bottom. They are hollow, and fit over a cedar stake.

The survey of Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Lally was not finished until December 6th. They were, for the last five weeks, exposed to severe weather, heavy falls of snow, and severe frosts.

The monuments were conveyed by boats up the St. John to con-

venient points, and carried into the Line by waggons and sleighs, along openings which have been cut at different times by lumberers.

This then is the history of the operations on the North Line.

I return now to an earlier date.

Within a few days of the arrival of our party at Fredericton, Captain Broughton was directed to make his way with one sapper to the mouth of the St. Francis, and build there a log hut, as a store for provisions: after which he was to survey the River St. John from thence downwards. The rest of our party went by boats up the St. John to the Grand Falls, as soon as the water had sufficiently subsided in the river. They reached the Grand Falls on the 18th of June.

Captain Broughton had effected his object at the mouth of the St. Francis, and had made some progress in his survey, by the 1st of July, when it became desirable that he should return to the Grand Falls, and survey from thence upwards, in conjunction with the American party, whilst Mr. Featherstonhaugh, also with an American party, took up Captain Broughton's survey.

These parties were directed to sound about the islands, so as clearly to establish the course of the deep channel. The care and exactness with which this was done, facilitated afterwards the apportionment of the islands. Duplicate charts were prepared of the islands, in detail, and were signed by Captain Broughton and Lieutenant Lee, the officer intrusted with the work on the American side. These were laid before Mr. Smith and myself. Upon them we drew the Line we deemed to be the Boundary; and having both signed them, we each retained a set, as authentic documents of our decision.

These charts were ready by the 12th October, on which day I met Mr. Smith by appointment, at the Grand Falls; and on the 13th instant the assignment of the islands was completed.

The line of the deep channel was followed in all the cases, except one called La Septième Isle, where the difference of depth on the two sides, was one-tenth of a foot; that was in favour of the United States. But that was deemed too small a quantity to constitute a claim; I therefore proposed to Mr. Smith that it should be given to the side on which lived the majority of the owners. Reference was made to the field-notes of the surveyors; when it appeared, as Mr. Smith and I understood, that out of four owners, two lived on the American side, one on the island, and one on the British side. Accordingly, the island, by the rule we had established, was assigned to the United States. In consequence of a doubt which has since been cast upon the correctness of our information, it has been agreed to consider that island as still unapportioned. It is probable, however, that our decision will not be altered. It appears that Mr. Smith and I misunderstood the note, that no owner resides on the island, but that three, instead of two, live on the American side, and one on the British.

Throughout all these proceedings I beg to state that I have met with a frank and liberal disposition from the American Commissioner, as well as from all the gentlemen employed under him.

I will now relate my own movements after my arrival at the Grand Falls from Woodstock.

I had agreed to meet Mr. Smith again, at the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook, to settle that point in the Treaty.

Accordingly, I proceeded up the St. John and St. Francis, and met Captain Johnston of the United States' Topographical Engineers, who was deputed by Mr. Smith to act for him.

The establishing that point on the 15th August has already been reported to your Lordship.

After an examination of the lake, and of a portion of the St. Francis above the lake, I descended the St. Francis again, and ascended the St. John to the North-West Branch. There I found that the American party, which had gone up early in July, had cut an experimental line, on which to measure the ten miles required by the Treaty; but it had turned out to be nearer eleven than ten miles, and they were, therefore, about to cut another line. They had made a survey of a portion of the

St. John, near the mouth of the North-West Branch, and of the North-West Branch itself.

My object was to examine the country with reference to the seven miles stipulated in the Treaty, and to fix upon a convenient site for a principal depôt of provisions. This last was easily found on the opposite side of a lake, which opened upon us, just above the point likely to prove that which would be fixed for the Boundary on the North-West Branch.

But now a serious consideration presented itself, of how to supply this depôt. We had seen how soon in the summer the water subsides in the St. John, leaving not sufficient depth to float a canoe; we had also seen how difficult a river it is to navigate, especially with boats heavily laden. The current is strong—the rapids are frequent, and two of them are at times very formidable. We had ascended, as fast as we could, yet it had taken six days from the mouth of the St. Francis.

It was evident then, if the depôt at the North-West Branch was to be supplied by the river, that it would prove not only extremely difficult, but also very expensive.

By reference to the map, St. Thomas appeared to be the nearest point on the St. Lawrence to the station selected for the depôt. It seemed to be also the direction in which to examine the country to ascertain the state of the case, as regarded the seven miles of the Treaty. I therefore determined to cut a communication with St. Thomas, beginning on the St. Thomas side, so as to carry in provisions as the cutting party advanced.

This was already the end of August; the North Line was to be finished by the 31st of that month. Mr. Scott, therefore, hastened down the river to the Madawaska, met the cutting parties, whom Mr. Wilkinson was now directed not to discharge, brought them across the Tamiscouata Portage, and up the shore of the St. Lawrence to St. Thomas.

In the mean time, directed by a compass, having taken the best course a small map could give, I struck into the forest and reached St. Thomas on the fourth day. There I found a road, which, some years before, had been opened from St. Thomas directly back into the woods; it was twelve miles long, and for that distance would serve our purpose.

Mr. Scott and his party arrived on the 14th September. I gave him the charge of opening the communication I desired. It required both judgment and exertion, because another party under Mr. Featherstonhaugh had been ordered up to the North-West Branch with only a limited supply of provisions; and they were to depend upon Mr. Scott and the communication he was about to open. He overcame the difficulties which he had continually to encounter, and reached the lake of the depôt in time.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh ascended with the above party from the St. Francis, constructed the buildings necessary for a winter depôt, and then set about to survey, in reference to the seven miles of the Treaty.

The road being within six miles, as we supposed, of its completion, I pushed through the woods again to the lake, lighted a large fire on the top of a hill close by, to give Mr. Scott the direction in which to cut, and then descended the St. John to meet Mr. Smith, for the apportionment of the islands, as I have related.

After that, I returned to the lake on the North-West Branch. It is called by the Indians Lake Ishæganalshegeck. Mr. Scott had finished his road, which proved to be about forty miles long, and was engaged in bushing out paths, and clearing at the tops of certain prominent hills, which were to be stations for triangulation in Mr. Featherstonhaugh's survey.

All this being finished, the men were re-conducted to St. Thomas and discharged on 22nd November.

A high remarkable hill, which stands in front of the dividing ridge of the highlands, was fixed by triangulation, and found to be more than nine miles distant from the point on the North-West Branch. The dividing ridge itself must, therefore, be at a still greater distance, not less, I imagine, than twelve miles, judging from the appearance of the country, of which we obtained, from different hills, a very good view.

All the operations were finished, and we left the woods by 25th November, at which time the snow was about two feet deep.

I now proceed to relate the operations of Captain Robinson and Lieutenant Pipon.

They arrived at the Grand Falls with the instruments on the 18th June, and commenced their observations immediately.

They were to establish differences of longitude between the following stations :—

1. Grand Falls.
2. Mouth of the Madawaska River.
3. Mouth of the St. Francis.
4. Outlet of Lake Pohenagamook.
5. Mouth of the Great Black River.
6. Point on the North-West Branch.

The observations have occupied the whole season. Six interchanges of chronometers were obtained between each pair of stations, and the results have been, I understand, very satisfactory.

In all this the British astronomers worked alone. Major Graham did not come up till late in the season, in consequence of domestic affliction. In fact, he had already the previous year done much of that which we had to do this season. He might, therefore, be considered in advance of us.

The last change of station for astronomical observations was that of Captain Robinson, from the mouth of the St. Francis to the point on the St. John where the second line cut by the American party intersects that river.

He arrived there after a very difficult journey; the weather had become extremely cold; he had to encounter severe snow storms; ice formed on the men's poles as they worked; in fact they suffered a good deal.

Shortly after Captain Robinson arrived at his station the river became unnavigable, and, consequently, no further communication could take place between him and Lieutenant Pipon, who remained at his station at the mouth of the Black River.

They built themselves log-houses, and waited for the ice on the river to become strong enough to bear a sleigh.

During this time Captain Robinson had the American ten mile line measured accurately. His measurement differs from that of the American party. They make it 10 miles and 110 feet; whereas, by his measurement it is 10 miles and 363 feet. In shortening it, however, as I do not propose to insist upon great exactness, there will be no difficulty in satisfying both sides.

To conclude, then, that which relates to the astronomical operations, I am glad to be able to say, that in about ten weeks after the arrival of Captain Robinson at his station, *i.e.*, about the 10th January, the river froze sufficiently to admit of the interchange of the chronometers by sleighs. One comparison had been effected at the beginning of last week.

We shall, I hope, shortly have the means of calculating the direction of the long south-west line between Lake Pohenagamook and the North-West Branch. As soon as that is the case Captain Robinson and Lieutenant Pipon will leave the woods.

I may here be permitted to call the attention of your Lordship to the perseverance of these two officers, who have continued observations, requiring skill and delicacy, through very severe weather, and during the night, the thermometer ranging as low as 25° below zero.

The Sappers attached to the Commission will remain in the woods, and taking advantage of the frozen state of the rivers and lakes they will carry surveys along their courses as far from their log-huts as the weather and climate will permit.

I have now related all the operations of the Commission up to the present time.

It may, perhaps, be convenient that I should detail to your Lordship the organisation by which these operations have been carried on.

Proposing to make each officer efficient by himself and able alone to

conduct the work which might be assigned to him, I determined, in the first place, to give to each a party and equipment sufficient for that purpose.

I calculated that each officer would require three bateaux for moving and for his survey. The men necessary to manage these would be sufficient for his camp and for any work he might require; twelve bateaux were therefore procured for the six officers.

Thirty-six men were hired, who were axemen and canoemen.

No alteration was afterwards found desirable in this arrangement.

Two depôts of provisions were formed at the Grand Falls and at the mouth of the St. Francis.

Two issuers were engaged to take charge of them.

To keep up communication an Indian was engaged, whose business it was to move up and down from end to end of the line of operations, touching at each party as he passed, and at the post office at Madawaska.

The cutting parties, composed of young men from the neighbourhood chiefly of Woodstock, generally the sons of farmers, were organized into parties of sixteen, under a foreman. Each party was made complete in its own equipment after the manner of lumberers.

The number of parties were five. An officer had the superintendence of the whole. On the north line that officer was Mr. Wilkinson; between St. Thomas and the North-West Branch it was Mr. Scott.

To carry the chronometers for comparison in the astronomical observations three Indians were employed, because Indians are the most skilful canoemen. One was stationed at the camp of each officer, and the third midway between them.

After October 13th the depôt at the Grand Falls was removed to Lake Ishæganalshegeck, where provisions were carried from St. Thomas, in single-horsed carts in the autumn, and in sleighs since the snow has rendered it practicable.

When the navigation of the St. John closed the Indians were discharged; but as soon as it became sufficiently frozen to bear a sleigh, three Canadian carioles, a small species of sleigh, were hired, and placed, as the Indians had been during the summer, to carry on the interchanges of the chronometers.

I come now to the plans for next season.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have been to Washington to arrange with Mr. Smith and Major Graham a plan of operations. It was considered by us advisable to make that the place of meeting for the purpose, in order to have communication with the Government of the United States and with Mr. Fox.

The plan upon which we have agreed is as follows:—

Before the snow leaves the ground, and whilst the rivers and lakes are still frozen, I have proposed to run the line between Lake Pohenagamook and the North-West Branch. The American gentlemen cannot take part in this so early in the season as March; but great advantages will result if the operation prove successful; because the country through which the south-west line will run, is intersected with lakes and rivers, which would much impede the work in summer. Also it will be of great importance to be able to set the cutting parties to work early to open the line to the proper width.

The 1st of June is named as the day on which the two Commissioners are again to meet.

Mr. Wilkinson and some officer of the American party will finish what may have been left on the north line. After that they will place the monuments on the islands.

On the 1st of June also the parties destined for the survey of the highlands will meet on the frontier on the Kennebec Road. They will conduct their surveys right and left, towards the Metjarmette Portage and towards Hall's Stream.

For clearing the Line it is agreed that Mr. Smith should undertake the highlands from the Metjarmette Portage to Hall's Stream, whilst

I am to undertake from Lake Pohenagamook to the Metjarmette Portage.

This is the general plan of proceeding, for which we are both to prepare.

On our side those preparations consist chiefly in storing provisions at—

1. Lake Pohenagamook.
2. North-West Branch, *i. e.*, Lake Ishæganalshegeck.
3. Height of land on the Kennebec Road.
4. Lake Megantic.

Before the close of the St. Lawrence provisions were with this view taken to—

1. Point Lewis.
2. St. Thomas.
3. Rivière du Loup.

During the winter they will be taken from Point Lewis to the height of land on the Kennebec Road and Lake Megantic.

From St. Thomas to Lake Ishæganalshegeck.

From Rivière du Loup to Lake Pohenagamook.

There will also be formed during the winters small depôts on the two Black Rivers, and on a long lake which lies between them; they will be formed where the Line crosses those waters.

After the south-west line is traced I expect to be obliged to stop proceedings for a time. The rains and the melting of the snow will probably lay the country under water.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, *Lt.-Col.*

No. 11.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 4, 1844.

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your despatches of the 22nd of July of last year, and of the 23rd of January of the present year, in which you report in detail the whole proceedings of the Boundary Commission, since the 16th of June last.

I have much satisfaction in informing you that Her Majesty's Government view with high approbation the energy and ability with which the operations of the Commission have been conducted, both by yourself and by all the officers and gentlemen under your orders; and Her Majesty's Government are no less gratified by the report which you make of the perfect harmony and friendliness of feeling which has invariably prevailed between you and your American colleague.

It is needless for me to urge on persons who have already exhibited such persevering diligence the necessity of continuing in the same course of activity, in order to bring the labours of the Commission, if possible, to a close by the end of this season. Her Majesty's Government feel that they may entirely confide in you and your officers for doing all that depends on you for effecting an object which they have so much at heart.

In order to increase your powers of execution, the additional Sappers requested by you in your despatch of the 26th of December, 1843, have been placed at your disposition, not without some little inconvenience to other branches of the service, by the Master-General of the Ordnance. It was found, however, impossible to assign to you fourteen non-commissioned officers; but eight non-commissioned officers and six picked privates will proceed to join you by the earliest opportunity which may offer.

The additional instruments, also, which you have desired, will be sent out to you by the same opportunity.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 12.

Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received May 29.)

My Lord,

Quebec, May 8, 1844.

I HAVE the satisfaction to be able to communicate to your Lordship the successful tracing of the south-west line between Lake Pohenagamook and the North-West Branch, to effect which we have been in the woods since the 1st of March.

Captain Robinson took his station at the north-west branch and Lieutenant Pipon at Lake Pohenagamook. Mr. Scott conducted the cutting party of Captain Robinson.

On the 17th of April the heads of the lines came in sight of each other. They were prolonged until abreast of each other, when the distance between them was found to be only 340 feet, being an actual error of $170\frac{1}{2}$ feet, a quantity so small for the nature of the operation, that it will be considered a result reflecting great credit upon the two officers, upon whose observations and calculations the work depended. I mean Captain Robinson and Lieutenant Pipon.

The whole length of the Line is $64\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Mr. Scott ran a line $42\frac{1}{2}$ miles and Lieutenant Pipon's men 22 miles. The observations upon which the direction of the Line was calculated, your Lordship will remember to be those made during the winter, which in fact were not completed until the first week in February.

The error of $170\frac{1}{2}$ feet is now in process of correction, indeed it is probably already corrected.

The next operation will be to cut the Line to the proper width; but that is easy of execution. It will be under the superintendence of Mr. Wilkinson, and will be finished by the middle or end of July.

During the months of February, March, and part of April, two Sappers were successfully employed in surveying on the ice the River Matawayquam, which falls into the North-West Branch, and the Great Black River.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Lt.-Col.

No. 13.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 3, 1844.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 8th ultimo, in which you report the proceedings of the English portion of the Commission since you recommenced active operations in March.

Her Majesty's Government have been much gratified in learning the successful result which combined science and energy have effected in tracing the Line from Lake Pohenagamook to the north-west branch of the St. John in the short space of time which has elapsed since you entered again upon your duties; and I have much pleasure in conveying to you, and through you, to Captain Robinson, Lieutenant Pipon, Mr. Scott, and the men serving under them, the entire approbation of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 14.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, July 3, 1844.

HER Majesty's Government are apprehensive lest the Boundary operations on the part of the United States should have been suspended or obstructed, by the circumstance of no funds having been assigned by Congress for the use of their Commission, during the present season. Should that turn out to be the case, I have to desire that you will put yourself in immediate communication with the United States' Commissioner, either personally or by letter, as you may deem most expedient, and that you will propose to him that you and your officers and men should continue the survey and tracing of the Line from the north-west branch of the St. John forwards, as far as the 45th parallel of latitude; and, should there be time, along the old 45th parallel, as provided by Treaty, in the same manner as you have executed that part of the Line between Lake Pohenagamook and the north-west branch of the St. John's, and subject of course to the same control and supervision on the part of the United States.

You will further propose that, although in the first instance, you would be obliged to defray the expenses of these operations, those expenses should be eventually borne in just proportions by both countries, for which purpose you would submit your accounts to the United States' Commissioner, and, when approved, demand the repayment of one-half of the sum expended.

No. 15.

Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received August 30.)

(Extract.)

Height of Land, July 24, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch dated July 3, received this night.

The delay in making the appropriation necessary for continuing the operations of the American Commission, has retarded them up to this moment. But a party destined for the survey of the High Lands arrived here last week, and expect Mr. Smith daily. I hear too, that some of their stores have gone up the St. John. It is not probable, however, that Mr. Smith will find himself in possession of the means of completing the cutting of the Boundary Line throughout the High Lands this year. I shall, therefore, under the authority of your Lordship's instructions just received, propose to take part in that operation.

I am glad to find I have followed your Lordship's wishes, in continuing the survey, even though not yet joined by the American party. The officers of the British Commission have not ceased to push their operations forward, since they recommenced the first week in June. The latitude 46° 25' on the South-West Branch has been fixed by Lieutenant Pipon, and I have long since desired that the Line should be run between the North-West and South-West Branches, without waiting for the assent of the American Commissioner, feeling sure that, as the extremities of the Line are to be determined by astronomical observations, or by actual measurement on the ground, and that the Line is to be a straight line, no great error can well be committed. I have had no very recent communication from Lieutenant Pipon or Captain Robinson, but I have no doubt progress has been made in running that line.

In this quarter the survey has made as much progress as can have been expected. Captain Broughton has his camp about fifteen miles distant, in the direction of Hall's Stream, and Mr. Featherstonhaugh has his about the same distance in the direction of the Metjarmette Portage.

No. 16.

Mr. Addington to Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 4, 1844.

AS the Boundary operations will, by the activity with which they have been conducted on our part, have been greatly advanced by the close of this season, Lord Aberdeen hopes that you will be enabled to relieve the country from some part of the large expense with which those operations have hitherto been attended, by the discharge of a portion of the persons employed upon them, and especially of the Sappers of the Royal Engineers.

I am accordingly directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to convey to you full authority to make reductions in the establishment placed under your charge, whether in officers or men, to any extent which you may consider compatible with the efficient execution of the work which will still remain to be done in the course of the next season.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

No. 17.

Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received December 30.)

My Lord,

Quebec, December 7, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship the conclusion of the operations of the Commission for the season, and I have the greater satisfaction in doing so, because I am enabled to say that the Line of Boundary has been cut to the source of Hall's Stream.

Since the date of my despatch of May 8, the cutting of the long south-west line, which had been so successfully run by Captain Robinson and Lieutenant Pipon during March and April, had been in progress, and was far advanced, when the general works of the season recommenced, according to an agreement between Mr. Smith and myself, on the 1st of June.

I will, for the sake of clearness, divide my report under the different heads of Astronomy, Survey, and Cutting of Boundary.

1st. Astronomy.—Captain Robinson and Lieutenant Pipon went to the Valley of the St. John's the first week in June. They were directed to connect, astronomically, the point on the North-West Branch, with the parallel of latitude $46^{\circ} 25'$ on the South-West Branch.

This was done, and the Line traced between those points by the 21st of August. By the 31st of August the actual Boundary was cut; thus completing it from Lake Pohenagamook to the South-West Branch. The long south-west line was $64\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the south line $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Upon being released from this work, the labourers were conducted by Mr. Wilkinson to the Kennebec Road, that they might be employed in cutting the Boundary in the high lands, an account of which shall presently be given. Mr. Wilkinson made his way through the woods, taking the line of the South-West Branch to the Metjarmette Portage, where he fell in with the surveying lines of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, and so brought his men, about 140, to the Kennebec Road.

I am not able, without making my report too long, to enter into the difficulties he encountered; but I must state, that the duty was performed with a good deal of judgment and intelligence.

Lieutenant Pipon having finished what was necessary on the South-West Branch, was directed to proceed to Quebec to establish himself near the citadel, and then, in conjunction with Captain Robinson, who remained on the North-West Branch, to connect that point of the Boundary with Quebec. They were to endeavour to do this by signal,—by flashes of

powder fired at some intermediate point, which might be seen from Quebec and from the North-West Branch, or near it.

A spot was found which answered the purpose. It was in the high lands overlooking the St. Lawrence, about twenty miles from the North-West Branch and forty from Quebec. By a simple contrivance, flashes of powder were fired, of one-sixth of a pound to each charge, from the top of a tree. They were distinctly seen from Quebec, and from the top of a hill near the North-West Branch, to which Captain Robinson removed his transit. In this way the whole survey in the Valley of the St. John has been connected, in the most satisfactory way, with the Valley of the St. Lawrence. Quebec is made the principal point of the survey, and that which will be done next year on the 45th parallel of latitude, will be referred to it. Whilst, in the mean time, the absolute position of Quebec, in reference to Greenwich, will be determined by the observations of Lieutenant Pipon during this winter.

2ndly. Survey.—The first week in June I repaired to the height of land on the Kennebec Road, the place appointed for meeting the American Commissioner.

Captain Broughton and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, with the fourteen Sappers who had lately arrived in the country, and between seventy and eighty labourers, repaired to the same place.

Upon arrival they were divided into two parties; one under Mr. Featherstonhaugh, to survey towards the source of the south-west branch of the St. John, and the other under Captain Broughton, to survey towards Hall's Stream.

The object of this survey was to ascertain the general run of the dividing ridge, to mark it at intervals of about half a mile, and so to afford correcting points for the cutting parties who might be employed on the actual Boundary.

The nature of the survey adopted was to cut a main line in the general direction of the dividing ridge, as near as that could be ascertained by an occasional view of the country from an eminence or tree; to run offsets from that line over the dividing ridge, to waters flowing in the opposite way: to level those offsets; to establish summits on them; and to trace and survey the streams on both sides of the ridge.

The main line was to enable the surveyor to bring his work into position, that he might lay it down as he proceeded. It was to serve also as a communication for the bringing in provisions, all of which were to be carried on men's backs. This labour was severe, and it was difficult to induce the men to continue it, through the discouragement of fatigue, bad or hot weather, and paths which soon became deep and muddy. Many men would undertake the work, perform one journey, become discouraged, and give it up.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh, having surveyed to the source of the South-West Branch, returned to the Kennebec Road, and proceeded by Captain Broughton's main line to take up fresh ground from Arnold's River westward.

At the conclusion of the season Captain Broughton had completed the survey from the Kennebec Road to Arnold's River, and Mr. Featherstonhaugh had surveyed, first, from the Kennebec Road to the source of the south-west branch of the St. John, and secondly, from Arnold's River to Hall's Stream.

The amount of work done by both of the officers is very great, and I believe it to be as accurate as the nature of the survey will admit. It is difficult to give a correct idea of what their labours were; but I will state shortly; that they had to cut a vast number of lines; to survey the course of the streams, and to unravel the difficulties and intricacies of the waters, whose perplexing course through the woods frequently confounded their expectations.

Neither of these officers had finished until the latter end of November, when the snow was already deep.

3rdly. Cutting of the Boundary.—The want of an appropriation by Congress rendered it impossible for the United States' Commissioner to

keep his engagement with me of taking the field on the 1st of June. For this he expressed his great regret. It was not until the 28th of July that he arrived at the height of land.

The season was now far spent, the best of it already gone, yet nothing done in the cutting of the Boundary along the high lands, which it had been agreed should be the portion of the American Commission.

Encouraged by your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd of July, I considered the means of saving what time remained, and of turning it to the best advantage. I thought we had a better chance of cutting the Line along the high lands than the American party had. During the winter I had established communications in the country to facilitate the hiring of capable men, and I had made calculations of what would always be required in provisions and equipments to render a party efficient in the woods.

In consequence, I proposed to the American Commissioner that we should take his work in the high lands this year, and that he should take our's on the parallel 45° next year; and so it was arranged that he should pursue his survey from the Kennebec Road, east and west, as we had already done; that he should cut the Line along the dividing ridge from the Kennebec Road to the south-west branch of the St. John, and that we should cut from the Kennebec Road to Hall's Stream.

If that were to be accomplished before the snows should hide from us the streams, by which alone we could be sure of keeping the dividing ridge, no time was to be lost. I could not expect to get the additional parties to work before the early part of September; nor could we depend upon being able to continue the work after the end of October. There would be, in fact, about six weeks clear for accomplishing the task. The distance to be cut, according to the existing maps, was over one hundred miles. Ten men can cut a quarter of a mile of Boundary in a day; but one-third of their number would be occupied in bringing in supplies for the rest; therefore the addition in labourers must, it was evident, be very great. The plan of fixing summits at intervals, by the survey, enabled me to put in a large body of axe-men. Parties could take up their grounds at the different summits; but to take charge of the cutting parties officers would be wanted upon whose intelligence in following the dividing ridge I could depend, and who would have personal activity sufficient to enable them to push their way through the woods, and to trace and blaze the actual Line for the guidance of the cutters, so fast as to keep them in full work.

Fortunately, I could look with confidence to Mr. Scott and Mr. Wilkinson for this. Also upon naming the matter to Mr. Featherstonhaugh, though I could not have proposed any additional labour to him, yet he at once undertook to cut as he surveyed, provided he was furnished with an increase to the number of his men.

The agreement for the new arrangement with Mr. Smith having been made on the 28th of July, I proceeded on the 29th to Quebec, where I ordered the additional provisions and equipments we should want, and directed the hiring of 150 men. Then I went to the north-west and south-west branches of the St. John, to see how the operations were going on there, and returned to the height of land by the 23rd of August. During my absence some doubt had occurred to Mr. Smith as to the propriety of leaving the cutting of the Line to the British Commission, until an American as well as a British surveyor had fixed summits of guidance. But the objection was overcome by our entering jointly into an engagement to consider the lines which both Mr. Smith and I should cut along the dividing ridge, as only exploratory lines, until found by a survey, to be made afterwards, to be satisfactory.

Early in August 150 men and some of the equipments had arrived at the height of land and were immediately employed in carrying out provisions in preparation for the cutting.

August 31st, Mr. Scott arrived from the Valley of the St. John, where he had been occupied from the beginning of the season. He at once took up ground about twenty miles from the Kennebec Road, and commenced cutting westward on the 5th of September with 100 men; the

rest were sent to reinforce Mr. Featherstonhaugh. The 100 men of Mr. Scott were afterwards increased to 140. With these at his heels, he traced the actual Boundary, from summit to summit, for about twenty miles; when, having overtaken the survey of Captain Broughton, he could look for no more correcting points, and must find his own way; still he persevered. By climbing trees to gain a view of the country, tracing the streams to find their sources, but all the time hardly pressed by the cutting parties behind him, he accomplished the work he had undertaken, by October 20; the distance being close on seventy miles. Mr. Wilkinson, on his arrival from the Valley of the St. John, began to cut at the Kennebec Road. He finished where Mr. Scott began. Mr. Scott finished where Mr. Featherstonhaugh began.

At the beginning of October I repaired to Newport, in the neighbourhood of Hall's Stream. By the middle of October a road was cut from thence to Mr. Featherstonhaugh's camp, which was found to be at that time near the source of the eastern head of the Connecticut. He had cut and surveyed over thirty miles of boundary. As I expected, he had nearly exhausted his provisions; but this road enabled him to supply himself without difficulty, by having cattle driven in to his camp, and therefore to continue his operations.

There was still a large portion of the Boundary to survey and to cut; the source of Hall's Stream was not yet discovered; the snow might be expected daily; and there seemed great danger of our being forced to give up before we reached Hall's Stream.

In order to muster all our strength at the last, Captain Broughton and Mr. Scott had been directed, after finishing what they were about, to come on westward; but not knowing the importance of the case, and being close run for provisions, Mr. Scott retired to the Kennebec Road.

Captain Broughton did not finish his survey until late in November, when between two and three feet of snow drove him also back to the Kennebec Road.

As soon as I learnt that Mr. Scott, upon whose men I chiefly depended, had returned by the Kennebec Road, I sent by express to direct the camping equipments and axes he had left there to be forwarded immediately through Quebec, and so round to Newport.

Fortunately, my letters met Mr. Scott at Quebec, just as he was about to discharge his men. With great promptitude he sent them all off to join me at Newport, and came there himself. Owing to the badness of the roads at the time, there was a delay in the arrival of the axes; but in a week after they had come, the remainder of the Line was surveyed and cut. This was on the 19th of November. The snow was deep; but fortunately we had got the Boundary marked before we were interrupted very much by that.

This was the conclusion of the operations for the season on the part of the British Commission. If in the course of my narrative I have occasionally mentioned the difficulties we have encountered, it has only been with a view of accounting for the number of men we have been compelled to employ, and for the large expenditure we have incurred.

Mr. Smith completed his share of the cutting, from the Kennebec Road to the Metjarmette Portage. Major Graham has observed at the point fixed by Lieutenant Pipon as latitude $46^{\circ} 25'$ on the South-West Branch; and I hear from him that he believes there will be hardly any appreciable difference between them.

I am informed also, that upon examination of the long south-west line, the American officer finds that it is straight. There is no question but that the same will be found to be the case with the south line.

In addition to the operations I have reported, I have to state that Mr. Wilkinson began the season with an examination of the north line from the source of the St. Croix to the intersection of the St. John where there were some iron monuments to put up. That should have been a joint operation with an American officer, but for the reasons I have already given, which delayed the arrival of the American Commission.

An American officer did however afterwards join Mr. Wilkinson. Having done all that was necessary on the north line, they placed the

monuments on the islands of the St. John to the mouth of the St. Francis. It was after that, that Mr. Wilkinson joined the parties on the upper St. John, and came over, as has been related, to the Kennebec Road.

I will now restate shortly the amount of Boundary cut by the Commission this year.

The south-west line	64½ miles.
South line	19½ „
The line along the highlands, from the Kennebec Road to Hall's Stream, about . .	140 „
Total	224 miles.

The interval from the Kennebec Road to the Metjarmette Portage having been completed by the American Commission, the whole Boundary may be said to be cut from the St. Croix to Hall's Stream.

During the winter the iron monuments will be hauled in along the line from Pohenagamook to Hall's Stream. The St. John's River will be surveyed from the source of the south-west branch to the mouth of the St. Francis, as also some of the rivers intersected by the south-west and south lines.

For the coming season the work to be done by the British Commission is as follows:—

1st. To determine astronomically the positions of the extremities of the old parallel of latitude 45°; also that of the Line at its intersection of river near Rouse's Point.

To refer these to Quebec, for which perhaps two intermediate stations will be required.

2dly. To survey and mark the south-west line, the south line, the line along the high lands, Hall's Stream, and the parallel 45°, as soon as that has been cut by the American Commission; therefore, though there is a good deal of survey to be done next year, as well as marking of the Boundary, it will not require many men. The whole of the cutting will fall on the American Commission.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, *Lt.-Col.*

No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received December 30.)

My Lord,

Quebec, December 8, 1844.

IN obedience to your Lordship's instructions to reduce, as far as practicable, the number of Sappers employed by the Commission, nine have set off to return to England under charge of Captain Broughton.

The navigation having closed before they could be spared, they set off on the 4th instant by way of the Kennebec Road to Portland, in the State of Maine, so to Boston and New York, where they will embark in a liner for London. Captain Broughton has been directed to report himself upon arrival to your Lordship.

One more Sapper will be reduced; but as he wishes to be discharged from the service, and to settle in this country, I have detained him, and have applied to the General commanding here on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, *Lt.-Col.*

No. 19.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 3, 1845.

I HAVE read with much interest your despatch of the 7th ultimo, in which you report the proceedings of the Boundary Commission since the date of your despatch of the 8th of May last.

I can scarcely bestow too much praise on the energy and resolution with which the work has been conducted and executed by yourself and all the officers and men serving under you, and I have much pleasure in conveying to you, and directing you to express to all those under your orders, the high approbation of Her Majesty's Government.

The expense attending the Commission during the two years since the commencement of its operations, and especially this last year, has certainly been very great, indeed much greater than Her Majesty's Government had anticipated; but as it may fairly be assumed that the work of several years has been done in two, and that the extraordinary vigour displayed during the past season will have enabled you to dispense with the greater part of the numerous workmen employed in cutting the lines, and thereby to save a great proportion of the expense in future, I am not disposed to remark further on the amount of the expenditure already incurred.

I doubt not that by the next packet I shall receive from you such an account of the manner in which the sums drawn by you have been applied, as to exhibit to Her Majesty's Government clearly, and in detail, the sources of the very large expenditure which has occurred during the last season.

I collect from your despatch that the British part of the Commission having, with a view to the acceleration of the joint work, undertaken and executed alone the cutting of the whole of the Line along the dividing ridge of the Highlands, from the source of the Metjarrette to that of Hall's Stream, of which arrangement I entirely approve, is henceforward to be exempted from all further labour of the same description, and that the Americans, subject of course to British supervision, are to be charged with the rest of the cutting along the 45th parallel of latitude, as laid down in the Treaty, from the Connecticut to the St. Lawrence.

This being the case, it appears to me that it might be found possible, without detriment to the due progress of our part of the work, to reduce to a great extent the force of our officers and men, beyond the ten Sappers already discharged. If such reduction could be properly effected, I need not say that it would entirely fall in with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government. The astronomers must however clearly be retained.

You will give your attention to this point, which I leave with confidence in your hands, being satisfied that the same zeal for the public service which has guided you in directing and executing the work already performed, will induce you to apply your exertions to regulate and economize the expense of that which still remains to be done.

The activity you have shown, and the progress already made, lead me to entertain a sanguine hope that the whole will be completed at a very early period.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 20.

Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received March 27.)

My Lord,

Quebec, February 25, 1845.

WITH reference to that part of your Lordship's despatch of 3rd January, in which you express a hope that it may be found possible to reduce the force of the officers and men employed in the Boundary Commission beyond the ten Sappers already discharged, and direct me to give my attention to that specific point, as well as to the diminution in general of the expenses of the Commission, I beg leave to assure your Lordship that your wishes shall receive my constant and anxious attention. As, however, the Line along Hall's Stream, and the whole length of the 45th parallel of latitude from Hall's Stream to the St. Lawrence, remains yet to be surveyed, and the Boundary monuments are still to be placed along the whole line from Lake Pohenagamook, I doubt whether it would yet be consistent with prudent economy to reduce very materially the strength of our surveyors and their assistants; but I trust that the work yet to be done may proceed so rapidly as to enable me to carry out your Lordship's wishes in this respect within a brief period.

My proposed plan of operations for the opening season is as follows:

As soon as the weather permits Mr. Wilkinson will repair to Lake Pohenagamook, whence he will pass along the south-west and the south lines, up the South-West Branch, and thence along the Highlands, surveying and erecting the Boundary monuments, in which operation Mr. Scott will assist him. After this Mr. Wilkinson will be employed in surveying a part of the 45th, and in laying down the different surveys.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh will be directed to survey Hall's Stream and the Line along the old parallel of latitude 45°.

What time these operations may occupy I cannot exactly calculate; but it will be my anxious desire, in conformity with your Lordship's wishes, to relieve the public from the expense attending the continued employment of Mr. Featherstonhaugh at as early a moment as his valuable services may prudently be dispensed with.

Were Captain Broughton on the spot, I might have employed him usefully in conjunction with Mr. Featherstonhaugh on the 45th parallel, but as he is in England I do not think it at all necessary that he should re-cross the Atlantic for that object. I consider, therefore, that his assistance will be no longer required. As the work proceeds, I propose, in proportion as the services of the officers and men cease to be necessary, to discharge them, and to send them to England.

I have already explained to your Lordship that the heavy cutting which fell almost exclusively on us last season having been completed to Hall's Stream, and the cutting which remains to be done having been undertaken by the Americans, our expenses will henceforward be restricted to the surveying and placing the monuments in conjunction with the Americans.

Permit me here to express, for my companions as well as for myself, our deep acknowledgments for the gratifying terms in which your Lordship has been pleased to communicate the approval of Her Majesty's Government in the exertions of the Commission last season. That portion of your Lordship's despatch which related to this subject I had the satisfaction to make known to the officers and men employed by the Commission, in obedience to the directions of your Lordship; and I am very sure that all have esteemed the marked approbation expressed by your Lordship, as a great reward for what they have done, and as an incitement to further exertion.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, *Lt.-Col.*

No. 21.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 3, 1845.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 25th February, in which, with reference to my despatch of the 3rd of January, you inform me that you can dispense with the further services of Captain Broughton; and that, although you consider the assistance of Mr. Featherstonhaugh in continuing the survey of the Boundary Line to be still necessary, you propose to relieve the public from the expense of his continued employment under the Commission at as early a moment as a due regard for the good of the service will admit.

You further state that you propose, in proportion as the labours of the officers and men under your orders shall be no longer required, to discharge them and send them to England.

I entirely concur in these views, and approve your intentions; and I feel it to be unnecessary for me any further to urge the observance of as strict an economy in the conduct of your operations as may be compatible with the efficient performance of the service intrusted to you.

I have notified to Captain Broughton that he will not be required to return to America; and that his duties and pay under this department will have ceased on the 31st of March.

You will understand that, in case no appropriation, or an insufficient appropriation, should have been made by Congress for the prosecution of the Boundary proceedings on the part of the United States' Commission, you are to continue alone the surveying and marking out of the Boundary Line without intermission, in the same manner as you were instructed to do last year.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 22.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 18, 1845.

I HAVE recently received a despatch from Mr. Pakenham communicating to me a correspondence which, in consequence of a letter from you containing highly useful suggestions for the conduct of the remaining Boundary operations, he had held with the United States' Government relative to those matters.

Her Majesty's Government entirely approve your having spontaneously taken a step so well calculated to accelerate the termination of the labours of the Boundary Commission, which they much desire to bring to a close at the earliest practicable period.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 23.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 19, 1845.

THERE appears to be some reason to doubt whether, considering the quantity of work which the American portion of the Boundary Commission will still have to execute on the line of the 45th parallel of north latitude, as laid down in the Treaty of Washington, the appropriation of 75,000 dollars made by Congress in their last session, for continuing the Boundary operations, will suffice for enabling the United States' Commission to bring those operations to a close during the present season.

Her Majesty's Government are, however, most anxious to complete the Boundary proceedings, and to dissolve the Commission before the expiration of the current year.

In case, therefore, you should, in process of time, have good reason to suppose that the funds voted by Congress will be found insufficient for their intended object, I should not object to your proposing to your American colleague to take upon yourself a given portion of the cutting or other work, which would properly fall to the Americans, on a written engagement being entered into with you by Mr. Albert Smith, that the sums thus expended by you in executing that part of the work should be considered reimbursable to Great Britain, and that they should be submitted to the United States' Government as such by Mr. Smith.

Should this mode appear to you, on due consideration, in any way objectionable or insufficient; or should any other scheme for accomplishing the same end strike you as preferable, so great a value do Her Majesty's Government attach to the completion of the whole of the Boundary work before the termination of the present year, that they are willing to leave in your hands a full discretion, and I hereby grant to you a full discretion to adopt whatever other mode of attaining the great object in view may appear to you to be best, whether by advancing a moderate sum on promissory bonds to be given to you by Mr. Smith, he undertaking the work, or by any other method by which security of reimbursement may be attained.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 24.

Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt to Mr. Addington.—(Received July 30.)

(Extract.)

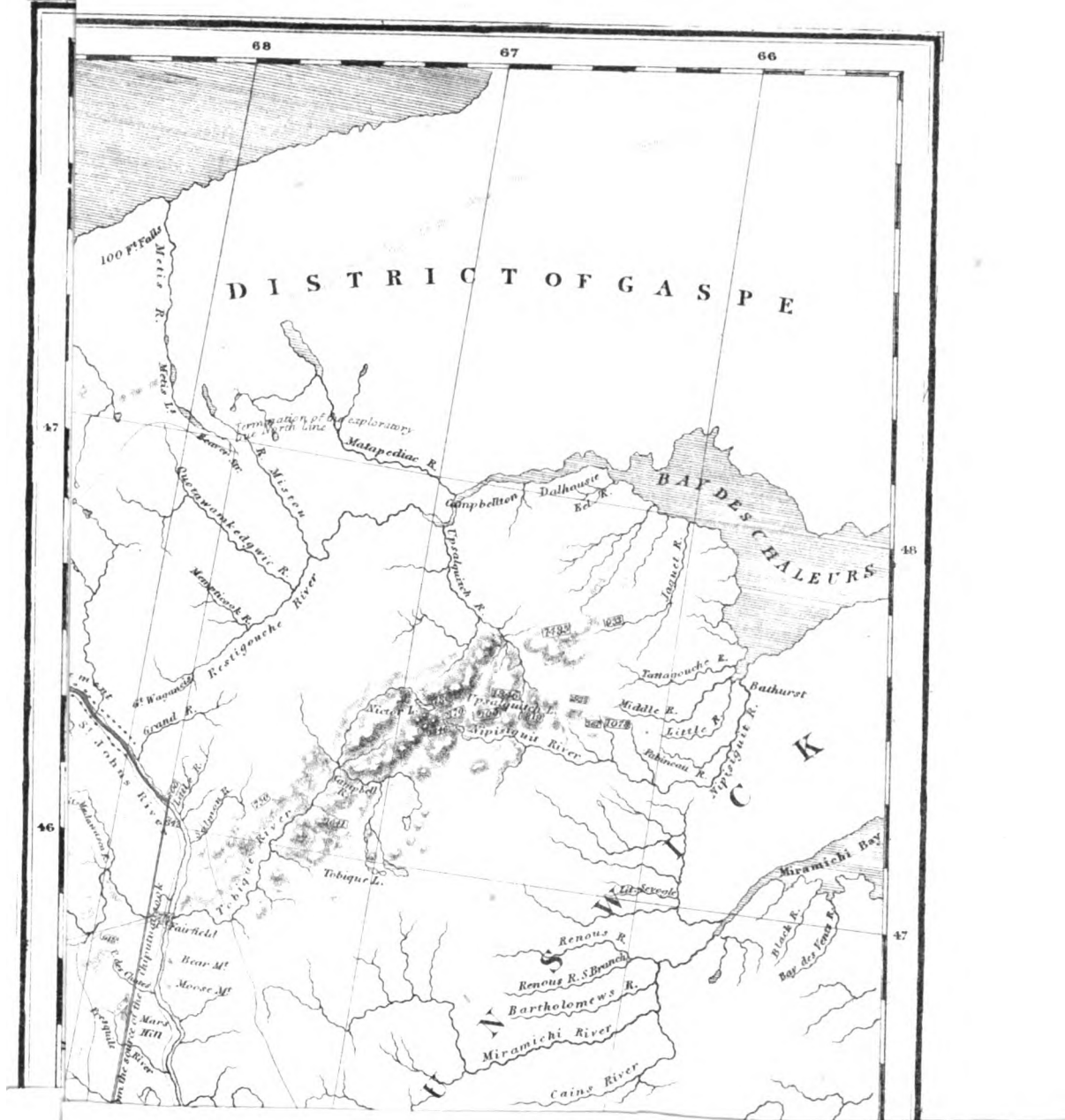
St. John's, July 9, 1845.

YOU will be glad to hear, and so still more will Lord Aberdeen, that the whole cutting of the Line will be finished to-morrow, 10th July. There remains therefore to finish now the survey and the erecting the iron posts.

Mr. Wilkinson is about the Metjarquette Portage, surveying the High Lands. He has just come up from the Valley of the St. John, where everything is done.

Mr. Scott has finished the erecting of the monuments from the Metjarquette to Arnold's River. Mr. Wilkinson will survey that. Two American parties are in the High Lands, surveying and erecting monuments west of Arnold's River. Hall's Stream has been surveyed and marked. The survey is going on on the 45th.

Captain Robinson removes from Montreal to Lake Memphramagog this week. Lieutenant Pison from S. Regis about the end of next week. Major Graham is at Rouse's Point. The Americans have a surveying party on the 45th; just now they are about Missisqui Bay. Mr. Featherstonhaugh is near Stanstead also surveying the 45th. We have another surveying party just now attached to Lieutenant Pison, in addition to his astronomy, in the neighbourhood of S. Regis; but I mean to send Mr. Scott to take charge of it, he being now released from the High Lands. Two months more work of one sort or another *in the field* remains to be done.



CORRESPONDENCE respecting the operations of the
COMMISSION for running and tracing the BOUNDARY
LINE between Her Majesty's Possessions
in North America and the United States, under
the Sixth Article of the Treaty signed at Wash-
ington, August 9, 1842.

With Map annexed showing the Country in which
the operations have been carried on.

*Presented to the House of Commons by Her
Majesty's Command. 1845.*

DISPUTED TERRITORY.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 8 April 1845;—for,

“COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Sydenham* to Lord *John Russell*, dated the 9th day of August 1841, respecting the Provisional Occupation of the DISPUTED TERRITORY, and of the subsequent CORRESPONDENCE thereon.”

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }
9 April 1845.

G. W. HOPE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 9 April 1845.

— No. 1. —

(No. 104.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Sydenham* to Lord *John Russell*.

No. 1.
Lord *Sydenham* to
Lord *John Russell*.
9 August 1841.

My Lord,

Kingston, 9 August 1841.

WITH reference to the correspondence which has taken place, relative to the occupation of the disputed territory by the regular troops of the United States, instead of by the civil possé of Maine, pending the final settlement of the boundary question, I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information, the copy of a despatch which I recently received from Mr. Fox, together with a copy of my answer.

It was of course impossible for me, consistently with the instructions which I had received from your Lordship, and with the protection which the Government is bound to afford to all Her Majesty's subjects, to consent to Mr. Webster's proposals that the British troops should be restricted to the north bank of the St. John's. It is true that, from considerations of convenience, they are now and have always been posted on that bank, but the knowledge that, in case of necessity, they would immediately cross to the south bank, affords in reality to the Madawaska settlers on that bank, as perfect a protection as if the troops were quartered among them; but this virtual protection would be at once lost were the troops debarred from crossing the river, and the attempts of the people of Maine to bring those settlers under their authority would be altogether unchecked, for it could scarcely be expected that the troops of the United States would interfere to prevent such attempts. This is so obvious that I trust the Federal Government will acquiesce in the reasonableness of the objection; but if not, it would be better that matters should remain in their present state, unsatisfactory as it is, than that, by any further concession on our part, we should strengthen the pretensions and justify the encroachments which, in defiance of the arrangement with Sir J. Harvey, the people of Maine have persevered in making during the last three years.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Sydenham*.

No. 2.

J. Stephen, Esq.
to Lord Leveson.
2 Sept. 1841.

— No. 2. —

J. Stephen, Esq. to Lord Leveson.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 2 Sept. 1841.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, the copy of a despatch from Lord Sydenham of the 9th of August, enclosing copy of a despatch which his Lordship has addressed to Mr. Fox on the 3d of August, in answer to his communication of the 27th of July, respecting the proposal which Mr. Fox has received from Mr. Webster for arranging the question pending between the two Governments, of temporary jurisdiction over the disputed territory.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Stephen.*

No. 104.

No. 3.

Lord Leveson to
J. Stephen, Esq.
2 Sept. 1841.

— No. 3. —

Lord Leveson to J. Stephen, Esq.

Sir,

Foreign Office, 2 Sept. 1841.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you, for the information of Lord John Russell, copies of two despatches from Her Majesty's minister at Washington, enclosing copies of his correspondence with the Governor-general of Canada, relative to the present state of Mr. Fox's negotiation with the government of the United States, for regulating the provisional custody and occupation of the disputed territory; and I also enclose a copy of a despatch which Lord Palmerston has addressed to Mr. Fox thereupon.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Leveson.*

From Mr. Fox,
8 Aug. 1841.
Ditto,
11 Aug. 1841.

To Mr. Fox,
29 Aug. 1841.

No. 4.

Lord Palmerston to
H. S. Fox, Esq.
31 Aug. 1841.

— No. 4. —

Lord Palmerston to H. S. Fox, Esq.

Sir,

Foreign Office, 31 August 1841.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, Nos. 73 and 75, of the 8th and 11th instant, enclosing copies of your correspondence with Lord Sydenham, and of the papers therein referred to, relative to the present state of your negotiation with the government of the United States for regulating the provisional custody and occupation of the disputed territory.

I have to state to you, in reply thereto, that Her Majesty's Government concur in opinion with Lord Sydenham that it would not be right or safe to agree to any arrangement which should preclude Her Majesty's troops from moving, if necessary, into that part of the Valley of the St. John which lies south of the river; but Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it would be highly inexpedient to consent to an arrangement by which United States troops should be permitted, with the consent of the British Government, to occupy any position in the Valley of the St. John. The agreement made between Sir John Harvey and General Scott is perfectly clear, and is as fair as it is clear; and you are instructed to adhere to that arrangement, which leaves the Americans in occupation of the Valley of the Aroostook, and the British in occupation of the Valley of the St. John. If this basis of arrangement were once agreed to, no difficulty could be experienced in defining the boundary between those two valleys sufficiently for the purpose.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Palmerston.*

— No. 5. —

Lord *Stanley* to Lord *Sydenham*.

(No. 4.)

My Lord,

Downing-street, 13 September 1841.

MY predecessor communicated to Viscount Palmerston, on the 2d instant, copies of your Lordship's despatch of the 9th of August, No. 104, with the correspondence therein enclosed, relative to the negotiation which is pending with the Government of the United States, for regulating the provisional custody and occupation of the disputed territory. On the same day a copy of ~~this correspondence~~ was received at this office from the Foreign Office, with the addition of copies of two despatches from Mr. Fox, and of the answer which Lord Palmerston returned to those despatches on the 31st ultimo.

I transmit to your Lordship copies of these communications, of the dates mentioned in the margin; the rest of the correspondence, to which reference is made, being already in your possession.

Lord Palmerston
to Mr. Fox,
31 August.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley*.

DISPUTED TERRITORY.

DESPATCH from Lord Sydenham to Lord John Russell, respecting the Provisional Occupation of the DISPUTED TERRITORY, and the consequent CORRESPONDENCE thereon.

(Lord John Russell.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 April 1845.

200.

Under 1 oz.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

THE CLAIMS

OF THE

EMIR BESHIR EL-KASSIM

ON

THE PORTE.

Presented to the House of Commons by Her Majesty's Command.
1845.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

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Papers relating to the Claims of the Emir Beshir El-Kassimon the Porte.

No. 1.

Colonel Rose to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received June 5.)

(Extract.)

Beyrout, April 5, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship copy of a translation of the firman from the Sultan in favour of the Emir Beshir El-Kassim, which I mention in my despatch to his Excellency Sir Stratford Canning, of the 3rd of this month.

The firman being from the Sultan was read before the Indemnity Divan in the presence of the Pashas, with all the marks of respect shown on similar occasions by the Turks.

The Druse chiefs complain that the Emir Beshir has taxed his losses far too high. But the Emir states that he was plundered of a large sum of money. In a short time I shall be able to speak with more certainty as to this matter.

The pistols, a gift from Her Majesty the Queen, which I presented to the Emir Beshir by order of Viscount Palmerston, and of which he was plundered, have been restored to him.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Translation of Royal Firman in favour of the Emir Beshir El-Kassim Shehab.

AT the time of the troubles which took place in the mountain of the Druses, the Emir of the Mountain, the Emir Beshir El-Kassim, obtained, in presence of several officers, a guarantee in writing from the Sheiks Hamood and Nasif Abuneked, that no damage or aggression should be done to his property. After having given a safe-conduct and the guarantee to the Emir, all the nation of the Druses attacked the Emir and his suite on their leaving his residence at Deir-el-Kamar, and plundered him by force and unjustly, of money, furniture, and other things, to the amount of 1,131,721 piastres. In this manner the Emir himself and his suite suffered a great calamity and grievous ill. For this reason the said Emir has presented a petition beseeching and demanding the restitution of his property thus plundered publicly by the aggressors, who, on the departure of the Emir from his house, assaulted him, plundered his effects, and confiscated his property; and this repeated conduct of the Druses is evident and well known by everybody.

As this matter is contrary to justice and my royal will, it is indispensable, and such is the desire of my high royal will, that the plundered property should be given up, and restored without doubt or fail.

B 2

Thou, O Marshal! on your receiving my royal order, to which thou must conform, do thy utmost, and take pains to look into and ascertain the truth of this matter with justice and according to thy instructions, calling to thy assistance true and just men, and who are versed in such matters. Thou must see the list of the plundered property, and all that is wanting to it; to that thou wilt add the value according to thy wisdom, and thou wilt cause it to be made good by the aggressors, the whole of it; and thou wilt pay it all over to the agent who is commissioned by him to receive it, in order that he may send it to him, the Emir. Thou must act with all cleverness and skill in order to execute the true rights of honourable justice, and all that thou canst not settle, an examination of it will take place in the Divan of my just Government, in order that it may be settled.

With respect to the aggressors, the plunderers, thou must send them to my Sublime Porte to be judged, so that the affair may be terminated according to my royal firman issued expressly for this purpose.

Finally, as soon as this firman has reached thee, and that thou hast taken notice of it, thou must conform to it and take good care that thou in no way depart from it.

And thou, O Agent! thou must well understand the contents of my noble and precise orders, and thou must exert thy zeal to act conformably to them.

Respect all of you my noble sign, and heed well that in no way ye depart from or act in opposition to them.

No. 2.

Colonel Rose to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received May 7.)

My Lord,

Beyrout, April 7, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship a copy of a despatch to his Excellency Sir Stratford Canning.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HUGH ROSE.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Colonel Rose to Sir Stratford Canning.

Sir,

Beyrout, April 3, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to state to your Excellency that particulars have come to my knowledge respecting the Emir Beshir El-Kassim, which have caused me to remain passive in the matter of the recovery of two small properties taken possession of by the Druse chiefs Raslan during the civil war of 1841.

The Emir's agent has informed me that his master has reprimanded him for not having bought evidence to substantiate his claim to those properties, the hearing of which Assaad Pasha had promised me should take place in his presence, contrary to the usual mode, with the view to give a fair trial in a matter regarding the interests of the absent Emir. My suspicions being excited by the singular instruction of the Emir, I examined his agent closely, when he informed me that a good deal of that property had been taken unjustly by the Emir sixteen years ago from the Druse family which have now taken possession of it; further, that as he had declined to purchase evidence, the Emir Beshir Kassim's wife had laid out 5000 piastres in suborning four or five Mussulman witnesses and the Kadi of Beyrout, who for this sum were to ensure a decision favourable to the Emir, which was to be transmitted to Constantinople, there to form the ground of an application by the Emir Beshir El-Kassim for a firman ordering the restitution of the property in question without a trial here. The Mufti of Beyrout foiled this attempt of the Princess, who is now endeavouring to obtain the affidavit or decision in question from the Kadi of

Sidon. The Princess having yesterday made a most energetic appeal to me to assist her husband's case by submitting to your Excellency the necessity of a decision of it at Constantinople, I informed her that having obtained from the Pasha the concession that the matter should be tried in his presence, I had done all that I could do.

The Emiress has also begged my intervention with Assaad Pasha in the matter of the indemnities to be paid to her husband. A special firman from the Sultan, the fruit of Her Majesty's Government's and your Excellency's exertions, has been obtained, which directs immediate justice to be done to him.

The wife of the Emir apprehends that Assaad Pasha intends to call for evidence as to her husband's losses, which it would be impossible to produce. If this should be the case I have promised the Emiress to use my friendly offices with Assaad Pasha.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HUGH ROSE.

No. 3.

Colonel Rose to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received June 5.)

My Lord,

Beyrout, May 1, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to state to your Lordship that the grandson of the Emir Beshir El-Kassim, the Emir Haidar Shehab, came to me on the 29th ultimo and said that his grandfather had acquired the property which I mentioned in my despatch to Sir Stratford Canning of the 3rd ultimo, in a legitimate manner, and he showed me a list of the property which stated that only a very small part of it had formerly belonged to the Raslan family, and that what he had of it he had exchanged or bought from that family, which he could prove by witnesses. He wished me to state this to your Lordship and his Excellency Sir Stratford Canning.

I remarked to the Emir Haidar that I regretted that his grandfather had endeavoured to buy witnesses, as his so doing naturally indisposed his friends, inasmuch as if his claim were just the purchase of witnesses was unnecessary and suspicious. He replied that the Druses had burnt the Emir's title deeds, and that therefore inquiry had been made for witnesses, which might have induced the supposition that he wished to purchase them. I replied that my information on the subject specified purchase of testimony, and that it did not come from the Druse family of Raslan, although they certainly complained of the forcible occupation of their property in former times by the Emir Beshir. The Emir Haidar did not go into any proof of his statement, nor has he since done so.

I have the honour to remark that few of the titles to land in the Lebanon, either Christian or Druse, would bear close investigation, as they only too often have been acquired by rapine and violence.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HUGH ROSE.

No. 4.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Stratford Canning.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 30, 1843.

I THINK it right to furnish your Excellency with copies of the inclosed letters from the Emir Beshir El-Kassim to Sir Charles Napier, which the latter has communicated to me. I have received no recent intelligence from your Excellency of the progress which has been made towards a settlement of the Emir's claims; but I feel confident that you have never lost sight of his interests, and although your success in inducing the Porte to settle this matter may not

have been commensurate with your exertions, I am still in hopes that all the just demands of the Emir will, by your interposition, be eventually satisfied.

The letters of the Emir are evidently written under feelings of disappointment ; and I am sure your Excellency will be the first to make due allowance for those feelings, and in consideration of the misfortunes of which the Emir has been the victim, abstain from taking any notice of certain observations in the letters which it would have been more becoming in the Emir to have refrained from making.

I should be glad to be able to inform Sir Charles Napier, who naturally takes a very lively interest in the Emir, of the present state of the questions respecting him, and of your opinion as to the probability of their being adjusted to his satisfaction.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

Inclosure in No. 4.

The Emir Beshir El-Kassim to Sir Charles Napier.

A son Excellence l'illustre et vénérable Seigneur, le Commodore Charles Napier, que Dieu garde sous sa protection.

EN vous présentant mes cordiales et respectueuses salutations, j'ai à vous annoncer qu'il y a quelque temps que je vous ai adressé la réponse à ce que vous m'avez communiqué par l'entremise de son Excellence Mr. Francis Napier, dont l'arrivée m'a rempli de joie et de satisfaction, mais depuis, n'en ayant plus reçu de réponse, mon esprit se trouve inquiet et abattu.

La gêne dans laquelle je suis plongé m'oblige de recourir à votre cœur généreux pour vous supplier de doubler vos puissans efforts à l'égard de ma liberté, le recouvrement de mes biens, et enfin une juste récompense de mes peines et travaux dont votre Seigneurie a été témoin. Je ne doute pas que vous n'ayez fait les représentations les plus énergiques auprès de votre Gouvernement, et j'espère qu'il se souviendra de son zélé serviteur, et qu'il réfléchira qu'il est de son honneur de maintenir les promesses qui n'ont été faites, et qu'en intervenant d'une manière énergique je puisse être délivré de cet état d'esclavage dans lequel je gémis depuis des années, et dans ce cas, tant moi que mes parens et mes proches garderons dans nos cœurs une reconnaissance éternelle.

D'après les ordres émanés de la Sublime Porte en ma faveur pour le recouvrement de mes biens, &c., il paraît qu'il n'y aura pas difficulté d'atteindre le but désiré ; si votre Gouvernement par un acte généreux voudrait faire la moindre démarche en ma faveur, j'espère que la Sublime Porte, selon l'esprit de ses propres firmans, n'objectera pas à aucune de mes demandes.

Mes espérances auprès de votre noble Gouvernement sont sans borne, et je ne doute pas de sa puissante intervention à la suite des promesses qui m'avaient été faites tant par votre Excellence que par Mr. Wood. J'espère aussi que vous avez représenté à votre Gouvernement mes longs travaux et les services que j'ai rendus au risque de ma vie, et ce qui est plus, mon sincère attachement à votre noble nation, qui sera toujours disposé de vous servir dans la Syrie par des moyens plus puissans qu'aucun autre. Tous ces motifs doivent vous faire songer à ma délivrance et à ma tranquillité, et soyez persuadé que l'honneur rejaillira sur votre sublime Gouvernement tel qu'il a rejailli en dernier lieu sur le Gouvernement de Russie pour avoir secouru les pays opprimés de Servie et de Valachie. Si celui-ci en a tant fait, combien plus ne pourrait faire le Gouvernement Anglais qui a plus d'influence qu'aucun autre ?

J'ai reçu aujourd'hui des nouvelles de la Syrie qui m'apprennent que le Pacha de Saida a répondu qu'il n'exécutera pas les ordres du firman, et que même il rejettera les fetwa, parcequ'il a de bonnes raisons à y opposer. Cette manière d'agir contre les ordres suprêmes n'est pas chose inusitée parmi les Pachas Osmanlis, mais puisque dans la lettre officielle il lui est expressément ordonné d'exécuter les ordres du firman et des fetwa, dont ci-joint copie, il serait très essentiel que votre Gouvernement intervienne sur ce point en lui faisant faire cesser l'excuse comme quoi il ignore qui sont les coupables et de l'obliger à

les découvrir, qui ne lui est pas chose difficile, en me restituant tout ce qui a été enlevé et pillé.

Finalement, j'espère que son Excellence le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique, qui s'est engagé, comme vous me l'aviez annoncé dans le tems, d'intervenir en ma faveur, voudra bien charger son Ambassadeur près de la Sublime Porte d'exécuter ses promesses en me faisant obtenir ma liberté et mes biens, et quant à ma liberté, s'il y trouvera d'objection, sous l'excuse de la part de la Sublime Porte que je pourrai à l'avenir transgresser ses ordres, ou bien dans la crainte que je ne fasse opprimer les Rayas, en tout cas je supplie que votre Gouvernement s'offre pour mon garant, et soyez sûr, comme je vous le jure solennellement devant Dieu, que jamais de ma vie je ne transgresserai pas ses ordres ni ne ferai rien qui lui déplaît.

Veillez donc, Excellence, vous intéresser en ma faveur et me recommander fortement à votre Sublime Gouvernement pour qu'il me reçoive sous l'égide de sa puissante protection, et mes prières pour votre conservation et prospérité ne cesseront jamais.

(Signé)

EMIR BECHIR KASSIM SHEHAB.

Constantinople, 25 Août, 1843.

Traduction d'une petite lettre détachée qui semble être confidentielle, ne portant ni date ni signature.

LE motif du délai de mes affaires et de mes longues tribulations est de ce que les Osmanlis ne tiennent pas à leurs promesses et parceque les changemens ministériels sont si fréquens ; en outre je me vois négligé et abandonné par votre propre Ambassadeur, parceque la sincérité de mon attachement paraît n'avoir plus de valeur comme il avoit eu dans d'autres tems. Enfin je ne vis plus que sous les vaines promesses des Osmanlis, qui me laissent chômer dans cette capitale depuis tant d'années.

Si votre Ambassadeur avait agi selon la recommandation que lui a faite son Excellence le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, ainsi que vous me l'avez dit dans le tems, mon affaire eût été depuis longtemps terminée, tandisque maintenant je souffre ici de mille maux, entre autres le manque de moyens pour ma subsistance : il est vrai que la Porte m'accorde 6000 piastres par mois de pension, mais ceci à peine suffit pour maintenir ma famille. Je vous supplie donc pour l'amour de vos enfans et de votre famille, de vouloir bien trouver le moyen de ma délivrance, et soyez sûr que ma reconnaissance sera éternelle, et que vous me trouverez toujours prêt à verser mon sang pour vous et pour votre noble nation. Veuillez je vous prie ne rien divulguer de ce qui précède à Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, afin de ne pas être formalisé contre moi et m'en faire haïr davantage par lui.

Copie du Firman qui ordonne le recouvrement de mes biens, daté le 10 Moharrem, 1259. (February 10, 1843.)

L'Emir Bechir Kassim Shehab, à la suite des troubles du Mont Liban, a demandé des principaux Sheiks des Druses, le Sheik Hamoud et le Sheik Nasif Abuneked, une garantie pour sa pleine et entière sécurité, qui lui a été spontanément accordée ; mais après quelque tems, malgré cette assurance, une troupe nombreuse de Druses a envahi sa résidence, pilla ses palais, et lui enleva, ainsi qu'aux personnes de sa suite, des effets et du numéraire de la valeur de 1,131,720 piastres. Cette action, qui a été un véritable guet-à-pens, a réduit le susdit Emir dans le plus grand malheur. Une liste du numéraire et des objets perdus nous a été présentée avec prière de faire les recherches nécessaires pour le recouvrement, et lui rendre la justice qui lui est due. Une action aussi noire que contraire à nos lois saintes, nous oblige de l'éclaircir par tous les moyens possibles, en faisant arrêter et punir les coupables, et les contraignant à restituer ces objets volés à leur propriétaire. En conséquence, vous, Gouverneur et Représentant de la Sublime Porte, après avoir acquis la certitude des valeurs perdues, et avoir fait l'estimation de tous les objets détruits ou mutilés, vous tacherez d'arrêter les coupables et les contraindre au paiement, pour en faire ensuite l'entière restitution

au procureur du susdit Emir ; de plus il vous est ordonné d'employer vos efforts pour ne laisser échapper aucun des coupables, et après les avoir saisis, vous les enverrez à Constantinople pour être jugés et punis suivant la rigueur des lois. Prenez bonne connaissance de ce qui précède, et agissez selon les vues et l'esprit de notre souveraine volonté, en vous soumettant entièrement à nos ordres.

LE susdit firman avait été adressé au Pacha de Saïda ; voici une autre lettre du Sadre Azam (Premier Ministre), adressée au même quelque temps après.

A l'égard de l'affaire de l'Emir Béchir Shehab, Emir du Mont Liban, qui réclame les pertes immenses qu'il a essuyées selon le firman qui vous a été adressé, vous répondites que les deux principaux Sheiks des Druses ignorent tout-à-fait les coupables, et que quant à y forcer au paiement tous les chefs des Druses, il faudra pour cela qu'un procureur spécial de l'Emir Béchir vienne ici, afin que l'affaire soit jugée et décidée de concert avec celles des Chrétiens qu'ils en ont les mêmes réclamations à faire, ou que si cela ne lui convenait pas, il n'y aurait d'autre remède si ce n'est qu'à envoyer tous les chefs des Druses à Constantinople. Nous avons fait part à l'Emir Béchir de votre rapport, mais il a répondu que pour y envoyer un procureur spécial il ne lui convient pas, et quant à y transporter les chefs Druses à Constantinople, cela également devient difficile, parcequ'ils sont nombreux. Pourtant à défaut de ces moyens, il est très probable que si les deux principaux chefs venaient à être forcés, ils confesseraient les vrais coupables et par là vous parviendriez à obtenir le remboursement. C'est donc d'après la prière de l'Emir Béchir, et en vertu du firman et des fetwa, que je vous engage d'emmener devant le tribunal ces mêmes Sheiks, et les contraindre à déclarer tous les malfaiteurs, et par ce moyen de parvenir à recouvrer de ceux là tous les dommages.

Le 24 Djemadi-el-Evel, 1259.

Autre Lettre Ministérielle adressée à Assaad Pacha, en date du 27 Rabi Akhir, 1259. (May 27, 1843.)

LE paiement des salaires de l'Emir Béchir et de ses employés pendant son administration du Gouvernement du Mont Liban, est réclamé par le même, n'ayant pas été payée, pour divers motifs, que Selim Pacha de Saïda ainsi que le Defterdar Haji Ibrahim lui ont suscités dans le temps, et malgré qu'il avait l'engagement de payer dans cette même année au trésor d'Acre la somme de 3,500 bourses, en trois paiemens. Il s'est acquitté honorablement, mais il est resté dépourvu de ses propres pensions et ceux de sa suite. Dans le temps il en avait fait la demande au susdit Defterdar, mais ses réponses évasives, et les troubles qui sont survenus, en ont fait retarder son remboursement. Le susdit Emir en ayant depuis son retour en 1257 renouvelé ses instances, et ayant prouvé que ses loyaux services méritaient que sa demande soit accomplie, on lui avait accordé de prendre son remboursement sur le trésor d'Acre, ce qui n'a pas eu lieu, vu que jusqu'à cette époque le susdit trésor se trouve tout-à-fait vide. Voici le montant des salaires qui lui sont dûs tant pour les siens que pour ses employés, savoir, à l'Emir, 25,000 piastres : à son premier secrétaire, 3000 piastres [ici on donne les détails des salaires de chaque employé, dont la totalité monte à 77,450 piastres]. Il vous est donc ordonné de faire une rigoureuse perquisition sur la véracité de ces faits, si effectivement l'Emir avait alors autant de personnes à son service, et le temps auquel ils ont servi ; et si tout cela se trouve exact, il faudra absolument satisfaire le susdit Emir, en lui faisant le paiement de 77,450 piastres des fonds provenant du trésor que les revenus de St. Jean d'Acre donneront dans le courant de l'année, en y déduisant le salaire du Capigi Kiaya, à raison de 2000 piastres par mois, que vous remettrez à l'office du Basiliki Effendi, et tout le restant vous le compterez entre les mains du procureur de l'Emir Béchir contre son reçu. Veuillez vous conformer à ces instructions en agissant dans cette affaire avec le même zèle et empressement dont vous avez fait preuve dans tout ce qui intéresse la volonté de notre Sublime Porte.

Autre Lettre Ministérielle adressée au Pacha de Sayda, concernant la délivrance de mes immeubles.

IL vous est notoire que l'Emir Béchir Kassim Shehab qui réside maintenant à Constantinople, est depuis longues années possesseur de deux grandes propriétés à Bessaja et à Vadi, qui lui appartiennent incontestablement et sans qu'il ait eu jamais de prétendant. Maintenant un certain Emir des Druses, le nommé Emir Raslan, s'en est emparé et les tient en sa possession ; en conséquence le susdit Emir en ayant porté plainte, nous venons vous engager à faire les perquisitions nécessaires, et si vous parvenez à découvrir que l'Emir Emin Raslan a agi injustement et sans raison, vous le ferez expulser de ces propriétés et l'y contraindre de ne plus s'en mêler, de manière que ces biens restent libres et indisputables sous la jouissance de l'Emir Béchir.

Veillez vous conformer à ces instructions en agissant dans cette affaire avec le même zèle et empressement dont vous avez fait preuve dans tout ce qui intéresse la volonté de notre Sublime Porte.

Le 27 Djemadi-el-Sani, 1259. (June 25, 1843.)

Fetwa ou sentence du Sheik-el-Islam, le vénérable Assem Effendi, daté Rabi-ool-Evel, 1258.

Premier Fetwa.

UNE troupe d'hommes a assailli en plein jour la maison de Pierre, et l'a entièrement pillée, sans motif et sans raison ; est-elle punissable par la prison et par des tourmens ainsi que par la restitution ? (Réponse) Oui, elle est punissable.

Second Fetwa.

Pierre possède souverainement des propriétés depuis quinze années. Paul vient de s'emparer en vertu d'un faux hodjet [lease] qu'un certain Kadi a érigé sans entendre les parties et sans forme de procès : est-ce qu'un tel hodjet est valide ou non ? (Réponse) Non, il n'est pas valide.

Certificat concernant la Catastrophe de Deir-el-Kamar, survenue en notre présence le 26 Shaban, 1257.

LE Mardi, 26 du mois susdit, l'Emir Ahmed Raslan et le Sheik Houssein Talmouk, accompagnés d'une troupe de Druses, vinrent à Deir-el-Kamar sous l'excuse de former une assemblée générale pour discuter sur les affaires civiles du pays, et ils proposèrent à l'Emir Béchir de faire inviter à cette assemblée tous les autres chefs Druses, ce qui fut agréé de bonne foi, et l'appel fut général ; en effet le lendemain tous ces chefs dont les principaux sont ceux des tribus Ginballad et Amad, s'acheminèrent vers Deir-el-Kamar, amenant des troupes si nombreuses qu'ils alarmèrent à juste raison l'Emir Béchir. Il ne manqua de leur envoyer courrier sur courrier pour les détourner de leurs vues hostiles en les engageant de renvoyer leur monde, et de faire leur entrée dans la ville avec peu d'hommes ; mais ils persistèrent à s'avancer, et à peine arrivés dans la ville qu'ils commencèrent l'attaque, en faisant main basse sur les habitans et en pillant et dévastant tout ce qu'ils rencontrèrent. D'abord ils pénétrèrent dans le palais de l'Emir Béchir, où après en avoir tué deux de sa suite et blessé quatre, ils le pillèrent entièrement, après quoi ils se sont répandus dans la cité, portant partout le feu et le glaive. Le lendemain les Chrétiens qui se défendaient encore autant qu'ils pouvaient, reçurent l'ordre de l'Emir Béchir de cesser leur feu pour tâcher de calmer l'orage en adressant à ces mêmes Druses toutes sortes de propositions favorables pour les induire à épargner l'effusion du sang ; mais tout fut inutile, les voies pacifiques augmentèrent leur rage, et le sur lendemain l'attaque recommença avec une nouvelle fureur, en tuant beaucoup de monde et en étendant leur pillage jusque dans le Grand Bazar où ils trouvèrent de riches marchandises

appartenant indistinctement aux Turcs, aux Chrétiens, et aux Francs ; enfin cet état de choses ne cessa que le Samedi, jour de l'arrivée à Deir-el-Kamar de son Excellence Hajib Pacha, accompagnée du Miralaï Selim Bey. Les Druses en se retirant aux environs de la ville détournèrent les eaux, détruisirent les moulins, et commirent toutes sortes d'horreurs dans les campagnes voisines : c'est dans cet état déplorable que nous abandonnâmes cette malheureuse cité pour retourner à Beyrout. En foi de quoi nous signons le présent certificat pour servir à qui de droit.

*Le Président de la Quarantaine
du Mont Liban.*

Nassif Aga Ebn Mahomed
Fazla Hallil Ebn
Hussein Anadoly.

(Translation.)

To his Excellency the illustrious and venerable Lord, Commodore Charles Napier, whom God keep under his protection.

IN presenting my cordial and respectful salutation to you, I have to announce to you that I some time since addressed to you an answer to the communication which you made to me through his Excellency Mr. Francis Napier, whose arrival filled me with joy and satisfaction, but since that, not having received any reply, my mind is uneasy and dejected.

The embarrassment into which I am thrown obliges me to have recourse to your generous heart in order to entreat you to redouble your powerful exertions to obtain my liberty, the recovery of my property, and, lastly, a just reward for my sufferings and labours of which your Lordship was a witness. I do not doubt that you have made the most energetic representations to your Government, and I hope that it will remember its zealous servant, and reflect that it is bound in honour to keep the promises which have been made to me, and that by its energetic interference I might be delivered from the state of slavery under which I have groaned for years past ; and should this be the case, I myself as well as my relations and kinsmen will be eternally grateful.

In consequence of the orders which have emanated from the Sublime Porte in my favour for the restoration of my property, &c., it appears that there will be no difficulty in attaining the desired object ; if your Government would generously take the least step in my favour, I hope that the Sublime Porte will, according to the spirit of its firmans, not make an objection to any of my demands.

My hopes in your noble Government are boundless, and I have no doubt of its powerful interference, in consequence of the promises which were made to me both by your Excellency and by Mr. Wood. I hope also that you have represented to your Government my long labours and the services which I have rendered at the risk of my life, and what is more, my sincere attachment to your noble nation, which will always be disposed to serve you in Syria in a more efficacious manner than any other person. All these considerations should make you think of my deliverance and tranquillity, and be persuaded that honour will be reflected on your sublime Government as lately upon the Russian Government for having succoured the oppressed countries of Servia and Wallachia. If the latter has done so much, how much more could not the English Government do which has more influence than any other ?

I have this day received intelligence from Syria by which I learn that the Pasha of Sidon has replied that he will not execute the orders contained in the firman, and that he will even reject the fetwa, because he has good arguments to bring forward against them. This manner of acting contrary to supreme orders is not an unusual thing among the Turkish Pashas, but as in the official letter he is expressly commanded to execute the orders contained in the firman and in the fetwa, of which a copy is annexed, it is very important that your Government should interfere by causing him to cease making the excuse that he does not know who are the guilty parties, and by obliging him to discover them,

which would not be a difficult thing for him to do, restoring to me all that has been plundered and carried off.

Lastly, I hope that his Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, who promised, as you announced to me at the time, to interfere in my favour, will instruct his Ambassador at the Sublime Porte to perform his promises by obtaining for me my liberty and my property, and with respect to my liberty, if he finds any objection thereto by reason of the excuse on the part of the Sublime Porte that I may hereafter transgress its orders, or from fear that I should oppress the Rayas, at all events I entreat your Government to offer to be a guarantee for me, and be assured, as I swear solemnly before God, that never during my life will I transgress its orders or do anything which might displease it.

Deign then, Excellency, to interest yourself in my favour and to recommend me strongly to your sublime Government in order that it may take me under its powerful protection, and my prayers for your preservation and prosperity will never cease.

(Signed) EMIR BECHIR KASSIM SHEHAB.

Constantinople, August 25, 1843.

Translation of a small separate Letter, apparently confidential, bearing neither date nor signature.

THE cause of the delay in my affairs and of my long afflictions is that the Turks do not keep their promises and because the ministerial changes are so frequent; moreover I find myself neglected and abandoned by your own Ambassador, because the sincerity of my attachment does not seem any longer to have the value which it had in former times. In short I only live under the empty promises of the Turks, who have left me to waste my existence in this capital for so many years.

If your Ambassador had acted according to the order which was given to him by his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as you told me at the time, my affair would have been settled some time since, whereas now I suffer here a thousand ills, amongst others the want of the means of subsistence. It is true that the Porte allows me a pension of 6000 piastres a-month, but this is hardly sufficient to maintain my family. I entreat you therefore, for the love of your children and of your family, to find the means of liberating me; and be assured that my gratitude will be eternal, and that you will find me always ready to shed my blood for you and for your noble nation. Have the goodness, I entreat you, not to divulge any part of the above to the Ambassador, in order that he may not be offended with me, and that I may not make myself more detested by him.

Copy of a Firman which orders the restoration of my property, dated 10 Moharrem, 1259. (February 10, 1843.)

THE Emir Beshir Kassim Shehab, after the troubles in Mount Lebanon, asked of the principal Sheiks of the Druses, Sheik Hamood and Sheik Nasif Abuneked, a guarantee for his full and entire safety, which was freely granted to him; but some time afterwards, notwithstanding this assurance, a numerous band of Druses attacked his residence, plundered his palace, and took from him, as well as from his attendants, effects and money to the amount of 1,131,720 piastres. This, which was in truth an act of treachery, reduced the above-mentioned Emir to the greatest distress. A list of the money and the articles lost has been delivered to us with a request that the necessary search may be made in order that they may be recovered, and that he may receive the justice which is due to him. An act as atrocious as it is contrary to our holy laws obliges us to clear up the matter by all possible means, by arresting and punishing the

guilty parties, and compelling them to restore the stolen articles to their owner. Consequently you, Governor and representative of the Sublime Porte, after having ascertained the property lost, and having made a valuation of all the articles destroyed or damaged, will endeavour to arrest the guilty parties and compel them to pay, in order that afterwards complete restitution may be made to the agent of the above-named Emir: you are further ordered to use your exertions so as not to allow any of the guilty parties to escape; and after having seized them, you will send them to Constantinople to be tried and punished according to the rigour of the law. Take good heed of the foregoing, and act according to the views and spirit of our sovereign will by submitting entirely to our orders.

The above firman was addressed to the Pasha of Sidon. Here is another letter from the Sadre Azam (Prime Minister), addressed to the same person some time afterwards.

WITH regard to the affair of the Emir Beshir Shehab, Emir of Mount Lebanon, who brings forward a claim on account of the immense losses which he has suffered according to the firman which has been addressed to you, you answered that the two principal Sheiks of the Druses are entirely ignorant of the guilty parties; and that as for forcing all the chiefs of the Druses to pay them, it is necessary for that purpose that a special agent of the Emir Beshir should come here, in order that the affair may be tried and settled at the same time with those of the Christians who have claims of the same description to bring forward; or that if that is inconvenient to him, there would be no other remedy but sending all the chiefs of the Druses to Constantinople. We have communicated your report to the Emir Beshir, but he has replied that it is not convenient to him to send a special agent; and as to sending the Druse chiefs to Constantinople, that is equally difficult, on account of their numbers. However, these means failing, it is very probable that if the two principal chiefs were compelled, they would confess who are the guilty parties, and you would thereby succeed in obtaining the repayment. It is therefore in compliance with the request of the Emir Beshir, and in virtue of the firman and of the fetwa, that I call upon you to bring these same Sheiks before the Court, and to compel them to declare all the guilty parties, and by this means to succeed in recovering from the latter all damages.

24 Djemadi-el-Eael, 1259.

*Another Ministerial Letter addressed to Assaad Pasha, dated 27 Rabi Akhir, 1259.
(May 27, 1843.)*

THE payment of the salaries of the Emir Beshir and his officers during his administration of the Government of Mount Lebanon is claimed by him, not having been paid for divers reasons which Selim Pasha of Sidon, as well as the Defterdar Haji Ibrahim, brought forward against him at the time, and although he had engaged to pay that same year into the Treasury of Acre the sum of 3,500 purses in three payments. He discharged this duty honourably, but he remains deprived of his allowances as well as of those of his attendants. At the time, he applied to the said Defterdar for them, but his evasive answers and the troubles which took place have delayed the payment thereof. The above-named Emir having since his return in 1257 renewed his entreaties, and having proved that his faithful services deserved that his request should be complied with, he was allowed to pay himself from the Treasury of Acre, which however was not done, as up to this period the said treasury is quite empty. This is the amount of the salaries which are due to him for himself and for his

officers; namely, for the Emir, 25,000 piastres; for his first secretary, 3000 piastres [here are given the details of the salaries of each officer, the whole of which amounts to 77,450 piastres]. You are therefore ordered to make an accurate inquiry into the truth of these circumstances; whether really the Emir then had so many persons in his service, and the time up to which they served; and if all this proves to be correct, the above-named Emir must positively be indemnified by the payment to him of 77,450 piastres from the money coming from the funds which the revenues of St. Jean d'Acre will furnish in the course of the year, deducting the salary of the Capigi Kiaya, at the rate of 2000 piastres a-month, which you will place in the office of the Basiliki Effendi, and all the remainder you will place in the hands of the agent of the Emir Beshir, on obtaining his receipt. Be pleased to act according to these instructions by proceeding in this affair with the same zeal and alacrity of which you have given proof in all that interests the will of my Sublime Porte.

Further Ministerial Letter addressed to the Pasha of Sidon, concerning the delivering up of my immovable property.

IT is well known to you that the Emir Beshir Kassim Shehab, who is now residing at Constantinople, has been for many years in possession of two large properties at Bessaja and at Vadi, which indisputably belong to him, and to which no one has ever laid claim. At this present time, a certain Emir of the Druses named Emir Raslan, has acquired and retains possession of them; whereof the said Emir having complained, we now require you to make the necessary researches, and if you discover that the Emir Emin Raslan has acted unjustly and without reason, you will cause him to be expelled from this property, and will compel him to have nothing further to do with it, so that this property may remain free and uncontested in the possession of the Emir Beshir.

Be pleased to conform to these orders, acting in this matter with the same zeal and alacrity as you have evinced in all that regards the pleasure of our Sublime Porte.

The 27th Djemadi-el-Sani, 1259. (June 25, 1843.)

Fetwa or Sentence of the Sheik-el-Islam, the venerable Assem Effendi, dated Rabi-el-Evel, 1258.

First Fetwa.

A BODY of men attacked in open day Peter's house, and pillaged it entirely, without cause or motive: can they be punished by imprisonment and by torture, as well as by restitution? (Reply.) Yes, they can be punished.

Second Fetwa.

Peter possesses absolutely certain property for fifteen years past. Paul has seized it by means of a false lease which a certain Cadi has set up without hearing the parties and without any form of process: is such lease valid or not? (Reply.) No, it is not valid.

Certificate concerning the catastrophe at Deir-el-Kamar, which took place in our presence on the 26th Shaban, 1257.

ON Tuesday the 26th of the aforesaid month, the Emir Ahmet Raslan and the Sheik Houssein Talmouk, accompanied by a body of Druses, came to Deir-el-Kamar, under pretence of holding a general assembly for discussing the civil affairs of the country, and they proposed to the Emir Beshir to cause to be invited to this assembly all the other Druse chiefs, which was agreed to in good faith, and the summons was general; in fact, on the morrow all the chiefs, whereof the principal are those of the tribes Djinblat and Hamad, betock themselves towards Deir-el-Kamar, bringing with them troops in such numbers as justly to alarm the Emir Beshir. He did not fail to send messenger after messenger to them, in order to turn them aside from their hostile views, by inducing them to dismiss their people and to enter the town with a few men, but they persisted in advancing, and they had scarcely arrived in the town when they commenced an attack, falling upon the inhabitants and laying waste everything they came in contact with. In the first instance they effected an entrance into the palace of the Emir Beshir, where, after having killed two of his people and wounded four, they plundered it entirely; after which they spread themselves in the town, carrying fire and sword throughout. The following day, the Christians who were still defending themselves as much as they could, received orders from the Emir Beshir to stop firing, in order to endeavour to appease the storm by addressing to these same Druses all sorts of favourable propositions, in order to induce them to spare the effusion of blood; but all was of no avail; pacific measures increased their rage, and the attack was renewed the day after with fresh violence by their slaughtering more people and extending their pillage even to the Great Bazaar, where they found rich merchandize belonging without distinction to Turks, Christians, and Franks. Finally, this state of things did not come to an end before Saturday, the day of the arrival at Deir-el-Kamar of his Excellency Hajib Pasha, accompanied by Colonel Selim Bey. The Druses, on withdrawing to the neighbourhood of the town, turned aside the water, destroyed the mills, and committed all sorts of horrors in the adjoining fields; in this lamentable state of things we abandoned this unhappy town, in order to return to Beyrout. In faith whereof we sign the present certificate for those who may have occasion for it.

*The President of the Quarantine
of Mount Lebanon.*

Nassif Aga Ebn Mahomed
Fazla Hallil Ebn
Hussein Anadoly.

No. 5.

Sir Stratford Canning to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received January 24, 1844.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, December 31, 1843.

I DO not at all wonder at the dissatisfaction expressed by the ex-Emir Beshir El-Kassim in his correspondence with Sir Charles Napier; and your Lordship will allow me to add that the interest taken by Sir Charles Napier in his affairs, far from exciting any surprise in my mind, appears to me very natural and highly creditable to that distinguished officer. The truth is that the Emir has been very ill-used by the Porte, and having witnessed the triumphant services rendered to this Government by Her Majesty's naval forces, he is at a loss, with the very limited degree of discernment which he possesses, to comprehend the difficulties with which I have had to contend in pleading his cause with the Turkish Ministers.

The fact, however, is, that I have never ceased to support his claims, and that M. Pisani, acting under my instructions, has urged them with constant activity as well from religious sympathy as from a sense of duty.

A few days before the receipt of your Lordship's instruction he succeeded in obtaining a fresh letter from the Grand Vizier in favour of the Emir, and he

has since by a renewal of his exertions with the additional weight of your Lordship's remarks, succeeded in obtaining a firman for the restitution of his property and the compensation of his losses. Of this firman, which had been refused before, I now submit a translation to your Lordship, and as it is the document desired by the Emir I hope it will in time produce a decisive result.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) STRATFORD CANNING.

Inclosure in No. 5.

*Firman adressé au Mouchir de Sayda, Assaad Pacha, et au Cadi de Sayda,
en date du 25 Décembre, 1843.*

(Traduction.)

A LA réception de ce commandement Impérial vous saurez ce qui suit:—

Le ci-devant Prince du Mont Liban, l'Emir Béchir El-Kassim a représenté, il y a quelque tems, que lorsque les troubles ont éclaté dans la Montagne, les Sheiks Druses, Hamoud et Nasif, de la famille Naked, et d'autres, se sont engagés à ce que personne ne touchât aux biens d'Emir El-Kassim, et ils lui ont remis un écrit portant leur engagement comme ci-dessus ; que malgré cela, lorsqu'il est sorti de son Hôtel de Deir-el-Kamar une troupe de Druses s'est jetée sur lui et sur ses gens, et elle leur a enlevé de vive force et d'une manière inique des objets pour la valeur de 1,113,000 piastres, ce qui leur a causé un préjudice immense. L'Emir El-Kassim a prié que des ordres fussent donnés pour le recouvrement intégral et la restitution des biens qui ont été pillés, comme il a été dit plus haut, et dont il a présenté la liste.

Il est en effet généralement connu que lorsque l'Emir El-Kassim est sorti de son hôtel, les Druses sont tombés sur lui à l'improviste, et ils ont pillé ses biens et ceux de ses gens ; ce qui n'est pas moins contraire aux saintes lois que tout-à-fait opposé à ma volonté souveraine. Un firman Impérial a donc été envoyé alors, ordonnant que les biens d'Emir El-Kassim pillés comme ci-dessus fussent absolument recouverts et restitués.

Mais vous avez représenté à ma Sublime Porte que conformément au commandement Impérial vous avez fait venir les Sheiks auprès de vous, et que vous les avez beaucoup pressés ; mais que comme ils disent que le pillage a été commis par une foule immense, il est impossible de trouver les individus qui ont enlevé les biens en question ; et vous avez ajouté qu'il faudra faire pour cette affaire ce que l'on fera pour les autres propriétés pillées.

On a fait cependant savoir à ma Sublime Porte que l'assertion des Sheiks ci-dessus mentionnés est fausse, et qu'il faut l'attribuer à leur obstination, à leur mauvaise foi, et à leur intention de vous en imposer ; et ma Sublime Porte a été suppliée d'ordonner que les biens de l'Emir El-Kassim fussent recouverts des mains de l'Emir Ahmed Raslan, des Sheiks Naked, de leurs gens, de tous ceux qui leur appartiennent, et de tous les Druses qui ont pris part au pillage, séparément des propriétés des autres.

L'Emir El-Kassim étant un des principaux Emirs du Mont Liban, ma sollicitude paternelle et ma clémence souveraine exigent qu'on prenne soin d'arranger ses affaires en chaque circonstance, et de le préserver de tout préjudice.

Ainsi à la réception de ce commandement Impérial, vous vous empresserez d'agir avec cette sagacité et ce savoir-faire qui vous caractérisent ; et sans mettre les propriétés d'Emir El-Kassim sur le même pied que les autres propriétés, vous vous empresserez de recouvrer les propriétés de l'Emir d'après la liste qu'il a donnée ; vous recouvrez ces propriétés des mains de ceux qui les ont pillées, en faisant rendre les effets qui existent et payer la valeur de ceux qui n'existent plus ; et vous aurez soin de faire pour lui ce que la justice exige.

Tels sont mes ordres souverains, renouvelés par le présent commandement Impérial qui est envoyé exprès.

Lorsque vous, Assaad Pacha, vous aurez bien compris de quoi il s'agit, vous aurez soin d'agir de la manière ci-dessus indiquée, et vous ferez tout votre possible de mettre à exécution mes ordres souverains.

Et vous, Cadi de Saïda, vous mettrez, vous aussi, tous vos soins, après avoir pris connaissance exacte de mes ordres, d'agir en conséquence, et vous

vous garderez tous de contrevenir à mes ordres. C'est à ces fins que le présent firman Impérial a été écrit et donné dans les premiers jours du mois de Zilhidge, l'année 1259.

(Translation.)

Firman addressed to the Mooshir of Sidon, Assaad Pasha, and to the Cadi of Sidon, dated December 25, 1843.

AT the receipt of this Imperial order, you will know as follows:—

The former Prince of Mount Lebanon, the Emir Beshir El-Kassim, represented some time ago that when the troubles broke out in the Mountain, the Druse Sheiks Hamood and Nasif, of the family Neked, and others, pledged themselves that no one should touch the property of the Emir El-Kassim, and they delivered to him a writing containing their engagement to the above effect; that notwithstanding this, when he went forth from his palace in Deir-el-Kamar, a body of Druses fell on him and his people, and took from them forcibly and unjustly property to the value of 1,113,000 piastres, which has caused them immense injury. The Emir El-Kassim has requested that orders should be issued for the entire recovery and restitution of the property which was pillaged, as has been stated above, and of which he has given a list.

It is indeed generally known that when the Emir El-Kassim went forth from his palace the Druses fell upon him suddenly, and plundered his property and that of his people, which is no less contrary to the holy law than altogether opposed to my sovereign will. An Imperial firman was thereupon sent at that time, enjoining that the property of the Emir El-Kassim pillaged as aforesaid should be absolutely recovered and restored.

But you have represented to my Sublime Porte that, in conformity with the Imperial order, you summoned the Sheiks to your presence and pressed them much; but that as they say that the pillage was committed by an immense multitude, it is impossible to discover the individuals who carried off the property in question; and you have added that it will be requisite to deal with this matter in the same way as that of the other pillaged property will be dealt with.

It has been stated however to my Sublime Porte, that the assertion of the Sheiks above mentioned is false, and that it is to be attributed to their obstinacy, to their bad faith, and to their intention to impose upon you: and my Sublime Porte has been implored to order that the property of the Emir El-Kassim should be recovered from the hands of the Emir Ahmed Raslan, of the Sheiks Neked, of their people, of all those who belong to them, and of all the Druses who took part in the pillage, separately from the property of the others.

The Emir El-Kassim being one of the principal Emirs of Mount Lebanon, my paternal solicitude and my sovereign clemency require that care be taken to settle his affairs in every particular, and to preserve him from all prejudice.

Consequently, on the receipt of this Imperial order, you will be careful to act with that sagacity and skill which characterize you; and without placing the property of the Emir El-Kassim upon the same footing as other properties, you will exert yourself to recover the property of the Emir according to the list which he has given in; you will recover this property from the hands of those who pillaged it, causing the effects which exist to be restored, and the value of those which no longer exist to be paid; and you will be careful to do for him what justice requires.

Such are my sovereign orders, repeated by the present Imperial order which is sent express.

When you, Assaad Pasha, shall have well understood the point in question, you will be careful to act in the manner above pointed out, and you will do your utmost to carry my sovereign orders into execution.

And you, Cadi of Sidon, you also will employ all your care, after having obtained exact knowledge of my orders, to act in conformity thereto, and you will all be careful not to contravene my commands. It is for this purpose that the present Imperial firman has been written and issued in the first days of the month Zilhidge, 1259.

No. 6.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Stratford Canning.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 2, 1844.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 31st of December in reply to my despatch of the 30th of November, on the subject of the claims of the Emir Beshir El-Kassim, and I have to acquaint you that I entirely approve of your proceedings in support of that chief.

I have communicated to Sir Charles Napier the substance of your Excellency's despatch, together with a copy of the firman inclosed in it.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 7.

Colonel Rose to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received June 5.)

(Extract.)

Beyrout, May 10, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship copy of a despatch to his Excellency Sir Stratford Canning.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Colonel Rose to Sir Stratford Canning.

(Extract.)

Beyrout, April 28, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to state to your Excellency that the Emir Beshir Kassim's agent here, the Emir Melkem Shehab, has informed me that Assaad Pasha has made a report to the Porte, which had caused the Government to name two months as the period of the Emir's service in the command of the Mountain, dating it from the date of the Tausimat Hairizé, and that for the period of his Government preceding that date he had nearly received payment, because he had enjoyed the revenue of Government lands which amounted to a considerable sum.

As regards the first point, the two months' service, I have the honour to say that the Emir Beshir's service since the signing of the Tausimat Hairizé was about four months and a half, and as a Government could not pay the Prince of the Mountain half a month, it must be called five months, for they, the Tausimati, were signed by Selim Pasha and Edhem Bey, Defterdar, on the 5th of September, 1841, and the Emir's deposition took place on the 15th of January, 1842.

As regards the second point, the sum which the Emir is stated to have received, he derived it as a revenue of lands, "Bekaleeks," which I before have had the honour to state were attached to the Emirate of the Mountain, and had nothing whatever to do with his regular pay, which was fixed by the Tausimat Hairizé.

I have had a conversation with Assaad Pasha on this subject, and after speaking to him in the sense of the preceding, he expressed himself reasonably, admitting generally the correctness of my observations.

No. 8.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Stratford Canning.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 20, 1844.

I THINK it advisable that your Excellency should be made acquainted with the contents of the inclosed letters from the Emir Beshir El-Kassim to Sir Charles Napier, which the latter has communicated to me.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

The Emir Beshir El-Kassim to Sir Charles Napier.

Au très honorable et illustre Lord, Sir Charles Napier, que Dieu garde sous sa protection.

J'AI reçu votre honorée lettre par laquelle vous m'informez que son Excellence le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères a autorisé M. l'Ambassadeur de terminer mes affaires. J'ai été enchanté en apprenant cette heureuse nouvelle, et me suis empressé de m'en entendre avec le dernier, lequel n'a pas tardé de me procurer deux firmans, dont l'un adressé à Assaad Pacha, à l'effet de lever le séquestre de mes biens et de m'en restituer tout ce qu'on m'a volé ou leur équivalent ; et le second à Ali Pacha de Damas, à l'effet de lever le séquestre de tous mes immeubles qui se trouvent vendus vers le pays Elbakah.

J'ai en conséquence dirigé ces deux firmans aux susdits Pachas, et fait les démarches nécessaires pour obtenir mes justes réclamations, mais j'ai été frustré dans mes attentes ; les firmans n'ont aucun effet, car après avoir opposé toutes sortes d'injustes raisonnemens et de vagues excuses, ils ont fini par ne rien restituer, de manière que l'affaire reste toujours sur l'ancien pied. Il semble que ces dignitaires sont guidés par les conseils de leur Gouvernement pour agir de la sorte, car lorsque j'ai réclamé le remboursement de mes appointemens par l'entremise de votre Ambassadeur, la Sublime Porte a voulu faire une enquête auprès du Pacha de Saïda pour savoir au juste combien de tems j'ai servi. Celui-ci a répondu, dit-on, que d'après les registres à peine j'ai eu deux mois de service,—chose singulière et vraiment absurde, vû que même votre Excellence est témoin du contraire, car d'après l'écrit que vous m'avez donné il est démontré que j'ai servi cinq mois durant les hostilités et une année entière après la conclusion de la paix. Tel est, Excellence, l'état d'injustice sous lequel je continue de gémir, comme par le passé, en voyant mes biens enlevés ou séquestrés, mon pays incendié et désolé, et moi-même me trouvant arrêté à Constantinople depuis trois ans, et tout cela sans aucune faute de ma part ; au contraire, j'ose dire que j'ai rendu des services éminens avec tout le zèle et l'attachement possible ainsi qu'ils ont été reconnus par la Sublime Porte elle-même, l'ayant exprimé dans ses propres firmans ; mais tout cela s'est dissipé comme la vapeur.

Vous vous rappelez bien que ce sont vos sollicitations et celles de Mr. R. Wood qui m'ont induit de m'engager au service de la Sublime Porte au risque de ma vie et de mon repos ; je me suis embarqué dans ce labyrinthe de malheurs sur vos assurances par écrit, par lesquelles vous me promettiez que si le Gouvernement Turc ne me récompensait de mes peines, votre Gouvernement ne manquerait de le faire ; ces promesses avaient été répétées dans le village de Djouni, et après m'être convaincu que vous agissiez au nom de votre Gouvernement, et que sa volonté était de servir le Gouvernement Turc, je me suis rendu à vos sollicitations, sans quoi je ne me serais jamais embrouillé dans cette affaire ; mais la chose est faite, j'ai adhéré à vos désirs, et voici quelle a été ma récompense ; la spoliation de tous mes biens, et ce qui est pire, la perte de ma liberté, chose contraire au droit divin et humain.

C'est maintenant à votre Excellence que j'adresse cette humble supplique, vous priant de vouloir bien informer de mon malheureux état son Excellence le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, afin qu'il lui plaise de solliciter auprès du Gouvernement Britannique en ma faveur pour qu'il me tende une main secourable, ainsi que l'exige son honneur et sa dignité, vous promettant solennellement à mon retour dans ma patrie de vaquer paisiblement à mes affaires domestiques, sans jamais porter la moindre atteinte contre la loi du pays ni contre le Gouvernement établi.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique pour peu qu'il s'intéresse à mon sort, il lui sera facile de parvenir à mon but désiré, car étant innocent et sans aucune culpabilité, ma délivrance pourra s'effectuer immédiatement, et dans ce cas soyez persuadé qu'un tel acte de bienfaisance l'honorera au plus haut degré et l'élèvera au-dessus de toutes les nations, et laissera dans mon cœur ainsi que dans celui de toute ma nation une reconnaissance éternelle.

(Signé) BECHIR SHEHAB.

Le 3 Juin, 1844.

(Translation.)

To the most honourable and illustrious Lord, Sir Charles Napier, whom God preserve under his protection.

I HAVE received your honoured letter, by which you inform me that his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs has authorized the Ambassador to conclude my affairs. I have been delighted at hearing this happy news, and I hastened to come to an understanding with the latter, who lost no time in obtaining for me two firmans, whereof one was addressed to Assaad Pasha, to the effect that the sequester on my property should be removed, and the whole of what was stolen from me, or its equivalent, restored to me; and the second to Ali Pasha of Damascus, to the effect that the sequester on my immovable property which was sold in the direction of the Elbakah district, should be taken off.

I accordingly forwarded these two firmans to the aforesaid Pashas, and took the necessary steps for obtaining my just demands; but I have been frustrated in my expectations: the firmans are without effect, for after having objected all sorts of unjust reasons and vague excuses, they ended by restoring nothing, so that the matter still remains on its ancient footing. It seems that these dignitaries are guided by the counsels of their Government in thus acting; for when I claimed payment of my allowances through the intervention of your Ambassador, the Sublime Porte chose to inquire of the Pasha of Sidon, in order to ascertain correctly the length of time which I had served. This person, it is said, replied that according to the registers I served scarcely two months,—a strange and truly absurd thing, seeing that your Excellency is a witness to the contrary; for it is proved by the document which you gave me that I served five months during the hostilities, and an entire year after the conclusion of the peace. Such, Excellency, is the state of injustice under which I continue to groan as heretofore, beholding my property carried off or sequestered, my country wasted and desolated, and myself detained three years at Constantinople, and all this without any fault on my side; on the contrary, I venture to assert that I have rendered eminent services, with all possible zeal and attachment, as the same have been admitted by the Sublime Porte itself, which has stated it in its own firmans; but all this has been dispelled like smoke.

You well remember that your solicitations and those of Mr. R. Wood induced me to engage in the service of the Porte at the risk of my life and repose; I embarked in this labyrinth of misfortune on your written assurances by which you promised me that if the Turkish Government did not recompense my trouble, your Government would not fail to do so: those promises were repeated in the village of Djouni, and after having satisfied myself that you were acting in the name of your Government, and that it was its wish to serve the Turkish Government, I yielded to your solicitations, without which I should never have embroiled myself in this affair; but the deed is done; I acceded to your wishes, and see what has been my recompense: the spoliation of all my property, and, what is worse, the loss of my liberty, a thing contrary to law divine and human.

It is to your Excellency now that I address this humble entreaty, begging that you will have the goodness to inform his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of my wretched condition, in order that he may be pleased to intercede with the British Government in my favour so that it may extend to me a succouring hand, as is required by its honour and its dignity, promising you solemnly, that on my return to my country I will peaceably occupy myself with my domestic affairs, without ever acting in the least degree in opposition to the law of the country or to the established Government.

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty, provided that it will interest itself in my favour, will easily obtain the desired result, for as I am innocent and free from blame, my deliverance may forthwith be effected, and in this case be satisfied that such an act of beneficence will redound to its highest honour, and will elevate it above all nations, and will leave eternal gratitude in my heart and in that of my whole nation.

(Signed)

BECHIR SHEHAB.

June 3, 1844.

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

The Emir Beshir El-Kassim to Sir Charles Napier.

J'AI bien compris tout ce que votre noble et excellent cœur m'a dicté au sujet de la bonne harmonie qui doit régner avec mes compatriotes; je n'ai pas manqué de réprimander ceux qui se trouvent ici pour leur conduite passée, lesquels, après avoir montré beaucoup de regret et de repentance, ont fini par se rallier à moi, me promettant tant en leurs noms qu'en ceux de leurs amis de là bas, de se soumettre entièrement sous vos bonnes grâces et de ne dévier jamais de vos ordres, même au prix de leur sang. Si par votre bonté ils obtiennent l'indulgence et le pardon du passé, ce sera une insigne faveur, qui les conduira dans le droit chemin et les guidera à suivre désormais vos prescriptions à la lettre.

Tout le monde se montre diligent à se placer dans vos bonnes grâces, car il a senti que la perte de votre protection lui a occasionné des souffrances et toute sorte de tribulations; tandis que s'il embrasse vos conseils il espère beaucoup de la munificence de votre Sublime Gouvernement; en conséquence veuillez me continuer vos bons conseils pour que je sache à quoi m'en tenir. Il est à regretter que faute de pouvoir s'entendre de plus près mon affaire souffre tant de lenteur, mais j'espère par votre puissant appui de m'en délivrer bientôt, et soyez bien persuadé que vous verrez alors la paix et la concorde régner parmi nous, et que tout rentrera dans l'ordre et la tranquillité, et tout en jouissant d'une vie aussi heureuse, nous n'oublierons jamais de répandre sur vous nos bénédictions pour tant de bienfaits dont vous nous aurez comblés.

(Translation.)

I HAVE well understood all that your noble and excellent heart has told me on the subject of the good harmony which ought to reign among my countrymen; I have not failed to reprimand those who are now here for their past conduct, who, after having shown much regret and repentance, have ended by rallying round me, promising me as well in their own names as in those of their friends in Syria, to submit themselves entirely to your good favour and never to deviate from your orders, even at the price of their blood. If by your kindness they should obtain indulgence and pardon for the past, this will be a distinguished favour, which will conduct them in the right road, and will lead them henceforth to follow your instructions to the letter.

Everybody shows himself anxious to put himself in your good favour, because he has felt that the loss of your protection has caused him sufferings and all sorts of tribulation, while if he embraces your counsels he hopes much from the munificence of your sublime Government; consequently, have the goodness to continue to me your good counsels in order that I may know how to behave. It is to be regretted that from the impossibility of coming to a nearer understanding my affair suffers so much delay, but I hope by your powerful aid soon to extricate myself from it, and be well assured that you will then see peace and concord reign amongst us, and that everything will revert to order and tranquillity, and in the enjoyment of so happy a life we shall never forget to pour upon you our blessings for the many benefits which you have heaped on us.

No. 9.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Stratford Canning.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 20, 1845.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 20th of July last, I transmit to your Excellency herewith a copy of a letter which I have received from the Emir Beshir El-Kassim, together with a copy of a letter which he has addressed to Sir Charles Napier, complaining that the firman for his indemnification, a

translation of which was contained in your despatch of the 31st of December, 1843, has not been carried into effect.

I have to instruct your Excellency, should the statements contained in the Emir Beshir's letters prove to be correct, to take such measures as may seem to you most likely to induce the Porte to carry out the terms of the firman in question.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 9.

The Emir Beshir El-Kassim to the Earl of Aberdeen.

Excellence,

Le 7 Novembre, 1844:

L'HONORABLE Sir C. Napier m'a informé dans le temps que votre Excellence s'est plu d'ordonner à l'Ambassadeur auprès de la Sublime Porte d'intercéder pour la liquidation de mes affaires, lequel n'a pas manqué d'employer ses bons offices, qui ont eu en effet le succès d'obtenir des firmans ordonnant l'indemnisation des biens volés et la suppression des séquestres sur les immeubles que je possède sur le territoire de Damas. Mais tout cela n'a abouti à rien, ma position est toujours la même sans aucun autre résultat si ce n'est que de vaines promesses. Voilà, Excellence, plus de trois années que je me trouve exilé et plongé dans la plus affreuse misère, tout ce que je possédais d'effectif a été dépensé durant mes services, mes biens ont été volés, et mes salaires sont depuis dix-sept mois arrêtés. Telle est, Excellence, la récompense que j'ai eue pour les services importants que j'ai rendus avec toute la fidélité et le dévouement possible durant les mémorables événemens envers la Sublime Porte, services que je n'aurais entrepris qu'à la suite des sollicitations encourageantes du Gouvernement Britannique et qui ont été approuvées par la Sublime Porte, ainsi qu'il en a été mentionné dans ses propres firmans.

Maintenant j'ai recours de nouveau à votre Excellence et la supplie par tout ce qu'elle a de plus cher de vouloir bien ordonner à son Ambassadeur à Constantinople d'intercéder de nouveau auprès de la Sublime Porte pour terminer au plutôt mes affaires et me faire obtenir ma liberté, afin que je puisse désormais m'occuper à gagner mon pain et celui de ma famille; et de cette faveur je ferai constamment des vœux au ciel pour la conservation et la prospérité de votre Excellence.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.,
(Signé) EMIR KASSIM SHEHAB.

(Translation.)

Excellency,

November 7, 1844.

THE honourable Sir Charles Napier informed me at the time that your Excellency was pleased to command the Ambassador at the Sublime Porte to intercede for the settlement of my affairs, who has not failed to employ his good offices; which have indeed succeeded in obtaining the firmans commanding indemnification for the goods stolen, and the removal of the sequester on the estates which I possess in the territory of Damascus. But all this has ended in nothing, my position is still the same, without any other result than vain promises. It is more than three years, Excellency, that I am exiled and plunged in the most frightful misery, all the money that I possessed has been spent during my services, my goods have been stolen, and my salary has been stopped for seventeen months. Such, Excellency, is the recompense which I have had for the important services which I have rendered with all the fidelity and devotion possible, during the memorable events, towards the Sublime Porte, services which I had not undertaken but at the encouraging solicitations of the British Government, and which have been approved by the Sublime Porte, as has been stated in its own firmans.

Now I again have recourse to your Excellency, and I entreat you by all which you hold most dear to be good enough to order your Ambassador at Constantinople to intercede again with the Sublime Porte in order to settle as soon as possible my affairs and cause me to obtain my liberty, so that I may henceforth occupy myself in earning my bread and that of my family; and for this favour I shall constantly make prayers to heaven for the preservation and prosperity of your Excellency.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EMIR KASSIM SHEHAB.

Inclosure 2 in No. 9.

The Emir Beshir El-Kassim to Sir Charles Napier.

Le 7 Novembre, 1844.

J'EUS l'honneur de vous écrire par l'entremise de Lord Francis, au mois de Juin dernier, sans avoir jamais eu la satisfaction d'en recevoir une réponse.

Maintenant je prends la liberté de vous entretenir de rechef sur mes affaires. Vous m'aviez annoncé dans le temps que l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre à Constantinople avait reçu des ordres pour terminer mes affaires; en effet par son entremise des firmans ont été relâchés à l'adresse des Pachas de Damas et Saïda, ordonnant la restitution de tous mes effets ainsi que la délivrance de mes immeubles, mais jusqu'à ce jour je n'en ai rien obtenu, à cause que le Colonel Rose est mon ennemi, et comme il est en intimité avec les autres, il en a fait apparemment des remarques contraires à l'Ambassadeur et que celui-ci malheureusement y a prêté l'oreille, de sorte que mon affaire jusqu'à présent reste dans l'oubli. J'ose en conséquence vous aviser de tout ce qui précède pour qu'il vous plaise d'intercéder pour moi auprès de son Excellence le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, pour qu'il daigne donner des ordres précis à son Ambassadeur pour terminer mes affaires et me faire obtenir ma liberté au plutôt possible.

Puisque votre Seigneurie a été la cause que j'avais décidé de prendre service, c'est d'elle que j'attends une main secourable; en effet je ne me serais jamais embarqué dans cette affaire si ce n'eût été par les assurances que votre Seigneurie me donnait, comme quoi si la Sublime Porte ne m'en récompensait, le Gouvernement Britannique m'assisterait. Les mêmes assurances me venaient de la part de Mr. Richard Wood, Consul de Damas, par des écrits que je conserve encore. Ainsi malgré toutes ces promesses, voilà plus de trois ans que je me trouve en exil, en ayant eu mes effets volés, mes biens séquestrés, et mes salaires depuis longtemps arrêtés, ce qui me plonge dans la plus grande misère. D'après cet exposé, comment puis-je concevoir que votre Seigneurie a accompli ses promesses, d'autant plus que mes services ont été exécutés avec la plus grande fidélité et dévouement, ainsi qu'il a été avoué par la Sublime Porte dans ses propres firmans; mais j'aime à croire que vous ne rejetterez pas ma prière, et qu'un dernier effort me sauvera de ces malheurs. Je dis un dernier effort, car la Sublime Porte étant satisfaite de mes services, une forte recommandation auprès de l'Ambassadeur me fera obtenir le but désiré, et dans ce cas soyez sûr que ma reconnaissance sera éternelle, et que je ferai constamment des vœux au ciel pour votre conservation et prospérité.

(Signé) EMIR KASSIM SHEHAB.

(Translation.)

November 7, 1844.

I HAD the honour of writing to you by the medium of Lord Francis, in the month of June last, without ever having had the satisfaction to receive an answer.

I now take the liberty of again troubling you in respect to my affairs. You announced to me at the time that the English Ambassador at Constantinople had received orders to conclude my affairs; in truth, through his means,

firmans have been sent to the address of the Pashas of Damascus and Sidon, ordering the restitution of all my effects, as well as the giving up of my estates; but up to this day I have obtained nothing, because Colonel Rose is my enemy, and as he is in intimacy with the others he has apparently made unfavourable remarks to the Ambassador, and he unfortunately has listened thereto; thus my affair up to the present time remains unheeded. I venture therefore to inform you of all the above facts, in order that you may see fit to intercede for me with his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, so that he may give strict orders to his Ambassador to conclude my affairs and cause me to obtain my liberty as soon as possible.

Since your Lordship was the cause of my deciding to take service, it is from you that I expect a succouring hand; in short I should never have embarked in this affair, if it had not been for the assurances which your Lordship gave me, that if the Sublime Porte did not recompense me, the British Government would assist me. The same assurances reached me from Mr. Richard Wood, Consul at Damascus, by letters which I still preserve. Thus, in spite of all these promises, it is now more than three years that I am in exile, having had my property stolen, my goods sequestered, and my salary for a long time stopped, which plunges me into the greatest misery. After this statement, how can I consider that your Lordship has fulfilled your promises, the more so since my services were executed with the greatest fidelity and devotion, as has been acknowledged by the Sublime Porte in its own firmans; but I faintly hope that you will not reject my prayer, and that a last effort will save me from these misfortunes. I say a last effort, because the Sublime Porte being satisfied of my services, a strong recommendation to the Ambassador will make me obtain the desired result, and in this case be assured that my gratitude will be everlasting, and that I shall continually make prayers to heaven for your preservation and prosperity.

(Signed) EMIR KASSIM SHEHAB.

No. 10.

Sir Stratford Canning to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received March 15.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, February 22, 1845.

REFERRING to your Lordship's instruction on the subject of the ex-Emir Beshir El-Kassim, and the claims which he has long prosecuted at the Porte, I repeat my former assurance that the Emir's interests have never been neglected by Her Majesty's Embassy, and that I am continuing to use my best exertions in his favour.

I have applied to M. Pisani for a complete report on the present state of El-Kassim's affairs, and as soon as I obtain it I shall call upon the Emir to consider its contents and to inform me in what manner and by what kind of proceeding I can best, in his judgment, overcome the objections of the Porte to his demands.

In the meantime I transmit to your Lordship the accompanying letter and memorandum addressed to me by M. Pisani, remarking only that in this case, as in any one where justice is to be done at any cost to the treasury, the Turkish Government is in the habit of raising every imaginable difficulty, and it is generally found impossible to obtain, I will not say a satisfactory arrangement, but even a tolerable compromise, without the employment of very decided language.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) STRATFORD CANNING.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

M. Frédéric Pisani to Sir Stratford Canning;

Excellence;

Péra; le 22 Février, 1845.

BIEN que je ne sois pas encore à même d'adresser à votre Excellence un rapport circonstancié sur la position actuelle des réclamations d'Emir El-Kassim; ex-Prince du Mont Liban, contre la Porte, je me fais toutefois un devoir de vous transmettre un mémorandum qui en attendant vous mettra au fait succinctement de la position peu-satisfaisante des affaires du Prince.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.,

(Signé) FRED. PISANI.

(Translation.)

Excellency,

Pera, February 22, 1845.

ALTHOUGH I am not yet able to address to your Excellency a detailed report on the actual state of the claims of the Emir El-Kassim, ex-Prince of Mount Lebanon, on the Porte, I nevertheless make it my duty to transmit to you a memorandum which in the meanwhile will put you briefly in possession of the little satisfactory state of the affairs of the Prince.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FRED. PISANI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

*Memorandum on the affairs of the Emir El-Kassim.**22 Février, 1845.*

LES réclamations de l'Emir sont de trois sortes :

1°. Arrières de dix-sept mois de paye, à raison de 25,000 piastres par mois.

2°. Restitution de ses propriétés et de celles des membres de sa famille pillées par les Druses, et qui montent à près de 640,000 piastres.

3°. Restitution de quelques terres sises dans le Pachalic de Damas, et dont il a été dépossédé par le Gouvernement actuel de Damas, avant l'expiration de son bail avec les propriétaires.

Par suite des sollicitations incessantes de son Excellence Sir Stratford Canning de très bons firmans ont été obtenus de la Porte sur ces trois affaires. Mais les réponses arrivées à différentes reprises de la Syrie, sont toutes plus mauvaises les unes que les autres. Elles portent en substance : 1°. Que Kassim n'a réellement et effectivement gouverné le Mont Liban qu'un mois et demi ; et que par conséquent il n'avait droit qu'à une paie analogue ; qu'il a reçu du trésor de St. Jean d'Acre des sommes très considérables, dont le Gouvernement par faveur ne lui demande pas la restitution.

2°. Que les biens de l'Emir El-Kassim et ceux de sa famille sont loin de monter à la somme qu'il désigne ; et que vu que ces biens ont été pillés par une foule de Druses dans un conflit général, il est impossible de découvrir les pillards ; qu'il faut qu'El-Kassim prenne sa portion dans les indemnités destinées aux Maronites. 3°. Que les terres réclamées par Emir El-Kassim sont dévolues au Gouvernement qui a le droit de les donner à fermes, et qu'il en a déjà disposé.

Ces réponses ont été combattues dans un très long mémoire présenté par l'Ambassade à la Porte. M. F. Pisani se fera un devoir de faire connaître à son Excellence l'Ambassadeur le résultat du mémoire.

(Signé)

FRED. PISANI.

(Translation.)

February 22, 1845.

The claims of the Emir are of three kinds:—

1. Seventeen months' arrears of pay, at the rate of 25,000 piastres a-month.
2. Restitution of his property and of that of the members of his family which were pillaged by the Druses, and which amount to nearly 640,000 piastres.
3. Restitution of certain lands situated in the Pashalik of Damascus, and of which he has been dispossessed by the existing Government of Damascus before the expiration of his lease with the proprietors.

In consequence of the incessant solicitations of his Excellency Sir Stratford Canning very good firmans have been obtained from the Porte on these three matters. But the answers which have arrived at various times from Syria are only one worse than the other. They state in substance,—

1. That Kassim really and in fact governed Mount Lebanon only for a month and a half, and that in consequence he was merely entitled to a proportionate rate of pay; that he has received from the Treasury of St. Jean d'Acre very considerable sums of money, of which the Government, out of favour, does not require repayment.

2. That the property of the Emir El-Kassim and that of his family are far from amounting to the sum named by him; and that seeing that his property was pillaged by a mob of Druses in a general conflict, it is impossible to discover the plunderers; that El-Kassim must needs take his share in the indemnities destined for the Maronites.

3. That the lands claimed by the Emir El-Kassim have escheated to the Government, which is entitled to let them out, and has already done so.

These answers have been contested in a very long memorandum which has been presented by the Embassy to the Porte. It will be the duty of Mr. F. Pisani to make his Excellency the Ambassador acquainted with the result of this memorandum.

(Signed)

F. PISANI.

TREATY
OF
COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION
BETWEEN
HER MAJESTY
AND
THE KING
OF THE
KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

Signed at Naples, April 29, 1845.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1845.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

TREATY
OF
COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION
BETWEEN
HER MAJESTY
AND
THE KING OF THE KINGDOM OF THE
TWO SICILIES.

Signed at Naples, April 29, 1845.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Naples, June 25, 1845.*]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, being equally desirous of improving, extending, and regulating the commercial relations between their respective States, and of affording every facility and encouragement to the commercial intercourse between their respective subjects; and being persuaded that nothing will more contribute to the attainment of this desirable object than a reciprocal abrogation of all discriminating duties of navigation and commerce, and of all exclusive privileges of trade hitherto enjoyed by the subjects of either Party in the dominions of the other, have appointed Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose; that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Honourable William Temple, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her said Majesty at the Court of Naples; and Sir Woodbine Parish, Knight Commander of the Royal Guelphic Order;

And His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Don Giustino Fortunato, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Constantinian Order of St. George, and of that of Francis the Ist., Minister Secretary of State of His said Majesty; and Don Michael Gravina Requesenz, Prince of Comitini, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Francis the Ist., Gentleman of the Chamber in Waiting, and Minister Secretary of State of His said Majesty; and Don Antonio Spinelli of Scalea, Commander of the Royal Order of Francis

SUA Maestà la Regina del Regno Unito della Gran Bretagna e dell'Irlanda, e Sua Maestà il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie, desiderando del pari di migliorare, estendere, e regolare le relazioni commerciali tra i loro rispettivi Stati, e di somministrare ogni facilitazione ed incoraggiamento alla corrispondenza commerciale tra' loro rispettivi sudditi; ed essendo persuasi che niente può più contribuire al conseguimento di questo desiderabile oggetto che una reciproca abolizione di tutti i differenziali diritti di navigazione e di commercio, e di tutti gli esclusivi privilegi di commercio finora goduti da' sudditi di una delle due Parti a preferenza di quelli dell'altra ne' rispettivi loro dominî, hanno nominato de' Plenipotenziari per conchiudere un Trattato per tal proposito cioè:—

Sua Maestà la Regina del Regno Unito della Gran Bretagna e dell'Irlanda, l'Onorevole William Temple, Inviato Straordinario e Ministro Plenipotenziario della Maestà Sua presso la Corte di Napoli; ed il Cavaliere Woodbine Parish, Commendatore del Reale Ordine dei Guelfi;

E Sua Maestà il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie, Don Giustino Fortunato, Cavaliere Gran Croce del Reale e Militare Ordine Costantiniano di S. Georgio, e di quello di Francesco I^{mo}., Ministro Segretario di Stato della Maestà Sua; e Don Michele Gravina Requesenz, Principe di Comitini, Cavaliere Gran Croce del Reale Ordine di Francesco I^{mo}., Gentiluomo di Camera con Esercizio, e Ministro Segretario di Stato della Maestà Sua; e Don Antonio Spinelli dei Principi di Scalea, Commendatore del Reale Ordine di Francesco I^{mo}., Gentiluomo

the Ist., Gentleman of the Chamber of His said Majesty, Member of the General Consulta, and Superintendent General of the Archives of the Kingdom:—

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

Her Britannic Majesty confirms the abolition agreed upon by the First Article of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, signed at London on the 26th of September, 1816, of all the privileges and exemptions which her subjects, their commerce and merchant ships, did enjoy within the dominions, states, and ports of His Sicilian Majesty, in virtue of the Treaty of Peace and Commerce between Great Britain and Spain, concluded at Madrid on the $\frac{1}{3}$ May, 1667; of the Treaties of Commerce between the same Powers, signed at Utrecht the ^{28 November}_{9 December}, 1713, and at Madrid the $\frac{3}{4}$ December, 1715; and of the Convention between Great Britain and the Kingdom of Sicily, concluded at Utrecht the ^{25 February, 1712}_{8 March, 1713}; and it is agreed in consequence, between their said Britannic and Sicilian Majesties, their heirs and successors, that the said privileges and exemptions, whether of persons, flags, or shipping, are and shall continue for ever abolished, even when the present Treaty shall cease to be in force.

ARTICLE II.

His Sicilian Majesty, on his part, confirms in like manner the engagement contained in the 2nd Article of the said Convention of the 26th of September, 1816, not to grant for the future, to the subjects of any other Power whatever, the privileges and exemptions abolished by that Convention, and to which the preceding Article refers.

ARTICLE III.

With respect to the personal privileges to be enjoyed by the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, His Sicilian Ma-

di Camera di Sua Maestà, Consultore della Consulta Generale, e Soprintendente Generale degli Archivi del Regno:—

I quali, dopo di aversi comunicati scambievolmente i rispettivi pieni poteri, e trovati questi in buona e dovuta forma, sono convenuto ed hanno conchiuso i seguenti Articoli:—

ARTICOLO I.

Sua Maestà Britannica conferma l'abolizione convenuta nel 1° Articolo della Convenzione di Commercio e di Navigazione tra la Gran Bretagna ed il Regno delle Due Sicilie, sottoscritta a Londra il 26 Settembre, 1816, di tutt'i privilegi ed esenzioni di cui i suoi sudditi, il loro commercio e legni mercantili, godevano nei domini, negli stati, e ne' porti di Sua Maestà Siciliana, in virtù del Trattato di Pace e di Commercio tra la Gran Bretagna e la Spagna, conchiuso a Madrid il $\frac{1}{3}$ Maggio, 1667; e de' Trattati di Commercio tra le stesse Potenze, sottoscritti in Utrecht il ^{28 Novembre}_{9 Dicembre}, 1713, ed a Madrid il $\frac{3}{4}$ Dicembre, 1715; e la Convenzione tra la Gran Bretagna ed il Regno di Sicilia, conchiusa in Utrecht il ^{25 Febbrajo 1712}_{8 Marzo, 1713}; e resta convenuto in conseguenza, tra le suddette Maestà loro Siciliana e Britannica, loro eredi e successori, che i detti privilegi ed esenzioni, sia di persone, sia di bandiera e di bastimenti, sono per sempre aboliti, anche quando il presente Trattato cesserà di aver vigore.

ARTICOLO II.

Sua Maestà Siciliana, per parte sua, conferma in egual modo, l'impegno contenuto nel 2° Articolo della detta Convenzione del 26 Settembre, 1816, de non accordare per lo avvenire, a' sudditi di ogni altra Potenza qualunque, i privilegi e le esenzioni abolite con quella Convenzione, ed alle quali il precedente Articolo si riferisce.

ARTICOLO III.

Risguardo a' privilegi personali di cui dovranno godere i sudditi di Sua Maestà Britannica nel Regno delle Due Sicilie, Sua Maestà Siciliana pro-

jesty engages that they shall have a free and undoubted right to travel and to reside in the territories and dominions of His said Majesty, subject to the same precautions of police which are practised towards the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations.

They shall be entitled to occupy dwellings and warehouses, and to dispose of all their personal property, of every kind and description, by sale, gift, exchange, will, or in any other way whatever, without the smallest hindrance or obstacle. They shall not be obliged to pay, under any pretence whatever, any taxes or impositions other or greater than those which are paid, or may hereafter be paid, by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations in the dominions of His said Sicilian Majesty. They shall be exempt from all military service, whether by land or sea; from forced loans, and from every extraordinary contribution, not general or by law established. Their dwellings, warehouses, and all premises appertaining thereto, destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. No arbitrary search of or visit to the houses of British subjects, and no arbitrary examination or inspection whatever of the books, papers, or accounts of their trade shall be made; but such measures shall be executed only in conformity with the legal sentence of a competent tribunal. And generally, His Sicilian Majesty engages that the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in his states or dominions, shall enjoy their property and personal security in as full and ample manner as his own subjects, and as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations.

Her Britannic Majesty, on her part, engages to insure the enjoyment of the like privileges to the subjects of His Sicilian Majesty within her dominions.

ARTICLE IV.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty within the dominions of His Sicilian Majesty, shall be free to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit those affairs to the management of any persons whom they may appoint as their broker, factor, or agent; nor shall such British subjects be restrained in their choice of persons to act in such capacities; nor shall they be called upon to pay any salary

mette che avranno essi libero e non dubbio diritto di viaggiare e risiedere ne' territori e domini della prelodata Maestà Sua, salve le precauzioni di polizia che vengono usate con le nazioni le più favorite. Essi avranno diritto di occupare delle case, e de' magazzini, e di disporre delle loro proprietà personali di qualunque natura e denominazione, per vendita, donazione, permuta, o testamento, ed in qualunque altro modo, senza che si rechi loro a tale effetto, il menomo ostacolo o impedimento. Non saranno i medesimi obbligati sotto verun pretesto, a pagare altre tasse o imposte che quelle le quali son pagate, o potranno pagarsi, negli stati de Sua Maestà Siciliana, dalle nazioni le più favorite. Saranno essi esenti da qualunque servizio militare, sia per terra sia per mare; da prestiti forzosi, e da ogni contribuzione straordinaria, purchè non sia generale e stabilita per legge. Le loro abitazioni i magazzini, e tutto ciò che ne fa parte e loro appartiene per oggetti di commercio o di residenza, saranno rispettati. Non saranno soggetti a visite o perquisizione vessatorie; non potrà farsi alcuno esame arbitrario, o ispezione de' loro libri, carte, o conti commerciali; nè potranno tali operazioni praticarsi altrimenti che in seguito di sentenza legale de' tribunali competenti. E Sua Maestà Siciliana si compromette di garentire in tutte le occasioni a' sudditi di Sua Maestà Britannica che risiederanno ne' suoi stati e domini, la conservazione delle loro proprietà e della loro sicurezza personale, nello stesso modo che è garantita a' suoi sudditi, ed a' sudditi o cittadini delle nazioni le più favorite.

Sua Maestà Britannica, da parte sua, promette di assicurare il godimento degli stessi privilegi a' sudditi di Sua Maestà il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie ne' suoi domini.

ARTICOLO IV.

I sudditi di Sua Maestà Britannica ne' domini di Sua Maestà Siciliana, potranno liberamente trattare da se stessi, i propri affari, o commettere tali affari alla gestione di tutte le persone ch'essi potranno nominare loro mezzani, fattori, o agenti; e non saranno i sudditi Britannici impediti nella scelta delle persone che potranno agire in tale qualità, nè saranno essi richiesti di pagare alcun salario o

or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to employ. Absolute freedom shall be given in all cases, to the buyer and seller to bargain together, and to fix the price of any goods or merchandize imported into or to be exported from the dominions of His Sicilian Majesty, save and except generally such cases wherein the laws and usages of the country may require the intervention of any special agents in the dominions of His Sicilian Majesty.

The same privileges shall be enjoyed in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, by the subjects of His Sicilian Majesty, and upon the same conditions.

ARTICLE V.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall not be liable, within the dominions of His Sicilian Majesty, to a more rigorous system of examination and search by the officers of the customs, than the subjects of His Sicilian Majesty. And in like manner, the subjects of His Sicilian Majesty shall not be liable, within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, to a more rigorous system of examination and search than British subjects.

ARTICLE VI.

There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. No duty of customs or other impost shall be charged upon any goods the produce or manufacture of one country, upon importation by sea or by land from such country into the other, other or higher than the duty or impost charged upon goods of the same kind, the produce or manufacture of, or imported from, any other country; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, do hereby engage that the subjects or citizens of any other State shall not enjoy any favour, privilege, or immunity whatever in matters of commerce and navigation, which shall not also and at the same time be extended to the subjects of the other High Contracting Party; gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other State shall

remunerazione ad alcuna persona che non sia da essi scelta. Assoluta libertà sarà data in ogni caso, al compratore ed al venditore di negoziare insieme e di fissare il prezzo di qualunque effetto o mercanzia immessa ne' domini di Sua Maestà Siciliana, o da essere da' medesimi esportata, salvo in generale gli affari pei quali le leggi e le usanze del paese, richiederanno l'opera di agenti speciali ne' domini della Maestà Sua.

Gli stessi privilegi, sotto le stesse condizioni, godranno ne' domini di Sua Maestà Britannica, i sudditi di Sua Maestà Siciliana.

ARTICOLO V.

I sudditi di Sua Maestà Britannica non saranno sottoposti ne' domini di Sua Maestà Siciliana, ad un sistema più rigoroso di esame e di perquisizione per parte degli uffiziali doganale, che i sudditi di Sua Maestà Siciliana. E della stessa maniera i sudditi di Sua Maestà Siciliana non saranno sottoposti, nei domini di Sua Maestà Britannica, ad un sistema di esame e di perquisizione più rigoroso che i sudditi Britannici.

ARTICOLO VI.

Vi sarà reciproca libertà di commercio e di navigazione tra il Regno Unito della Gran Bretagna e della Irlanda ed il Regno delle Due Sicilie. E niun dazio doganale, o altra imposizione sarà caricata sopra qualunque merce di produzione del suolo o della industria di un paese, alla importazione per mare o per terra da tale paese nell' altro, diverso o più elevato del dazio o imposizione caricata su le merci dello stesso genere di produzione o manifattura importate da qualsivoglia altro paese; e Sua Maestà la Regina del Regno Unito della Gran Bretagna e della Irlanda, e Sua Maestà il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie, s'impegnano perciò che i sudditi o cittadini di alcun altra Potenza non godranno alcun favore, privilegio, o immunità in materia di commercio e di navigazione, senza estenderlo egualmente e nello stesso tempo a' sudditi dell' altra Parte Contraente; gratuitamente, se la concessione fatta a favore di tale altro Stato sarà stata

have been gratuitous, and in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE VII.

All articles of the produce or manufacture of either country, and of their respective dominions, which can legally be imported into either country from the other, in ships of that other country, shall, when so imported, be subject to the same duties and enjoy the same privileges, whether imported in ships of the one country or in ships of the other; and in like manner all goods which can legally be exported or re-exported from either country to the other, in ships of that other country, shall, when so exported or re-exported, be subject to the same duties, and be entitled to the same privileges, drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, whether exported in ships of the one country or in ships of the other.

ARTICLE VIII.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, light-houses, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, shall be imposed in either country upon the vessels of the other, in respect of voyages between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any of the British possessions in Europe, and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, if laden, or in respect of any voyage if in ballast, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels.

ARTICLE IX.

In all cases in which in either Kingdom, the duty to be levied upon any goods imported from the other Kingdom shall be not a fixed rate but a proportion of the value of the goods, such *ad valorem* duty shall be ascertained and secured in the following manner, that is to say:—the importer shall, on making his entry for the payment of duty at the custom-house, sign a declaration stating the value of the goods at such amount as he shall deem proper; and in case the officer

gratuita, e mediante un compensamento proporzionato per quanto sia possibile di valore e di effetto da stabilirsi di commune accordo, se la concessione sarà stata onerosa.

ARTICOLO VII.

Tutte le produzioni del suolo o della industria dell' uno e dell' altro paese o de' loro rispettivi dominî, che possono essere legalmente immesse in uno de' due paesi con legni dell' altro paese, e da esso provenienti, saranno quando verranno così immesse sottoposte agli stessi dazj e godranno degli stessi privilegi o che siano importate con bastimenti dell' uno o con bastimenti dell' altro paese; ed allo stesso modo tutte le merci che potranno essere legalmente esportate o riesportate da uno de' due paesi nell' altro, con legni dell' altro paese, saranno quando verranno così esportate o riesportate, sottoposte agli stessi dazj, ed avranno diritto agli stessi privilegi, diffalchi, benefizi, concessioni, e restituzioni, o che siano esportate da legni di un paese o da quelli dell' altro.

ARTICOLO VIII.

Niun diritto di tonnelloaggio, di porto, di fanale, o di pilotaggio, quarantena ed altri simili o corrispondenti diritti, di qualsivoglia natura e sotto qualsiasi denominazione, sarà imposto in uno de' due paesi sopra i legni dell' altro, in riguardo di viaggi tra il Regno Unito della Gran Bretagna e della Irlanda, e suoi possedimenti in Europa, ed il Regno delle Due Sicilie, se carichi, e per qualunque viaggio se in zavorra, che non sarà egualmente imposto in casi simiglianti sopra i legni del proprio paese.

ARTICOLO IX.

In tutti i casi ne' quali in uno de' due regni il dazio ad esigersi sopra le merci importate dall' altro regno non sarà una somma determinata, ma in proporzione del valore della merce, questo dazio *ad valorem* sarà determinato e stabilito nel modo seguente, cioè:—colui che immette, nello entrare nella dogana pel pagamento del dazio, firmerà una dichiarazione contenente il valore delle merci, per quello ammontare che egli crederà conveniente; e nel caso in cui l'impiegato o gl' im-

or officers of the customs shall be of opinion that such valuation is insufficient, he or they shall be at liberty to take the goods, on paying to the importer the value thereof according to the declaration of the importer, together with an addition of ten per cent.; and the custom-house officer shall at the same time return to the importer any duty which the importer may have paid upon such goods.

ARTICLE X.

It is hereby declared, that the stipulations of the present Treaty are not to be understood as applying to the navigation and carrying trade between one port and another situated in the dominions of either Contracting Party; such navigation and trade being reserved exclusively to national vessels.

Vessels of either country shall, however, be permitted to load or unload part of their cargoes at one port in the dominions of either of the High Contracting Parties, and then to proceed to complete the said loading or unloading, to any other port or ports in the same dominions.

ARTICLE XI.

Neither of the two Governments, nor any corporation or agent acting in behalf or under the authority of either Government, shall in the purchase of any article which, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the one country, shall be imported into the other, give directly or indirectly, any priority or preference on account of or in reference to the national character of the vessel in which such article shall have been imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the High Contracting Parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

ARTICLE XII.

Her Britannic Majesty declares that the commerce of Sicilian subjects within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is not restrained, interrupted, or in any manner affected by the operation of any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatsoever; but that the

piegati del posto doganale, crederanno che tale valutazione sia in meno, avranno la libertà di prendere la merce, pagandone il valore a colui che la immette secondo la dichiarazione di lui, con una addizione del dieci per cento; e l'impiegato doganale restituirà nel tempo istesso a colui che immette, qualunque dazio che avesse egli pagato sopra quelle merci.

ARTICOLO X.

Egli è espressamente dichiarato, che le stipulazioni del presente Trattato non debbono intendersi come applicabili alla navigazione ed al traffico tra un porto ed un altro situati ne' domini di ciascuna delle due Alte Parti Contraenti; essendo tale navigazione e traffico riservato esclusivamente ai bastimenti nazionali.

I bastimenti de' due paesi del resto potranno caricare o scaricare una parte de' loro carichi, in un porto de' domini di ciascuna delle Parti Contraenti, e quindi procedere per completare il rimanente del carico o scarico, in ogni altro porto o porti negli stessi domini.

ARTICOLO XI.

Niuno dei due Governi, nè alcuna corporazione o agente che operi in favore e sotto l'autorità de ciascuno de essi nella compra di qualunque articolo, il quale, essendo produzione o manifattura di un paese, sarà importata nell' altro, darà direttamente o indirettamente, alcuna preeminenza o preferenza in riguardo o in rapporto al carattere nazionale del bastimento in cui tale articolo sarà stato importato; essendo il vero scopo ed intenzione delle Alte Parti Contraenti, che niuna distinzione o differenza qualunque sia fatta sotto questo rapporto.

ARTICOLO XII.

Sua Maestà Britannica dichiara che il commercio de' sudditi Siciliani nel Regno Unito della Gran Bretagna e dell' Irlanda, non è ristretto, o interrotto, o in qualunque maniera affetto da operazioni di qualunque monopolio, contratto, o privilegio esclusivo di vendita o di compra qualunque; ma che

subjects of His Sicilian Majesty within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have unrestrained permission to buy from and sell to whomsoever they please, and in any form and manner which may be agreed upon between the purchaser and seller, and without being obliged to give any preference or favour in consequence of any such monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase; and Her Britannic Majesty engages that no change shall in this respect be made in regard to the trade of the subjects of His Sicilian Majesty. His Sicilian Majesty engages on his part, that a like liberty in respect to purchases or sales, shall be enjoyed by Her Britannic Majesty's subjects trading to or residing in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies: the royal Sicilian monopolies of tobacco, salt, playing cards, gunpowder, and nitre, being excepted.

It being understood that nothing agreed upon in the present Treaty is opposed to the right of His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies to grant, whether to the authors or others, patents for inventions or improvements.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any ships of war or merchant-vessels be wrecked on the coasts of either of the High Contracting Parties, such ships or vessels, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored, with the least possible delay, to the proprietors, upon being claimed by them or by their duly authorized factors; and if there are no such proprietors or factors on the spot, then the said goods and merchandize, or the proceeds thereof, as well as all the papers found on board such wrecked ships or vessels, shall be delivered to the British or Sicilian Consul or Vice-Consul in whose district the wreck may have taken place; and such Consul, Vice-Consul, proprietors, or factors, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage and expenses of quarantine which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel; and the goods and merchandize saved from the

i sudditi de Sua Maestà Siciliana nel Regno Unito della Gran Bretagna e dell' Irlanda àno illimitato permesso di comprare e vendere a chiunque lor piaccia, ed in qualunque forma e maniera che possa esser convenuta tra il compratore ed il venditore, e senza essere obbligati di dare alcuna preferenza o favore in conseguenza di tale monopolio, contratto, o privilegio esclusivo di vendita e di compra; e Sua Maestà Britannica promette che nessun cambiamento sarà fatto sotto questo rapporto in riguardo al commercio de' sudditi di Sua Maestà Siciliana. Sua Maestà Siciliana promette, da sua parte, che una simile libertà in riguardo alle compre o vendite, sarà goduta da' sudditi di Sua Maestà Britannica commercianti o residenti nel Regno delle Due Sicilie: essendo eccettuate le reali privative Siciliane de' tabacchi, sali, carte da gioco, polvere da sparo, e nitro.

Beninteso che nulla di quanto è convenuto nel presente Trattato si oppone al diritto di Sua Maestà il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie di accordare patenti d'invenzione e di perfezionamento, sia à loro autori sia ad altri.

ARTICOLO XIII.

Se alcun bastimento di guerra o mercantile farà naufragio su le coste dei domini di ciascuna delle Alte Parti Contraenti, tali bastimenti o qualunque parte di essi, ed attrezzi ed appartenenze de' medesimi, ed ogni altro effetto e mercanzia che sarà salvata da essi, o il prodotto se venduto, sarà fedelmente restituito il più presto che si potrà, à proprietari, su la di loro richiesta, o di agenti debitamente da loro autorizzati; e se non vi sieno tali proprietari o agenti sul luogo, allora siffatti effetti e mercanzie, o il di loro prodotto, del pari che tutti le carte trovate a bordo de' bastimenti naufragati, saranno consegnate al Console o Vice-Console Britannico o Siciliano nel di cui distretto il naufragio à potuto aver luogo; e tale Console o Vice-Console, proprietari, o agenti, pagheranno solamente le spese incorse per la conservazione della proprietà insieme con la rata di salvataggio e le spese di quarantena che sarebbero pagabili in simil caso di naufragio di un bastimento nazionale; e gli effetti e mercanzie salvate dal naufragio non saranno soggetti a dazi, ammenocchè

wreck shall not be subject to duties unless cleared for consumption; it being understood that in case of any légal claim upon such wreck, goods, or merchandize, the same shall be referred for decision to the competent tribunals of the country.

ARTICLE XIV.

Her Britannic Majesty consents that as soon as the present Treaty shall be carried into effect, she will give up for ever the privilege of the reduction of ten per cent. stipulated in favour of the trade of her subjects, by the 7th Article of the Convention signed at London on the 26th of September, 1816. And His Sicilian Majesty engages on his part, that so long as this Treaty shall last, the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall continue to enjoy a reduction of ten per cent. upon the duties payable according to the customs' tariff, upon the total of the merchandize or productions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her colonies, possessions, and dependencies, imported by them into His Majesty's dominions; and further, the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall not pay any higher duties than those which upon the like merchandize or productions shall be paid by the subjects or citizens of any other nation, conformably always to the terms of the 6th Article of the present Treaty, and the principles laid down in that Article.

It is however understood, that nothing contained in this Article shall prevent or restrict the right of His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies to continue to his own subjects the enjoyment of a like reduction of ten per cent. on the custom-house duties, or to grant it, if he shall think proper, to other nations, and thus to place them in this respect on the same footing with Great Britain; and to make at any time such changes as His Majesty shall deem fit in the tariffs of his royal dominions.

ARTICLE XV.

The Ionian Islands being under the protection of Her Britannic Majesty, the subjects and vessels of those islands shall enjoy, in the Sicilian dominions, all the advantages which are granted by the present Treaty to the subjects

non siano esse destinati per consumazione; beninteso che in caso di qualunque legale reclamo su di tale naufragio, effetti e mercanzie, lo stesso sarà deferito alla decisione dei tribunali competenti del paese.

ARTICOLO XIV.

Sua Maestà Britannica conviene che tosto che il presente Trattato sarà messo in vigore, ella abbandonerà per sempre il privilegio della riduzione del dieci per cento, stipulato a favore del commercio de' suoi sudditi, con lo Articolo 7° della Convenzione fatta in Londra il 26 Settembre, 1816. E Sua Maestà il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie dal canto suo, promette che per la durata del presente Trattato, i sudditi di Sua Maestà Britannica continueranno a godere di una riduzione del dieci per cento su' dazî risultanti dalle tariffe doganale, su la totalità delle mercanzie e prodotti del Regno Unito della Gran Bretagna e dell' Irlanda, sue colonie, possessioni, e dipendenze, ch' essi potranno importare ne' suoi reali dominî; ed i sudditi di Sua Maestà Britannica non pagheranno dazî maggiori di quelli che su le stesse merci e prodotti potranno venir pagati da' sudditi o cittadini di ogni altra nazione; ai termini però del convenuto nello Articolo 6 del presente Trattato, e secondo i principî in quello Articolo stabiliti.

Egli è pertanto beninteso che nulla di quanto è convenuto in questo Articolo potrà impedire o restringere la facoltà di Sua Maestà il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie di conservare a' suoi sudditi il godimento di una simile riduzione del dieci per cento su i dazî doganali, o di accordarla, se gli aggrada, ad altre nazioni, e così metterli a questo riguardo nello stesso piede della Gran Bretagna; e d' indurre in ogni tempo nelle tariffe doganali de' suoi reali dominî que' cambiamenti che crederà opportuni.

ARTICOLO XV.

Le Isole Ionie essendo sotto la protezione di Sua Maestà Britannica, i sudditi e bastimenti di quelle isole godranno ne' dominî di Sua Maestà Siciliana tutti i vantaggi che sono conceduti dal presente Trattato a' sudditi

and vessels of Great Britain, as soon as the Government of the Ionian Islands shall have agreed to grant the same reciprocal advantages in those islands to the subjects and vessels of His Sicilian Majesty; it being understood that to prevent abuses, every Ionian vessel claiming the benefits of this Treaty, shall be furnished with a patent signed by the Lord High Commissioner, or by his representative.

e bastimenti della Gran Brettagna, e subito che il Governo delle Isole Ionie avrà convenuto di accordare gli stessi reciproci vantaggi in quelle isole a' sudditi di Sua Maestà Siciliana ed ai loro bastimenti; sottintendendosi che a prevenire gli abusi, ciascun bastimento Ionio che reclamera il beneficio di questo Trattato, sarà fornito di una patente sottoscritta dal Lord Alto Commessario, o dal suo rappresentante.

ARTICLE XVI.

The commerce and navigation between the dominions of His Sicilian Majesty and Gibraltar and Malta, shall enjoy all the advantages granted to the subjects and vessels of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, by the present Treaty.

ARTICOLO XVI.

Il commercio e la navigazione tra' i domini di Sua Maestà Siciliana, Gibilterra e Malta, godranno tutti i vantaggi conceduti ai sudditi e bastimenti del Regno Unito della Gran Brettagna e dell' Irlanda, e del Regno delle Due Sicilie, col presente Trattato.

ARTICLE XVII.

As soon as the ratifications of the present Treaty shall have been exchanged, the stipulations contained in the Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, signed at London on the 26th of September, 1816, as well as in the Additional Articles of the same date, shall be, without distinction and for ever, considered as null and void.

ARTICOLO XVII.

Tostocchè le ratifiche del presente Trattato saranno state cambiate, le stipulazioni contenute così nella Convenzione di Commercio e di Navigazione tra il Regno Unito della Gran Brettagna e della Irlanda, ed il Regno delle Due Sicilie, fatta in Londra a' 26 Settembre, 1816, che negli Articoli Addizionali alla medesima e della stessa data, saranno tutti indistintamente e per sempre considerate come nulle ed invalide.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present Treaty shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications thereof, and further until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the said High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any subsequent time.

ARTICOLO XVIII.

Il presente Trattato sarà in vigore per lo spazio di dieci anni a contare dal giorno in cui saranno cambiate le ratifiche, ed anche fino al termine di dodici mesi dopo che ciascuna delle Alte Parti Contraenti avrà notificato all' altra la sua intenzione di porvi termine; riservandosi ciascuna delle Alte Parti Contraenti il diritto di dare tale conoscenza alla fine del detto termine di dieci anni, o a qualunque susseguente tempo.

ARTICLE XIX.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Naples at the expiration of three months from the date of its signature, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Naples, the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

(L.S.) WILLIAM TEMPLE.
 (L.S.) WOODBINE PARISH.
 (L.S.) CAVE. GIUSTINO FORTUNATO.
 (L.S.) PRINCIPE DI COMITINI.
 (L.S.) ANTONIO SPINELLI.

ARTICOLO XIX.

Il presente Trattato sarà ratificato, e le ratifiche saranno scambiate in Napoli allo spirare di tre mesi dalla data della sottoscrizione, o anche prima se sarà possibile.

In fede di che i Plenipotenziari rispettivi l'hanno sottoscritto, e vi hanno apposto il sugello delle loro armi.

Fatto in Napoli, il giorno ventinove di Aprile, dell' anno mille ottocento quaranta-cinque.

(L.S.) WILLIAM TEMPLE.
 (L.S.) WOODBINE PARISH.
 (L.S.) CAVE. GIUSTINO FORTUNATO.
 (L.S.) PRINCIPE DI COMITINI.
 (L.S.) ANTONIO SPINELLI.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

THE REMOVAL OF MR. PRITCHARD

FROM

TAHITI.

1844.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1845.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

THE REMOVAL OF MR. PRITCHARD FROM TAHITI.

No. 1.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Lord Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, September 6, 1844.

I INCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, the copies of two despatches addressed by M. Guizot to the Count de Jarnac, and which have been placed in my hands by the French Chargé d'Affaires.

From the first of these despatches your Excellency will perceive that M. Guizot, while complaining of the conduct of Mr. Pritchard at Tahiti, and justifying his expulsion from the island, in consequence of alleged acts of hostility against the French authorities, does not hesitate to express the sincere regret of the French Government at the circumstances which attended that transaction; and M. Guizot adds, that these proceedings had already received the censure of the French Government.

In the second despatch, M. Guizot announces, that in consequence of the losses and sufferings which the proceedings in question may have occasioned to Mr. Pritchard, the French Government are disposed to grant him an equitable indemnity, the precise amount of which, it is suggested should be fixed by the two Admirals commanding the French and English squadrons in the Pacific; and he desires to learn the opinion of Her Majesty's Government in answer to this proposition.

In order to enable your Excellency to comply with the request of M. Guizot, perhaps I cannot do better than refer you to the terms of the speech delivered yesterday to both Houses of Parliament, by the Lords Commissioners, in the name of the Queen, as expressive of the entire satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government with the result of those discussions which have recently taken place between us. It is, indeed, my conviction, that the sincere desire entertained by the two Governments to cultivate the best and most cordial understanding, renders it scarcely possible that occurrences of this description, if viewed dispassionately, and treated in a spirit of justice and moderation, should ever lead to any other than an amicable and happy termination.

With respect to Mr. Pritchard, it is due to that gentleman to declare, that he has uniformly denied the truth of the allegations which have been brought against him, and has courted the strictest inquiry; but as he had already received another destination in the service of Her Majesty, prior to the events now referred to; and as this appointment has subsequently been confirmed, Her Majesty's Government have not thought it necessary to enter into any further examination of his conduct at Tahiti.

Your Excellency will have the goodness to deliver a copy of this despatch to M. Guizot.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

M. Guizot to the Count de Jarnac.

Monsieur le Comte,

Paris, le 29 Août, 1844.

J'AI rendu compte au Roi dans son Conseil, des entretiens que j'ai eus avec Monsieur l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique relativement au renvoi de Mr. Pritchard de l'Ile de Taïti, et aux circonstances qui l'ont accompagné. Le Gouvernement du Roi n'a voulu exprimer aucune opinion, ni prendre aucune résolution sur cet incident avant d'avoir recueilli toutes les informations qu'il pouvait espérer, et mûrement examiné tous les faits, car il a à cœur de prévenir tout ce qui pourrait porter quelque altération dans les bons rapports des deux Etats.

Après cet examen, le Gouvernement du Roi est demeuré convaincu :

1°. Que le droit d'éloigner de l'Ile de Taïti tout résident étranger qui troublerait, ou travaillerait à troubler et à renverser l'ordre établi, appartient au Gouvernement du Roi et à ses représentans ; non seulement en vertu du droit commun de toutes les nations, mais aux termes mêmes du Traité du 9 Septembre, 1842, qui a institué le Protectorat Français, et qui porte : "La direction de toutes les affaires avec les Gouvernemens étrangers, de même que tout ce qui concerne les résidens étrangers, est placé à Taïti entre les mains du Gouvernement Français ou de la personne nommée par lui."

2°. Que Mr. Pritchard, du mois de Février 1843 au mois de Mars 1844, a constamment travaillé, par toutes sortes d'actes et de menées, à entraver, troubler et détruire l'établissement Français à Taïti, l'administration de la justice, l'exercice de l'autorité des agens Français, et leurs rapports avec les indigènes.

Lors donc qu'au mois de Mars dernier, une insurrection a éclaté dans une partie de l'Ile de Taïti et se préparait à Papéïti même, les autorités Françaises ont eu de légitimes motifs et se sont trouvées dans la nécessité d'user de leur droit de renvoyer Mr. Pritchard du territoire de l'Ile, où sa présence et sa conduite fomentaient, parmi les indigènes, un esprit permanent de résistance et de sédition.

Quant à certaines circonstances qui ont précédé le renvoi de Mr. Pritchard, notamment le mode et le lieu de son emprisonnement momentané, et la proclamation publiée à son sujet, à Papéïti, le 3 Mars dernier, le Gouvernement du Roi les regrette sincèrement, et la nécessité ne lui en paraît point justifiée par les faits. M. le Gouverneur Bruat, dès qu'il a été de retour à Papéïti, s'est empressé de mettre un terme à ces fâcheux procédés, en ordonnant l'embarquement et le départ de Mr. Pritchard. Le Gouvernement du Roi n'hésite point à exprimer au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, comme il l'a fait connaître à Taïti même, son regret et son improbation des circonstances que je viens de rappeler.

Le Gouvernement du Roi a donné, dans les Iles de la Société, des preuves irrécusables de l'esprit de modération et de ferme équité qui règle sa conduite. Il a constamment pris soin d'assurer, aux étrangers comme aux nationaux, la liberté de culte la plus entière et la protection la plus efficace. Cette égalité de protection pour toutes les croyances religieuses est le droit commun et l'honneur de la France. Le Gouvernement du Roi a consacré et appliqué ce principe partout où s'exerce son autorité. Les missionnaires Anglais l'ont eux-mêmes reconnu, car la plupart d'entre eux sont demeurés étrangers aux menées de Mr. Pritchard, et plusieurs ont prêté aux autorités Françaises un concours utile. Le Gouvernement du Roi maintiendra scrupuleusement cette liberté des consciences et ce respect de tous les droits ; et en même temps, il maintiendra aussi et fera respecter ses propres droits, indispensables pour garantir à Taïti le bon ordre ainsi que la sûreté des Français qui y résident et des autorités chargées d'exercer le Protectorat.

Nous avons la confiance que l'intention du Cabinet Britannique s'accorde avec la nôtre, et que, pleins l'un pour l'autre d'une juste estime, les deux Gouvernemens ont le même désir d'inspirer à leurs agens les sentimens qui les animent eux-mêmes, de leur interdire tous les actes qui pourraient compromettre les rapports des deux Etats, et d'affermir, par un égal respect de leur dignité et de leurs droits mutuels, la bonne intelligence qui règne heureusement entre eux.

Je vous invite à donner à Lord Aberdeen communication de cette dépêche, et de lui en laisser copie.

Recevez, &c.,
Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au Département des Affaires Etrangères,
 (Signé) GUIZOT.

(Translation.)

M. le Comte,

Paris, August, 29, 1844.

I HAVE rendered to the King in Council an account of the interviews which I have had with Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador relative to the removal of Mr. Pritchard from the Island of Tahiti and to the circumstances which accompanied it. The Government of the King were unwilling to express any opinion, or to take any resolution upon this event before they had collected all the information which they could look for, and examined maturely all the facts, for they have it much at heart to obviate everything which might in any way disturb the happy relations between the two countries.

After this examination the Government of the King are convinced,—

1st. That the right to remove from the Island of Tahiti every foreign resident who should disturb, or who should endeavour to disturb and to subvert the established order of things belongs to the Government of the King and to his representatives; not only in virtue of the right common to all nations, but also according to the actual terms of the Treaty of the 9th of September 1842, which established the French Protectorate, and which declares, that "The direction of all affairs with foreign Governments, as well as of all that concerns foreign residents, is placed at Tahiti in the hands of the French Government or of the person appointed by them."

2nd. That Mr. Pritchard, since the month of February, 1843, up to the month of March, 1844, has constantly endeavoured by all sorts of acts and practices, to impede, disturb, and destroy, the establishment of the French at Tahiti, the administration of justice, the exercise of authority by the French agents, and their relations with the natives.

When, therefore, in the month of March last, an insurrection broke out in one part of the Island of Tahiti, and was preparing even at Papeiti, the French authorities had legitimate grounds, and were in fact compelled to exercise their right to remove Mr. Pritchard from the territory of the island, where his presence and conduct fomented amongst the natives a constant spirit of resistance and sedition.

With regard to certain circumstances which preceded the removal of Mr. Pritchard, especially the manner and the place of his temporary imprisonment, and the proclamation published with respect to him, at Papeiti, on the 3rd of March last, the Government of the King regret them sincerely, and the necessity for such proceedings does not appear justified by the facts. Governor Bruat, as soon as he returned to Papeiti, hastened to put an end to these vexatious proceedings by ordering the embarkation and departure of Mr. Pritchard. The Government of the King does not hesitate to express to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, that which they have also made known at Tahiti—their regret at, and disapproval of the circumstances which I have just recounted.

The Government of the King have given in the Society Islands, undeniable proofs of the spirit of moderation and strict justice which regulates their conduct. They have constantly taken care to secure to foreigners, as well as natives, freedom of worship the most complete, and protection the most efficacious. This uniformity of protection for all religious creeds is the common right as well as the honour of France. The Government of the King have sanctioned and applied this principle wherever their authority is exercised. The English missionaries have themselves acknowledged it, for the greater part of them remained strangers to the practices of Mr. Pritchard, and several of them gave useful support to the French authorities. The Government of the King will scrupulously uphold this liberty of conscience, and this respect for all rights; and at the same time will maintain and cause to be respected their own rights, which are indispensable for guaranteeing good order at Tahiti, as well as the safety of the Frenchmen who reside therein, and of the authorities charged with the administration of the Protectorate.

We feel confident that the intention of the British Cabinet is in accordance with our own, and that, filled with sincere esteem for each other, the two Governments have the same desire to inspire their agents with those sentiments which animate themselves; to interdict all acts which might compromise the relations between the two States, and by an equal respect for their mutual dignity and rights, to strengthen the good understanding which happily exists between them.

I request you to communicate this despatch to Lord Aberdeen, and to leave a copy of it with him.

Accept, &c.,
The Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs,
(Signed) GUIZOT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

M. Guizot to the Count de Jarnac.

Monsieur le Comte,

Paris, le 2 Septembre, 1844.

EN exprimant au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique son regret et son improbation de certaines circonstances qui ont précédé le renvoi de Mr. Pritchard de l'Ile de Taïti, le Gouvernement du Roi s'est montré disposé à accorder à Mr. Pritchard, à raison des dommages et des souffrances que ces circonstances ont pu lui faire éprouver, une équitable indemnité. Nous n'avons point ici les moyens d'apprécier quel doit être le montant de cette indemnité, et nous ne saurions nous en rapporter aux seules assertions de Mr. Pritchard lui-même. Il nous paraît donc convenable de remettre cette appréciation aux deux Commandans des stations Française et Anglaise dans l'Océan Pacifique, M. le Contre-Amiral Hamelin et M. l'Amiral Seymour. Je vous invite à faire, de notre part, cette proposition au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, et à me rendre compte immédiatement de sa réponse.

Recevez, &c.,
(Signé) GUIZOT.

(Translation.)

M. le Comte,

Paris, September 2, 1844.

IN expressing to Her Britannic Majesty's Government their regret at, and disapproval of, certain circumstances which preceded the removal of Mr. Pritchard from the Island of Tahiti, the Government of the King are disposed to accord an equitable indemnity to Mr. Pritchard in proportion to the losses and sufferings which those circumstances may have occasioned to him. We have not here the means of estimating what should be the amount of this indemnity, and we could not be governed in this matter solely by the assertions of Mr. Pritchard himself. It appears to us, therefore, to be proper to confide the amount to be fixed to the decision of the two Commanders of the French and English stations in the Pacific Ocean, Rear-Admiral Hamelin and Admiral Seymour.

I request you to make, on our part, this proposal to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and to report to me immediately their answer.

Accept, &c.,
(Signed) GUIZOT.

No. 2.

Lord Cowley to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 16.)

My Lord,

Paris, September 12, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, under date the 6th instant, together with the copies of two instructions addressed by M. Guizot to the Count de Jarnac, relative to the proceedings at Tahiti, in regard to Mr. Pritchard.

I have communicated that despatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who signified his full participation in the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government with the result of the discussions which have taken place upon that affair.

M. Guizot dwelt particularly upon that passage of your Lordship's despatch in which you express your conviction that the good understanding between the two Governments, which both are so desirous of maintaining unimpaired, can never be interrupted by occurrences of this description, "if viewed dispassionately, and treated in a spirit of justice and moderation;" and he requested me to assure you of his most cordial concurrence in your Lordship's sentiments as expressed in that passage.

Finally, he requested to have a copy of the despatch, which, agreeably to your Lordship's instructions, I placed in his hands.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) COWLEY.

TAHITI.

Correspondence relating to the Removal of
Mr. Pritchard from Tahiti.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by
Command of Her Majesty.*

M. MAZZINI.

COPIES and EXTRACTS of DESPATCHES having reference to *M. Mazzini*,
1833—1844.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 3 April 1845.

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— No. 1. —

Mr. Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 11.)

(Extract.)

Florence, 27 March 1833.

I HAVE for some time intended noticing to your Lordship a periodical paper, called the "*Giovane Italia*," which has been lately published by a certain Mazzini, at Marseilles, and which, being secretly introduced into the Italian States, is becoming a kind of catechism for those who profess ultra-liberal opinions.

*Mr. Seymour to
Viscount
Palmerston.
27 March 1833.*

I could have wished to send your Lordship some numbers of the paper in question; but such is the difficulty of obtaining them, that although I have seen the whole collection, I have been only able to procure the article which I have the honour of inclosing, and which is but an indifferent specimen of the work.

The "*Giovane Italia*" is written with the avowed intention of inculcating Republican principles, and of preparing the way for an overthrow of the established order of things in the Italian Peninsula.

It says, indeed, in an early number, that the state of Europe is such, that either kings or people must cease to exist, and that trusting that similar efforts will be made in other countries, its own endeavours must be directed towards Italy, where no prosperity is to be expected till every existing government is uprooted, till the Germans are driven back beyond the Alps, and till the whole of the Peninsula shall become one great and undivided republic.

The "*Giovane Italia*" attributes the failure of the revolution of 1831 to the incapacity of its chief directors, and to the difference of opinion existing among them; and it argues, therefore, the necessity of any future revolution finding a select body of Italians prepared with a set of definite objects, to prosecute which all their energies must be bent.

— No. 2. —

Sir Augustus Foster to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 11.)

(Extract.)

Turin, 1 July 1833.

ELEVEN persons of subordinate rank have now been already condemned and shot, either at Chambery, Alessandria, or Genoa, on the charges of plotting to establish a democratical government here, and even over all Italy; and I am assured that most of them have confessed their offences and admitted the justice

*Sir A. Foster to
Viscount
Palmerston.
1 July 1833.*

2 COPIES OF DESPATCHES RELATIVE TO M. MAZZINI.

of their punishment ; at Genoa, indeed, I understand the proceedings took place in open court, and everybody could convince himself that there was real ground for the accusations. Count de la Tour, however, is of opinion that there were two plans, one of a Jacobinical nature, which was the great conspiracy, depending on that of Paris and Lyons ; but the other, he thinks, was more general in terms, depended on events, and had for its object an oligarchical constitutional form of government ; and to this latter he thinks the higher class of prisoners may have belonged.

The Austrian minister professes to have got hold of a number of letters of instructions from Mazzini, who was expelled from Genoa, and is head of the Secret Tribunal, author of the atrocious murders lately committed at Rodez ; and from these instructions, if genuine, it appears clearly that his agents had orders to endeavour to get not only nobles, but priests and monks, if possible, to commit themselves. Count de la Tour, however, told me that on the intended banquet at Lyons having been suppressed last month by the French Government, the leaders of the plot had given orders to suspend further operations, but they had done this so very suddenly that there was not time to stop the movement caused by their first intentions everywhere, and to this was owing the discovery that has been made.

— No. 3. —

Mr. Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 10.)

(Extract.)

Florence, 31 August 1833.

Mr. Seymour to
Viscount
Palmerston.
31 August 1833.

I TAKE advantage of the safe occasion by which I am now addressing your Lordship, for the purpose of informing you that this Government, in common with those of the neighbouring States, are apprehensive that a descent upon three points of the Peninsular coast will be attempted by the liberals of France and Switzerland.

Upon the present occasion, there is unquestionably a foundation for the apprehensions entertained by the Italian Governments, as I have certain knowledge of a scheme of the nature I allude to, having been, to a degree, matured under the auspices of M. Mazzini, and other leading members belonging to the association of the "Giovane Italia."

Among other facts which have led me to the conclusion which I have ventured to state to your Lordship, is this, that a young Italian with whom I am acquainted, has, within the last six weeks, subscribed on the part of himself and his friends, ten thousand crowns for the purchase of arms.

I have some reason for believing that the want of good faith, so characteristic of Italian transactions, is to be observed in the resolutions of M. Mazzini and his brother conspirators. They have received very large sums of money ; but indifferent explanations could, I imagine, be offered of the use to which the funds have been applied ; and the time is come when some sort of demonstration must be made to satisfy the anxiety of the subscribing parties. Again I beg to repeat to your Lordship my conviction that the attempts to raise a commotion in Italy would, under existing circumstances, be attended with the most disastrous consequences to those engaged in them.

— No. 4. —

Mr. Morier to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 3.)

My Lord,

Berne, 28 January 1834.

Mr. Morier to
Viscount
Palmerston.
28 January 1834.

THE object for which some of the Polish refugees have been lingering in this canton, notwithstanding the willingness of the French government to readmit them into France, seems at length disclosed by the circumstance of which I have now the honour to inform your Lordship of their having left their quarters at Porentrui and Bienne, to the number of 70 or 80, for the purpose of proceeding

proceeding to join, it is supposed, other refugees in Savoy, where they expect to find prepared to their hands the materials of insurrection against the Sardinian government. The committee directing their proceedings accompanies them, and is said to be well supplied with money.

M. de Vignet, the Sardinian minister, left Berne last night, for the purpose, it is presumed, of proceeding to give his government information of the event.

I have, &c.

(signed) *D. R. Morier.*

— No. 5. —

Mr. Morier to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 10.)

(Extract.)

Berne, 30 January 1834.

SINCE my despatch to your Lordship of the 28th, further information received of the projected expedition of the Poles into the Sardinian States carries their number to about 130, which is said to be further increased by the accession of some German and Swiss students, and a few Italian refugees.

*Mr. Morier to
Viscount
Palmerston.
30 January 1834.*

The appearance of the greater part of these individuals in the Canton of Vaud, and principally at Nyon on the Lake of Geneva, leaves little doubt of their purpose being to cross over to the opposite shore of Savoy.

— No. 6. —

Mr. Morier to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 9.)

(Extract.)

Berne, 3 February 1834.

NOTWITHSTANDING the measures taken by the Government of Vaud, the Poles and their associates, fully supplied as it now appears with arms and ammunition, succeeded in embarking at Nyon on board of two barks which they forcibly seized, and crossed over the Lake to the territory of Geneva.

*Mr. Morier to
Viscount
Palmerston.
3 February 1834.*

The Geneva Government, anticipating their project to invade Savoy, had issued a Proclamation announcing the determination not to suffer any hostile proceeding to issue from its territory against that of a friendly neighbour, and accordingly caused the 20 or 30 men who first landed from the smaller of the two barks, to be disarmed. These were escorted into the town of Geneva by a party of militia, but their escape was soon effected by a tumult raised in their favour among the people, whose clamours, ready prepared for the occasion, obtained an easy victory over the good intentions of a weak government, and protected the immediate assemblage and march upon the little town of St. Julien, in Savoy, of an armed band, to the number of between two and three hundred, consisting partly of Italian refugees and other adventurers collected at Carrouge and in the neighbourhood.

In the meanwhile, the main body of the Poles, apprized of the disarming of their companions above mentioned, having landed at some distance from Geneva, marched at once into Savoy, upon Anemasse, a small place just within the frontier.

— No. 7. —

Mr. Morier to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 11.)

(Extract.)

Berne, 4 February 1834.

THE information of yesterday's date, received here this morning, announces the complete failure of the expedition into Savoy, mentioned in my despatch of yesterday.

*Mr. Morier to
Viscount
Palmerston.
4 February 1834.*

It appears that General Romarino, having on his way from Berne to Geneva, 190.

to assume the command, ascertained that 140 men had been prevented by the joint vigilance of the Governments of Vaud and Geneva, from joining their comrades, he proceeded to Anemasse to inform the party stationed there, that it was in vain to proceed in the enterprise with so diminished a force. The consequence of this notice was the dispersion of that party and of the one stated to have taken the route of St. Julien. The men returned into the territory of Geneva throwing away their arms.

— No. 8. —

Mr. Morier to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 15.)

(Extract.)

Berne, 8 February 1834.

Mr. Morier to
Viscount
Palmerston.
8 February 1834.

THE news received here since my last despatch of the 4th instant, of the attempts made by bands of refugee adventurers, to enter Savoy from France, by the points of Seyssel and Les Echelles, have placed beyond a doubt the fact, that the movement of the Poles from Switzerland was connected with a more extensive plan, which it appears included the overthrow of the existing Government of Geneva, and the seizure of its warlike stores, to be used in a more serious attack upon Savoy than that which has just failed.

The failure is attributed to the impatience of the principal Italian leader, Mazzini, who, anticipating by two or three days the term fixed for the combined operation, revealed the views of the aggressors in a proclamation issued by the self-styled "Provisional Insurrectional Government of Savoy."

The conduct of the chief actors in this enterprise is represented as having been in point of talents, courage, and good faith among each other, as disgraceful as the issue has been to them disastrous. They were accused of having, after their return to Geneva, several times broken their word of honour pledged to the Government, that they would remain quiet; it is said that they were detected only two nights ago, endeavouring to re-engage men at Carrouge for the renewal of the aggression against Savoy.

PROCLAMATION referred to in No. 8.

(Translation.)

"Liberty, Equality, Humanity, Independence, Concord!"

THE Provisional Insurrectionary Government;

In the name of the People;

Considering that wherever despotism prevails, insurrection is the most sacred duty; that when the moment, matured by circumstances, has arrived, it is a crime not to assemble under the banner of insurrection; that this moment has arrived; that every insurrection, resolved upon for national purposes, must be carried into effect by the people; and that a general, voluntary, and conspicuous outbreak, is a powerful means of abridging that state of uncertainty which is the forerunner of insurrection,—

Determines:

1. The insurrection is proclaimed from this moment.
2. The citizens are called upon to take arms of whatever kind they may be; to assemble in public places; to join the men whom public opinion, and the insurrection itself, will designate as those most devoted to the cause of the people.
3. The tocsin is to be rung in every city, town and village.
4. The patriots will scour the valleys and plains for the purpose of spreading the insurrection.
5. Every district which has risen will notify the insurrection by fires lighted on every rising ground.
6. The Government standard must everywhere be taken down, to be replaced by the standard of insurrection.
7. All the districts which have risen must immediately establish means of communication between them. They are to dispatch messengers to the places to be pointed out to them by public report, as occupied by the liberating columns. They will furnish accounts of the marchings, movements, and collection of troops, or of any other of their operations.

8. Disagreement

8. Disagreement between the people and the troops is to be most carefully avoided. Above all, every fraternal and amicable mode is to be put in practice before having recourse to arms.

9. In the towns the insurrection will seize upon the house of the town council as well as upon the gates, and the most important posts of the town; it will maintain them in conjunction with the military, provided always that the latter has fraternized; in the contrary case it will act alone.

10. The following public functionaries, viz., the receivers of the public revenue, the collectors of the salt and tobacco duties, the receivers of applications, the registrars of mortgages, the directors or administrators of the posts, the officials attached to forests, and all the inspectors of these different branches, the clerks of communities, and all accountants of whatever kind, are bound to remain at their posts on pain of their being declared guilty of treason to the country.

11. The heads of communities are not only bound to continue at their posts and in their occupations, but they are also to watch over the immediate and complete execution of the present decree under their own responsibility. The chests of the registers, archives, state papers, and their administrations, are placed under their custody and responsibility.

12. Should there exist hostile or doubtful troops in the neighbourhood of places that have risen, the materials necessary for raising barricades must be collected in the public places, and at the ends of the principal high roads.

13. The moment that the insurrection has been established it will behove every province and every considerable town to dispatch a strong band of armed patriots to the head quarters of the liberating army.

14. The watchword of the insurrection to be "Long live the Republic!"

15. All women, children, and old men, are under the protection of the people.

(signed) *Joseph Mazzini.*
Amadeus Malagari.
John Ruffini.
Rubin.
&c. &c. &c.

St. Julien, 1 February 1834.

— No. 9. —

Sir G. Hamilton Seymour to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received March 4.)

(Extract.)

Brussels, 1 March 1844.

Prince Pierre Buonaparte, who has resided for some years in the Ardennes, applied some time since for permission to take up his abode at Brussels.

This request the Government were upon the point of complying with, when their resolution was changed by representations made by the French Ambassador. His Excellency, who has spoken to me on the subject, believes Prince Pierre Buonaparte to be concerned in the manifestations of discontent at present observed in the Roman provinces, and in still more serious disturbances which he understands to be in preparation in the same quarter. He is informed that M. Mazzini, the head of the "Giovane Italia" Association, who is now an exile in England, is one of the most active promoters of these seditious movements, and that this person wishes to make some communication to Prince Pierre through the medium of a certain ———, likewise a resident in England.

It so happened that I was the first person who called the attention of the Government to Mazzini, and I never doubted that he and his associates were a set of dangerous adventurers, whose movements should be closely observed.

Sir G. H. Seymour
to the Earl of
Aberdeen.
1st March 1844.

M. MAZZINI.

**COPIES and EXTRACTS of Despatches having
reference to *M. Mazzini*, 1833--1844.**

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

**Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 April 1845.**

190.

Under 1 oz.

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AND

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	1845.				8 Vict.
13.	Feb. 6.	Poor - - - - -	Appeals to Quarter Sessions against Orders of Removal, 1841-1843, distinguishing how many have been quashed on the Merits or on Points of Form - - -	XXXVIII. 163.	
14.	- 7.	Court of Session (Scotland)-	Number of Causes instituted and decided in the Court of Session, 1844, showing the Number of Causes ready for Judgment, but not disposed of at the last of these Dates - - - - -	XLV. 383.	
15.	- 10.	Elections - - - - -	Mr. Speaker's Warrant for the Appointment of Members to serve on the General Committee of Elections, 1845 - - - - -	XXXVI. 247.	
16.	- -	Exchequer Bills - - -	Account of all Exchequer Bills raised, or authorized to be raised, charged on the Aids or Supplies of 1845, unprovided for -	XXVIII. 153.	
17.	- -	Navy - - - - -	Account of the Naval Receipt and Expenditure for 1843-44, as audited by Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts, with the Additions of Commissioners -	XXIX. 241.	
18.	- 12.	Trade and Navigation -	Accounts relative to Trade and Navigation, Customs Duties and Tonnage of Vessels -	XLVI. 1.	
19.	- -	Railway Companies - - -	Names of Railways which have complied with the sixth Clause of Act 1844, as to Accommodation to Third-Class Passengers; Names of Railways which have not complied; Speed of Third-Class Trains; Steps taken to recover Penalties -	XXXIX. 83.	
20.	- -	Corn - - - - -	Quantity delivered from Warehouse or Vessel Duty free, under 5 & 6 Vict., distinguishing the Place and Date of Delivery; Flour and Biscuit substituted for Wheat, distinguishing Quantity deposited; Delivery of Flour and Biscuit substituted, showing where delivered, Quantity remaining in Warehouse, and when deposited - - - - -	XLVI. 655.	
21.	- -	Annoyance Juries - - -	Amounts and Particulars set forth in the Presentments of the Amerciaments levied by each Annoyance Jury of the City of Westminster, 1841-1844; Number and Amount of Amerciaments remitted or mitigated - - - - -	XLV. 1.	
22.	- -	Mill-work and Machinery -	Account of the declared Value of all Mill Work and Machinery exported from the United Kingdom, 1841-1844 - - -	XLVI. 477.	
23.	- 13.	Railways - - - - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on the Kentish and South-Eastern Railway Schemes, with Map of proposed Lines - - - - -	XXXIX. 203.	
24.	- -	Greenwich Improvements - [Mr. Charles Hope and the Earl of Lincoln.]	Bill to enable the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital to widen and improve Fisher-lane, in Greenwich, and for other Purposes - - - - -	III. 161.	c. 22.
25.	- -	Constables - - - - - [The Lord Advocate and Sir James Graham.]	Bill for the Appointment of Constables or other Officers for keeping the Peace near Public Works in Scotland - - - - -	II. 309.	c. 3.
26.	- -	Court of Chancery - - -	Return from Accountant-General, in pursuance of 5 Vict., showing the State of the several Funds in his Name, called "The Suitors' Fund and The Suitors' Fee Fund," and the Charges upon the same respectively - - - - -	XXXVI. 255.	

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	1848.				8 Vict.
27.	Feb. 13.	Portpatrick Harbour - -	Application of the several Grants of Money for Portpatrick Harbour; Items of the Estimate to which the Sum of £. 5,500 is to be applied; Sums in each year for Engineers' Charges, and Names of Engineers - - - - -	XXVIII. 365.	
28.	- -	Mint - - - -	Supplies remaining in the Mint, and of Sums advanced out of Consolidated Fund, for Purchase of Bullion for Coinage; Sales of Coin; Seignorage arising therefrom, and Re-payments into the Exchequer on account of Advances - - - -	XXVIII. 343.	
29.	- -	Isle of Man - - -	Copies of Orders of the Treasury admitting Articles to be imported into the Isle of Man Duty free - - - - -	XLVI. 461.	
30.	- -	Poor and County Rates -	Total Amount of Money levied for Poor Rate and County Rate in England, and the Amount expended thereout for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor, 1833-1844 - - - - -	XLI. 393.	
31.	- -	Jersey and Guernsey - -	Copy of Order in Council of the Court at Windsor on the Affairs of Guernsey, together with Copies of all Petitions referred to the Privy Council, and Copy of Report thereon - - - - -	XLV. 5.	
32.	- 14.	Queen Anne's Bounty -	Account of all Monies received and disbursed by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, 1843 - - - - -	XXVIII. 415.	
33.	- -	Navy - - - -	Estimates - - - - -	XXIX. 173.	
34.	- 17.	College of Surgeons (Ireland)	Copy of the latest Charter granted to the College of Surgeons in Ireland - -	XLV. 175.	
35.	- -	Railways - - - -	Copies of Minutes of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade upon projected Railway Schemes, which have been made and published in the Gazette up to 17 February 1845 - - -	XXXIX. 131.	
36.	- -	Parochial Settlements [Sir James Graham and Mr. Mannors Sutton.]	Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Parochial Settlement and to the Removal of the Poor - - -	IV. 455.	
37.	- -	Estimates - - - -	Army Estimates of the Effective and Non-effective Army Services, 1845-1840 -	XXIX. 1.	
38.	- -	Greenwich Colliery - - [Mr. C. Hope and Earl of Lincoln.]	Bill for enabling the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital to make a Railway or Tramroad from Greenwich Colliery to Berwick Bridge - - - - -	III. 263.	c. 22.
39.	- -	Acts of Parliament - -	Account of the Total Charge for Acts of Parliament supplied to Public Departments, and also under the Promulgation Order in the year 1844 - - -	XXVIII. 223.	
40.	- -	Poor (Ireland) - - -	Index to the Reports of the Commissioners on Poorer Classes (Ireland) - - -	XLIII. 1.	
41.	- 18.	Workhouses - - - -	Workhouses under the Poor Law, in which the Pauper Inmates are or have been employed in crushing Bones by means of Mills or Machinery; Cost of Bones, including Expense of Carriage, and other Expenses; Amount produced when crushed, and in what manner the same have been sold - - - - -	XXXVIII. 177.	

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	1845.				8 Vict.
42.	Feb. 18.	Sugar - - - -	Quantity of Sugar which has been admitted for Home Consumption under 7 & 8 Vict., c. 28, at certain Rates of Duty, since 5th July 1844, specifying the Country of which such Sugar is the Produce - - - -	XLVI. 513.	
43.	- -	Cattle - - - -	Account of the Number of Oxen and Bulls, Calves, Cows, Sheep, &c. imported into the United Kingdom since 5 & 6 Vict., c. 47, specifying the Total Quantities in each Year and Month - - - -	XLVI. 51.	
44.	- -	Committals (Ireland) - -	Returns, from the Clerks of the Crown and Clerks of the Peace of the several Counties in Ireland, of the Number of Persons committed to the different Gaols thereof for Trial in 1844 - - - -	XXXVII. 187.	
45.	- -	Mines (Siberia, &c.) - -	Account of the Produce in Gold of the Washings of the Mines in Siberia and other Parts, carried on upon account of the Crown and of Individuals, 1830-1842	XLVI. 479.	
46.	- -	Estimates - - - -	Ordinance - - - - -	XXIX. 249.	
47.	- -	Stamp Duties (Ireland) -	Comparative Statement of the Produce of the Stamp Duties in Ireland, 1841-1844; also, in Quarters ending 5th January 1842 and 5th January 1845 - - - -	XXVIII. 587.	
48.	- 19.	Corn - - - -	Wheat and Flour imported into the United Kingdom from Canada, 1841-1844; Quantity entered for Home Consumption; Quantity of Wheat and Flour imported into the United Kingdom for the same Period, and Quantities entered for Home Consumption - - - -	XLVI. 677.	
49.	- 20.	Colonies, Population, Trade	Date at which each Colony or Foreign Possession of the British Crown was captured, ceded or settled; Number of Population; whether governed by Legislative Assembly or Orders in Council; Value of Exports and Imports; Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Colony, 1842 - - - - -	XXXI. 31.	
50.	- -	Roman Catholics - - - [Mr. Watson and Lord John Manners.]	Bill for the further Repeal of Enactments imposing Pains and Penalties upon Her Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects on account of their Religion - - - -	V. 279.	
51.	- -	Bank of England - - -	Amount of all Exchequer Bills purchased by the Bank of England, 1844, and of Balances of Sums issued for the Payment of Dividends due, and not demanded, 1844-1845 - - - -	XXVIII. 201.	
52.	- -	National Debt - - -	Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of a certain Sum of Money by the Commissioners appointed by 26 Geo. 3, for the Reduction of the National Debt -	XXVIII. 193.	
53.	- -	Poor Laws - - - -	Description of the Diplomas, Licenses or other Letters Testimonial that are admitted and sanctioned by the Poor Law Commissioners as Legal Qualifications, which entitle Medical Practitioners to be appointed Medical Officers of Poor Law Unions in England - - - -	XXXVIII. 119	
54.	- -	Companies Clauses Consolidation. [Lord Granville Somerset and Mr. Greene.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	II. 217.	c. 16.

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	1845.				8 Vict.
55.	Feb. 21.	Corn - - - -	Quantity of Wheat imported from the United States into Canada, 1843-44; Quantity imported into Great Britain and Ireland from the United States, 1843-44; Quantity of Wheat and Flour, the Produce of Canada, imported into Great Britain for Home Consumption, 1843-44; and Amount of Duty received - -	XLVI. 679.	
56.	- -	Corn - - - -	Septennial Prices of each kind of Grain, as prepared for the purposes of the Tithe Commissioners, 1835-1844, together with the Annual Average Prices of Grain for the same Period - - - -	XLVI. 645.	
57.	- -	Auctions - - - -	Twelfth Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Excise Establishment, and into the Management and Collection of the Excise Revenue throughout the United Kingdom - - - -	XXVII. 1.	
58.	- -	Property Tax - - - - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to continue for a further Term the Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades and Offices - -	IV. 641.	c. 4.
59.	- -	Stamp Duties - - - - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Greene.]	Bill to continue for a further Term the Stamp Duties granted by 5 & 6 Vict., to assimilate the Stamp Duties in Great Britain and Ireland, and to make Regulations for managing the same till 1845 - - - -	VI. 117.	c. 2.
60.	- -	East Indies - - - -	Papers relating to Education in India -	XXXIV. 133.	
61.	- 24.	Railways - - - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on the Manchester and Leeds District, with Map of the competing Lines of Railway - - - -	XXXIX. 293.	
62.	- -	Railways - - - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, on the Schemes for extending Railway Communication from Newcastle to Berwick; with Map of the competing Lines of Railway - - - -	XXXIX. 331.	
63.	- -	Bankruptcy - - - -	Amount transferred and paid out as Dividends; Amount paid by Orders of Court and Judges, 1844; Unappropriated Balance existing in various Accounts; Bankruptcy Fund Account, Interest, Unclaimed Dividend Account, Secretary's Compensation Account, Payments made as Salaries, &c. - - - -	XXXVI. 249.	
64.	- 3.	Auction Duties - - - -	Amount of all Sales by Auction, whether liable to, or exempt from, Duty, in England, Scotland and Ireland, 1840, so far as Returns were made to the Excise Department; of the Produce of the Auction Duties in each of the last Three Years -	XXVIII. 237.	
65.	- -	Shipping Dues - - - -	Dues and Charges of every kind levied at every Port of the United Kingdom; Rate per Ton, and Authority under which levied; distinguishing Charges on Vessels entering for Refuge, and Coasting and Foreign Trade; distinguishing Charges for Local Lights from Trinity-House Charges; also Charges for Pilotage, &c. - - - -	XLVII. 321.	
66.	- 25.	Jamaica - - - -	Copy of the Memorial of the House of Assembly of Jamaica to Her Majesty, transmitted by the Governor on 21st December last - - - -	XXXI. 207.	

Res. N ^o	Date of Printing.	GENERAL SUBJECT.	NATURE OF THE PARTICULAR PAPER.	Sessional Vol. & Page.	Chap. of Stat. if the Bill passed.
67.	1845. Feb. 25.	Physic and Surgery - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill for regulating the Profession of Physic and Surgery - - - - - }	IV. 485.	8 Vict.
68.	- -	Bastardy - - - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill to make certain Provisions for Pro- ceedings in Bastardy - - - - }	I. 147.	c. 10.
69.	- -	Physicians and Surgeons - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill for enabling Her Majesty to grant new Charters to certain Colleges of Phy- sicians and Surgeons - - - - }	IV. 531.	
70.	- -	Prisons (Scotland) - -	Sums of Money assessed Three Years prior to 2 & 3 Vict. for Erection and Repairs; for Committal, Trial, Removal and Main- tenance of Prisoners, and for other Ex- penses connected therewith; similar Re- turns for Three Years subsequent to the passing of the Act - - - - }	XLV. 421.	
71.	- -	Window Duty - - - -	Copy of Instructions issued by the Board of Stamps and Taxes to their Surveyors, on the subject of a Survey of Windows for the purpose of Assessment, and dated 18 May 1840, with the Memorandum made at the Stamp Office of the Reasons for issuing the Order - - - - }	XXVIII. 647.	
72.	- -	Post Office - - - -	Name of any Person employed in the Gene- ral Post Office; Date of Appointment; Nature of Duties performed by each In- dividual; Amount of Salaries attached to such Duties; Fund from which each Salary is paid; similar Return from Dublin - - - - - }	XLVII. 165.	
73.	- -	Slave Trade and Slave Vessels	Number of African Negroes landed for the purposes of Slavery in America, 1815- 1843, distinguishing each Country; Cases adjudged under Treaties, and Numbers emancipated, 1829-1844; Number of Vessels arrived in the Trans- atlantic States since 1814; Description of Vessel, Crew, Flag under which sail- ing, whether empty, or with Slaves, &c. }	XLIX. 589.	
74.	- -	Steam Vessels - - - -	Number and Quality of the Steam Vessels in Foreign Ports in which Her Majesty may have Consuls or Agents - - }	XLVII. 519.	
75.	- -	Justices of the Peace Clerks [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill for Payment of Justices' Clerks and and Clerks of the Peace, by Salaries in- stead of Fees, and for regulating Fees in Criminal Proceedings - - - - }	III. 341.	c. 32.
76.	- -	Lighthouses - - - -	Return of Receipt and Application of all Monies received as Tolls for Light- houses, &c. in 1843, by the Corporation of Trinity House of Deptford Strond - }	XLVI. 465.	
77.	- 26.	Gaols - - - -	Copies of all Reports, and of Schedules (B.) transmitted to the Secretaries of State, pursuant to 4 Geo. 4, c. 64; County Ridings and Divisions - - }	XXXVII. 417.	
78.	July 1.	Convicts - - - -	Number of Convicts of each Sex confined in Prison; distinguishing the Number too unwell to be removed Abroad; Period of Confinement in this Country, as equi- valent to the various Periods for which Transportation is commuted - - }	XXXVII. 323.	

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	1845.				8 VICT.
79.	Feb. 26.	College of Surgeons - -	Copy of Petition, together with a Copy of the Signature attached thereto, which was presented to the Crown by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, praying Her Majesty to grant to that College the Charter which received the Sign Manual 14 September 1843 -	XXXVI. 445.	
80.	- 27.	Sugar - - - -	Quantity of Sugar imported into the United Kingdom, distinguishing Sorts, from the British West India Colonies, Mauritius, and British Possessions in India; together with Quantities cleared for Home Consumption, Rates of Duty paid, net Revenue 1820-1844; Comparative Statement of Average Prices - - -	XLVI. 515.	
81.	- -	Auctions - - - -	Number of Auction Licenses granted, and the Rate and Amount of Duty thereon; with the gross and net Produce of the Auction Duty, 1843-1844 - - -	XXVIII. 249.	
82.	- -	Railway Bills - - - -	First Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills - - - -	X. 1.	
83. I.	- -	Railways - - - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on the Schemes for extending Railway Communication in the Districts of Berkshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Dorsetshire and Somersetshire; with Maps - - - -	XXXIX. 179.	
83. II.	- -	Railways - - - -	Report of Railway Department on London, Worcester and Wolverhampton, and on Birmingham and Shrewsbury Districts; with Map - - - -	XXXIX. 243.	
84.	- 28.	Northern Lights - -	Abstract of Receipts and Payments on Account of the Duties levied for the Northern Light-houses, 1843 - - -	XLVI. 471.	
85.	- -	Private Bills - - - -	Lists for Committees on Private Bills - -	XXXVI. 5.	
86.	- -	Sugar - - - -	Discriminating Duties imposed between Muscovado and Clayed Sugar, and under what Authority; and Papers relating to the Duties to be charged upon various Descriptions of Sugar, partly refined or purified - - - -	XLVI. 519.	
87.	Mar. 4.	Railways - - - -	Resolution on Railway Bills - - - -	XXXIX. 1.	
88.	- -	Railways - - - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on the Schemes for extending Railway Communication in the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk; with Maps - - - -	XXXIX. 345.	
89.	- -	Railways - - - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on the Schemes for extending Railway Communication in Cornwall and Devonshire - - - -	XXXIX. 197.	
90.	- -	Field Gardens - - - [Mr. Cowper, Mr. Miles, and Mr. Aglionby.]	Bill to promote the letting of Field Gardens to the Labouring Poor - - -	III. 125.	
91.	- -	Lunacy - - - -	Monies received for Licenses, and all Monies received and paid out of the Consolidated Fund by the Clerk and Treasurers of Commissioners in Lunacy, 1843-44, specifying the several Heads of Expenditure - - - -	XXVIII. 331.	
92.	- -	Grand Jury Presentments -	Abstracts of the Accounts of Presentments made by the Grand Juries of the several Counties, Cities and Towns in Ireland, 1844 - - - -	XLV. 157.	

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	1845.				8 VICT.
93.	Mar. 4.	Royal Messengers - -	Wardrobe Account 28 Ed.; Extracts from Rolls of Parliament relative to transmis- sion of Letters; Catalogue of Writs de Scrutando Faciendo - - - -	XXVIII. 467.	
94.	- 5.	Smoke - - - - [Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. Beckett, and Lord Francis Egerton.]	Bill to prohibit the Nuisance of Smoke from Furnaces or Manufactories - - - -	VI. 37.	
95.	- -	Shipping - - - -	Returns of all Charges imposed on British Shipping in the Ports of those Countries which have entered into Treaties of Re- ciprocity with Great Britain; also, of Charges on British and Foreign Ships in Russian Ports - - - -	XLVII. 447.	
96.	- -	Sugar - - - -	Number of Manufactories of Sugar from Potatoes and Beet-root in Great Britain and Ireland; stating the Places where situated, and Rate of Duty charged per lb. in each of the two past Years - -	XLVI. 589.	
97.	- 6.	Sugar - - - -	General Tariff of Duties on Imports and Exports from France; Table of the Mo- difications in the French Tariff of Sugar Duties, resulting from the Law of 1841; Duties to be levied on French Sugar; Extract from General Tariff of Import Duties of the United States - -	XLVI. 563	
98.	- -	Sugar - - - -	Order of Her Majesty in Council, 28 No- vember 1844, admitting into the United Kingdom, at a Duty of 34s. per cwt., the Sugar of the Growth of Venezuela -	XLVI. 565.	
99.	- -	Gambia - - - -	Copy of Letters Patent to provide for the Maintenance of Her Majesty's Settle- ment at Gambia; Appointment of the Governor 1843; Instructions to the Governor - - - -	XXXI. 195.	
100.	- -	Houses of Parliament - -	Copy of the Architect's Report as to the present State of the Works, with Esti- mates - - - -	XXVIII. 643.	
101.	- -	Legacy Duty - - - -	Amount of Capital on which the several Rates of Legacy Duty have been paid in Great Britain, 1844; Amount each Year since 1797; similar Return for Ireland; Amount of Revenue received in United Kingdom, 1844, for Stamp Duties on Legacies, Probates, &c.; also, Total Amount received since 1797 - -	XXVIII. 319.	
102.	- -	Real Property - - - -	Total Annual Value of Real Property in each Parish of each County in England and Wales assessed to the Property and Income Tax, 1842-43; distinguishing that on Lands, Houses, Tithes, Manors, &c.; also, a similar Return for Scot- land - - - -	XXXVIII. 233.	
103.	- -	Montreal - - - -	Copies or Extracts of any Despatches from the Governor-General of Canada to the Secretary of the Colonies, and of his Re- plies respecting the Conduct of the Re- turning Officer of Montreal during the late Election - - - -	XXXI. 315.	
104.	- -	Bastardy - - - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	I. 163.	c. 10.
105.	- 7.	Heritable Property (Scotland) [The Lord Advocate and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to simplify the Form, and diminish the Expense, of obtaining Infestment in He- ritable Property in Scotland - -	III. 293.	c. 35.

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106.	1845. Mar. 7.	Isle of Man - - -	Copies of any Memorials which have been presented to Her Majesty's Government from the Isle of Man, on the Subject of a Reform of the House of Keys - -	XLV. 41.	8 Vict.
107.	- -	Heritable Securities (Scotland). [The Lord Advocate and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to facilitate the Transmission and Execution of Heritable Securities for Debt in Scotland - - - -	III. 273.	c. 31.
108.	- -	New Zealand - - -	Copies of Letters from Mr. Shortland, late acting Governor, and Mr. Busby, late Resident, of New Zealand, to Lord Stanley and Mr. Hope - - -	XXXIII. 353.	
109.	- -	Queen's Bench (Ireland) -	Affidavits (Nov. 1844) in the Crown-office, Dublin, of various Persons; also Orders of the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, 18th January 1845, in various Causes -	XLV. 351.	
110.	- 11.	Sugar - - - - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill for granting to Her Majesty, for a Term to be limited, certain Duties on Sugar imported into the United Kingdom - - - -	VI. 159.	c. 5.
111.	- -	Customs - - - - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to repeal the Duties of Customs due upon the Exportation of certain Goods from the United Kingdom - - -	II. 471.	c. 7.
112.	- -	Lands Clauses Consolidation [Lord Granville Somerset and Mr. Greene.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 433.	c. 16.
113.	- -	Private Bills - - -	Resolution and Order relative to Private Bills - - - -	XXXVI. 3.	
114.	- -	Metropolis Police - -	Accounts showing the Sums received and expended for the purposes of the Metropolitan Police, Police Superannuation Fund, and Police Courts, 1845 - -	XXXVII. 711.	
115.	- -	Corn - - - -	Accounts relative to the Import, Export and Consumption of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour, 1844 - - - -	XLVI. 621.	
115 ^a .	- -	- - - -	Further Returns - - - -	XLVI. 625.	
116.	- -	Factories - - - - [Lord Ashley, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Wallace.]	Bill to regulate the Labour of Children in the Calico Print-works of Great Britain and Ireland - - - -	I. 227.	
117.	- -	Railways - - - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on Schemes for facilitating the Approach to the Metropolis; with Maps - - - -	XXXIX. 319.	
118.	- 13.	Railways - - - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on the Trent Valley and Churnet Valley Railway Schemes; with Maps - - - -	XXXIX. 411.	
119.	- -	Railways (Ireland) - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on Railways projected in the North and North-west of Ireland; I. and II. - - - -	XXXIX. 451.	
120.	- -	Railways (Scotland) - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on the Schemes for extending Railway Communication in Scotland; with Map - - - -	XXXIX. 469.	
121.	- -	Factories - - - -	Number and Names of Persons summoned for Offences against Factories Act, 1844-1845; specifying Date of Conviction on Hearing, Place of Hearing, by whom each Conviction was made, Offence in each case, Appropriation of Penalty; Summary of Number of Informations and Convictions - - - -	XXXVII. 267.	

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	1845.				8 Vict.
122.	Mar. 13.	Poor Laws, Rochdale -	Memorial from the Board of Guardians of the Union of Rochdale against Introduction of the new Poor Law; Answer to the Memorial; also, Copy of Memorial from Rate-payers of Rochdale; Copy of Answer thereto - - - - -	XXXVIII. 173.	
123.	- -	General Register House, Edinburgh.	Fourth Report of the Commissioners for completing and fitting up the Buildings of Her Majesty's General Register-house at Edinburgh - - - - -	XXVI. 17.	
124.	- -	Railway Clauses Consolidation. [Lord Granville Somerset and Mr. Greene.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	V. 41.	c. 10.
125.	- -	Houses and Windows - -	Total Number of Dwelling-houses in United Kingdom, 1841; distinguishing England, Ireland and Scotland, and Number of Houses assessed to the Window Duty in that Year; Amount of Duty received 1844 - - - - -	XXVIII. 649.	
126.	- -	Tallow - - - - -	Account of the Quantities of Foreign and Colonial Tallow, Blubber, Train and Spermaceti Oil; of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., retained for Home Consumption, in each of the last Ten Years; Rate of Duty; average Price, exclusive of Duty, as far as it can be ascertained - -	XLVI. 591.	
127.	- -	Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland). [Lord Granville Somerset and Mr. Greene.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 575.	c. 19.
128.	- -	Railway Clauses Consolidation (Scotland). [Lord Granville Somerset and Mr. Greene.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	V. 135.	c. 33.
129.	- -	Falkland Islands - - -	Copies of all Correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Governor of Falkland Islands respecting the Issue of Paper Money; Copies of the Royal Instructions to the Governor of New Zealand and Falkland Islands relative to the Issue of any Government Paper Money - - - - -	XXXI. 191.	
130.	- 14.	New Zealand - - - -	Copy or Extract from any recent Despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, respecting Outrages by the Natives in the Bay of Islands in New Zealand -	XXXIII. 381.	
131.	- -	New Zealand - - - -	Correspondence between Colonial Office and Governor respecting Issue of Debentures; Correspondence respecting Taxes; also concerning Outrages in the Bay of Islands; Abolition of Custom-house; Correspondence relative to the Title of New Zealand Company and Land Claims; also Proclamation of Governor, allowing Sale of Land by the Natives - - - - -	XXXIII. 13.	
132.	- -	Shipping - - - - -	Return of Ships launched since 1815, broken up, cut down, or altered, without having been at Sea, and of those turned into Hulks and Receiving Ships; and likewise those that are unserviceable without having been at Sea - - -	XXX. 89.	

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	1845.				8 Vict.
133.	Mar. 14.	Window Duty - - -	Amount of Window Duty, each Year, since 1838; Return, for the same Period, of the Duty assessed for the Twelve Towns paying the largest Amount - - -	XXVIII. 645.	
134.	- -	Lands Clauses Consolidation [Lord Granville Somerset and Mr. Greene.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee, and on Report] - - - - -	III. 483.	c. 20.
135.	- 17.	Railways - - - -	Second Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills - - - - -	X. 7.	
136.	- -	Jews - - - - -	Bill, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Persons of the Jewish Religion elected to Municipal Offices - - - - -	III. 317.	c. 52.
137.	- -	Hops; Malt; Brewers -	Accounts relating to Hops and Malt, and to the Number of Persons licensed as Brewers, Victuallers, &c., 1843-1844 -	XLVI. 449.	
138.	- -	Attornies' Certificates -	Number of Certificates annually taken out by Attornies and Solicitors practising in England and Wales since 1833, and the Gross Annual Amount of Stamp Duties paid during those Periods upon such Certificates - - - - -	XXVIII. 235.	
139.	- -	Bank Notes - - - -	Account of the Notes in Circulation of the Bank of England, and of other Banks of Issue in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland - - - - -	XXVIII. 207.	
140.	- -	Highland Roads and Bridges	Thirty-first Report of Commissioners for repairing certain Roads and Bridges in Scotland - - - - -	XXVI. 23.	
141.	- 31.	Pawnbrokers (Ireland) -	Return from the Marshal of the City of Dublin of the Pawnbrokers of Ireland, for the Year ending 31 March 1844 -	XLV. 329.	
142.	- 18.	Museums of Art - - - [Mr. Ewart and Mr. Brotherton.]	Bill to enable Town Councils to establish Museums of Art in Corporate Towns -	IV. 437.	c. 43.
143.	- -	Public Museums - - - [Solicitor General and Sir James Graham.]	Bill for the Protection of Property contained in Public Museums, Galleries, Cabinets, Libraries, and other Public Repositories, from malicious Injuries -	IV. 645.	c. 44.
144.	- -	Lard - - - - -	Account of the Quantities of Lard imported into the United Kingdom, 1842-1845, stating the Countries whence the same was imported; Quantity entered for Home Consumption; and, Amount of Duty received thereon - - - -	XLVI. 463.	
145.	- -	Sugar - - - - -	Order of Her Majesty in Council, 28 Nov. 1844, admitting into the United Kingdom Sugar, the Produce of Venezuela, at a Duty of 1 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> per cwt. - - -	XLVI. 567.	
146.	- -	Dominica - - - - -	Copies of Extracts of Despatches relating to the Disturbances in the Island of Dominica - - - - -	XXXI. 81.	
147.	- -	Finance Accounts - - -	Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom, I. to VIII., for the Year 1844 - - -	XXVIII. 1.	
148.	- 19.	Salaries - - - - -	Increase and Diminution of Salaries which have taken place in all Public Offices or Departments, pursuant to an Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 24 - - - - -	XXVIII. 405.	

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	1845-				8 Vict.
149.	Mar. 19.	Superannuations - -	Allowances, or Compensations granted as Retired Allowances, in all Public Offices or Departments, 1 Jan. 1844; Annual Amount granted, 1844; Amount which ceased in the Year; Total Amounts payable 31 December 1844 - - -	XXVIII. 589.	
150.	- -	Public Debt - - -	Additions which have been made to the Annual Charge of the Public Debt by the Interest of any Loan, or Annuities, in the last Ten Years; showing how the Charge incurred in respect of the same has been provided for - - -	XXVIII. 187.	
151.	- -	Railways - - -	First Report from the Classification Committee of Railway Bills - - -	X. 37.	
152.	- -	Corn - - -	Copies of any Communication made to Her Majesty's Government by the East India Company, relative to the Repeal or Reduction of the Import Duties levied in this Country on Wheat and Wheat Flour, the Production of British India - -	XLVI. 687.	
153.	- 20.	Railways - - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on the Schemes for extending Railway Communication between London and York; with Maps - -	XXXIX. 261.	
154.	- -	Railways - - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on the Schemes for extending Railway Communication in the South of Ireland; with Maps:—I. and II.	XXXIX. 435.	
155.	- -	Railways - - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on the Schemes for extending Railway Communication in South Wales; with Maps - - -	XXXIX. 399.	
156.	- -	Railways - - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on Railways proposed to be made in Ireland, Westward from Dublin; with Maps - - -	XXXIX. 421.	
157.	- -	Customs - - - [Mr. Greene and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.]	Bill to alter and amend certain Duties of Customs - - -	II. 473.	c. 12.
158.	- -	Sierra Leone - - -	Despatch from Lord Stanley to Governor Macdonald; Proclamation of Lieutenant-Governor Fergusson, June 1844; Letter from the Lay Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, Nov. 1844; Reply from Mr. Hope - - -	XXXI. 319.	
159.	- -	Commissariat - - -	Account of the Receipt and Expenditure for Commissariat Services; 1843-44 -	XXIX. 137.	
160.	- -	Commissariat - - -	Abstracts of the Accounts of the Commissariat Officers Abroad, of the Receipts into, and Payments from, the several Commissariat Chests, 1843-44 - -	XXIX. 107.	
161.	- -	Commissariat - - -	Estimate of Sums required for the Commissariat Department, for the Year ending March 1846 - - -	XXIX. 97.	
162.	- -	Civil Contingencies - -	An Account of the Sums expended under the head of Civil Contingencies, 1844; and an Estimate of the Amount required, 1845 - - -	XXIX. 453.	

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163.	1844. Mar. 20	Hafod Estate - - -	Surveys and Valuations of Land belonging to the Crown, adjoining the Duke of Newcastle's Estate in Cardiganshire, which was sold to his Grace by private Contract - - -	XLV. 19.	8 Vict.
164.	- -	Dartmouth Election - -	Minutes of Proceedings, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee, on the Dartmouth Election Petition - - -	XII. 39.	
165.	- -	Real Property - - -	Total annual Amount of Real Property in each Parish in England assessed to Property and Income Tax, 1842-43, distinguishing each kind; similar Return for Scotland - - -	XXXVIII. 239.	
166.	- -	Exchequer Bills - - -	Number and Amount of Public Bills that have been issued under the Authority of the Comptroller-General since March 1844; distinguishing the Amount of each Issue, and by whom signed; stating the Number of Days during which the Comptroller was present and absent; Authority under which Bills were signed - -	XXVIII. 155.	
167.	- -	Customs - - -	Names of Commissioners, Date of Appointment and Age; similar Return of superior Officers; Regulations under which Goods are allowed to be discharged from Vessels; Number of each Class of Officers employed in London - - -	XLVI. 293.	
168.	- -	Sugar - - -	Memorial from Sugar Refiners and others, in which Parties signified their wish that any Alteration to be made in the Sugar Duties 1845 should be declared and applied at the Commencement of next Session; also Signatures attached to the Memorial - - -	XLVI. 571.	
169.	- -	Glass - - -	Amount of Duties and Drawbacks on Glass, and of the Quantities imported and exported, retained for Home Use, and remaining in Bond, for 1844 - -	XLVI. 441.	
170.	- -	Workhouses, Ireland - -	Copy of the Report of the Commissioner appointed to inquire into the Execution of the Contracts for certain Union Workhouses in Ireland, with Copy of Treasury Minute thereon - - -	XXVI. 399.	
171.	- 31.	Ecclesiastical Commission -	Salaries, &c. paid by Commissioners, 1839-1844 to Solicitors and Counsel, and to Architects, Agents and Surveyors; Payments made in each Year in each See for Episcopal Residences; Reversions sold, Estates purchased - - -	XXXV. 5.	
172.	- -	Railways - - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on the Schemes for extending Railway Communication to Portsmouth; with Maps - - -	XXXIX. 387.	
173.	- -	Railways - - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on the Schemes for extending Railway Communication North of Leeds, in the West Riding of Yorkshire and Durham; with Maps. (Durham and East Yorkshire) - - -	XXXIX. 223.	
174.	- -	Railways - - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on the Colchester and Harwich Railways - - -	XXXIX. 193.	

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	1844.				8 Vict.
175.	Mar. 30	Expiring Laws - - -	Report from the Committee upon Expiring Laws - - - - -	XII. 307.	
176.	- -	Military Savings Banks -	Amount of all Sums deposited in the Military or Regimental Savings Bank, 1843-44; of all Sums withdrawn during the same Period; Number of Depositors on 31 March 1844 - - - - -	XXIX. 171.	
177.	- -	Police Reward and Superannuation Fund, Ireland.	Police Reward in Ireland 1844; Police-Superannuation Fund 1844; Names of all Persons receiving Pensions or Gratuities from these Funds; Number of Policemen in every County who are otherwise employed than as Policemen; Expense, Pay and Allowances of each - - - - -	XLV. 337.	
178.	- -	Shannon Navigation - -	Sixth Annual Report of the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Shannon, Ireland - -	XXVI. 367.	
179.	- -	Poor Laws - - - -	Number of Days each Poor Law Commissioner has sat in discharge of his official Duty at the Office appointed for official Sittings, &c.; similar Return of the Number of Days each Assistant Commissioner has been employed; Place and Period at which they have been employed; Visits to Unions; Days employed therein; Expenses incurred -	XXXVIII. 1.	
180.	Apr. 1.	Bank of England - - -	Return of the Notes, Bullion, Securities, &c. of the Bank of England, as published weekly in the Gazette, from 7 & 8 Vict., c. 32 - - - - -	XXVIII. 203.	
181.	- -	Railways - - - - -	Second Report from the Classification Committee on Railway Bills - -	X. 45.	
182.	- -	Public Museums - - - [Mr. Solicitor-General and Sir James Graham.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	IV. 647.	c. 44.
183.	- -	Poor Law (Scotland) - - [The Lord Advocate and Sir James Graham.]	Bill for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Relief of the Poor in Scotland - -	IV. 549.	c. 83.
184.	- -	Copper - - - - -	Return of the Average Price of Copper purchased for Her Majesty's Dockyard, 1815-1844; Price of Cake Copper in London during the same Period - -	XLVI. 71.	
185.	- -	Butter - - - - -	Quantity of Butter destroyed in Bond in the different Ports of the United Kingdom, 1841-1844, with the Dates of the several Periods at which such Destruction took place, and the Quantity destroyed at each Period - - - - -	XLVI. 9.	
186.	- -	Newspaper Stamps - - -	Aggregate Number of Stamps issued for Newspapers in Great Britain in each Year, 1842-1844, distinguishing the Number in each Kingdom; aggregate Number of Stamps issued for Newspapers in Ireland during the same Period -	XXVIII. 351.	c. 6.
187.	- -	Palm Oil - - - - -	Account of the Quantity of Palm Oil annually imported into the United Kingdom from the Western Coast of Africa since 1790 to 1844 - - -	XLVI. 481.	

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188.	1845. April 3.	Glass - - - - - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to repeal the Duty on Glass - -	III. 237.	8 Vict.
189.	- 2	Maynooth - - - - - [Mr. Greene, Sir Robert Peel, and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to amend two Acts passed in Ireland for the better Education of Persons pro- fessing the Roman Catholic Religion, and for the better Government of the College established at Maynooth for the Educa- tion of such Persons; and also an Act to amend the said two Acts - - -	IV. 361.	c. 25.
190.	- -	Mr. Mazzini - - - - -	Copies and Extracts of Despatches having Reference to Mr. Mazzini, 1837-1844 -	LII. 295.	
191.	- 28.	Tea - - - - -	Returns, showing the Number of Pounds Weight of Tea sold by the East India Company for Home Consumption in each Year, from 1740 down to the Termination of the East India Company's Charter -	XLVI. 593.	
192.	- -	Annuities - - - - -	Number and Amount of Annuities granted and payable on Lives on 5 January 1845, distinguishing the Amounts granted and payable to Annuitants of the Ages 20 to 30, 30 to 40, 40 to 50, from 50 to 60, 60 to 70, 70 to 80, and upwards - -	XXVIII. 219.	
193.	- 4.	Falkland Islands - - - -	Return of the various Parliamentary Grants, from 1840, on account of the Falkland Islands, with a Statement of the Annual Income and Expenditure of the said Islands, under the several Heads of Re- ceipt and Disbursement - - -	XXXI. 189.	
194.	- -	Railways - - - - -	Third Report from the Classification Com- mittee of Railway Bills - - -	X. 51.	
195.	- 8.	Paper Duty; Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.	Annual Payments to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; Paper Duty remitted to each of the Universities; Payments to Universities charged on Stamps; Date of Payments to Professors; Copy of Correspondence thereon; Treas- ury Minute as to Charges formerly paid out of Civil List; Sums paid in reference to Degrees granted by either University, 1833-1844; Number of Per- sons matriculated each Year, and Fees on Matriculation - - - -	XXVIII. 353.	
196.	- -	Railway Bills - - - - -	Fourth Report from the Classification Com- mittee of Railway Bills - - -	X. 57.	
197.	- -	Sugar Duties - - - - - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to repeal the Duties of Excise on Sugar manufactured in the United King- dom, and to impose other Duties in lieu thereof - - - - -	VI. 167.	c. 13.
198.	- -	Universities of London -	Number of Candidates who have presented themselves for Examination for Medical Degrees; Number who have obtained such Degrees each Year since the Foun- dation of the University; Number of Colleges and Medical Schools in con- nexion with the University of London; Professional Privileges belonging to De- grees of the University of London -	XXXV. 817.	

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	1845.				8 Vict.
199.	April 9.	Auction Duties - - - [Mr. Greene, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.]	Bill to repeal the Duties of Excise on Sales by Auction, and to impose a new Duty on the License to be taken out by all Auctioneers in the United Kingdom - }	I. 55.	c. 15.
200.	- -	Canada - - - -	Copy of a Despatch from Lord Sydenham to Lord John Russell, dated 9 August 1841, respecting the provisional Occu- pation of the disputed Territory, and of the subsequent Correspondence thereon }	LII. 245.	
201.	- -	Infestments (Scotland) - [The Lord Advocate and Sir James Graham.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 299.	
202.	- -	Heritable Securities (Scot- land). [The Lord Advocate and Sir James Graham.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 281.	c. 41.
203.	- -	Ecclesiastical Commission -	Copies of Orders in Council, 1844, rati- fying Schemes of the Ecclesiastical Com- missioners for England - - - }	XXXV. 9.	
204.	- -	Ecclesiastical Commission (Ireland).	Annual Report of the Ecclesiastical Com- missioners for Ireland to the Lord Lieu- tenant, 1843-44 - - - - }	XXVI. 67.	
205.	- 10.	Highways (Scotland) - - [Mr. Home Drummond and Mr. Mackenzie.]	Bill for amending the Laws concerning Highways, Bridges and Ferries in Scot- land, and the making and maintaining thereof by Statute Service, and by the conversion of Statute Service into Money }	VI. 121.	c. 41.
206.	- 11.	Shipping - - - -	Return of Ships laden with Foreign Corn entered inwards, 1844; also Vessels re- gistered and cleared Coastwise; also Re- turns relative to Colonial Shipping - }	XLVII. 287.	
207.	- -	Customs Duty - - - -	Explanatory Statement of the Customs Duty, distinguishing Number of Articles and Amount of Duty received, 1842, 1843, 1844; Comparative Statements before and after the Tariff; Net Amount of Customs Duty received, 1828 to 1844; also, Amount of Duty each Year from Corn - - - - - }	XLVI. 287.	
208.	- -	Arrestment of Wages (Scot- land). [Mr. Thomas Duncombe and Mr. Hastie.]	Bill to abolish the Arrestment of Wages in Scotland - - - - - }	I. 9.	c. 39.
209.	- 18.	Circuits of Judges - - -	Copy of the Commission for inquiring into the Expediency of altering the Circuits of the Judges in England and Wales - }	XXXVI. 261.	
210.	- 11.	Soap - - - - -	Account of all Soap made in each Town of Great Britain; Soap exported and imported, and Allowances and Draw- backs thereon; Convictions for defraud- ing the Revenue arising from Soap; Number of Licenses granted - - }	XLVI. 493.	
211.	- -	Corn - - - - -	Copies of Extracts of any Communications made to the Colonial Office from the Australian Colonies respecting the Rate of Duty imposed upon the Importation of Colonial Grain and Flour in the United Kingdom - - - - }	XLVI. 647.	

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212.	1845. Apr. 11.	Slave Trade - - -	Number of Negroes landed for the purposes of Slavery in America, 1815-1843; distinguishing the Number so landed in each of those Years, as far as the same can be ascertained; also, Cases adjudged under Slave Trade Treaties, and Number of Slaves emancipated in consequence at Sierra Leone, Surinam, Rio Janeiro, Havanna, and other Places respectively, 1829-1844 - - -	XLIX. 567.	8 Vict.
213.	- 14.	Chattel Interests - - - [Mr. R. Scott and Mr. Wawn.]	Bill to declare to be valid Assignments, Surrenders and Releases of Chattel Interests in Real Property made in certain cases - - - - -	I. 293.	
214.	- -	Port of London - - -	Description of Articles of Foreign Merchandize admitted to be bonded in London in Places not being of special Security; setting forth the Places by Name, and where situated; Name of such Articles permitted by Law to be bonded at each of those Places respectively - - - - -	XLVI. 483.	
215.	- -	Dock-yard Apprentices - -	Number of Apprentices who have attended at each of the Schools established at each of the Dock-yards, 1844 - - -	XXX. 19.	
216.	- -	Education (India) - - -	Orders of the Government of Bengal, for the Establishment of the Council of Education; Establishment maintained, 1843, for Promotion of Education among the Natives of British India; Funds supplied by the India Government, and other Sources, for Education in India; Expenditure of the same at each Presidency - - - - -	XXXIV. 137.	
217.	- -	National Debt - - - -	Gross Amount of all Sums received and paid by Commissioners for Reduction of National Debt, on account of Savings Banks and Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom, 1817-1844; Gross Amount of Annuities which have been granted for the same in 1844 - - -	XXVIII. 195.	
218.	- -	Railways - - - - -	Fifth Report from the Committee on Classification of Railway Bills - - - -	X. 63.	
219.	- 15.	Brazils - - - - -	Account of the Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to Brazil, 1841-1844; distinguishing the Principal Articles - - - - -	XLVI. 355	
220.	- -	Corn - - - - -	Corn and Flour imported into the United Kingdom from India, South Africa, and the Australian Colonies respectively, 1844-1845; Average Rate of Duty received on each Kind of Foreign Grain, 1842-1844 - - - - -	XLVI. 641.	
221.	- -	Earl of Lucan - - - -	Correspondence which took place, 1842-1844, between the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Lord Lucan, relative to his Dismissal and Restoration to the Magistracy; Copy of Commission appointing Lord Lucan Lord Lieutenant of Mayo - - - - -	XLV. 241.	
222.	- -	Private Bills (Midland Railway.)	Report from the Select Committee on Petitions for Private Bills (Midland Railway Branches Bill) - - - - -	X. 475.	

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223.	1845: Apr. 16.	Museums - - - - [Mr. Ewart, Mr. Brotherton, and Mr. Wyse.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	IV. 441.	8 Vict. c. 43.
224.	- -	Justices' Clerks - - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Mannors Sutton.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 359.	c. 32.
225.	- -	Railways - - - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, on Schemes for extending Railway Communication in Lancashire and adjoining Districts, with Maps - - - -	XXXIX. 359.	
226.	- -	Railways - - - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on Schemes for extending Railway Communication in various Districts, with Maps [Durham and East York] - - - -	XXXIX. 163.	
227.	- -	Clerks to Attornies - -	Number of Articles of Clerkship of At- tornies, and of Assignments thereof, filed in Her Majesty's Courts in each Year from 1834 - - - -	XXXVI. 263.	
228.	- 17.	Passengers - - - - [Mr. Hope and Mr. Corry.]	Bill to exempt Ships carrying Passengers to North America from the obligation of having on Board a Physician, Surgeon or Apothecary - - - -	I. 375.	c. 14.
229.	- -	Factories - - - - [Lord Ashley, Mr. Cowper, and Mr. Wallace.]	Bill [as amended on Second Re-commi- ment] - - - -	I. 235.	
230.	- -	Railways - - - -	Sixth Report from the Classification Com- mittee on Railway Bills - - - -	X. 67.	
231.	- 18.	Railways - - - -	Resolutions on Railway Bills - - - -	XXXIX. 5.	
232.	- -	Haswell Collieries - -	Report of Lyell and Farrady on the sub- ject of the Explosion at the Haswell Collieries; Copy of Report, addressed to the united Committee of the Coal Trade, by the special Committee ap- pointed to take into consideration the Report of Engineers; Copy of their Report - - - -	XVI. 511.	
233.	- -	Clerks of Petty Sessions (Ireland.)	Abstract of a Return, from the Clerk of Petty Sessions in Ireland, of the Amount of Fees received by him during each of the last Three Years - - - -	XLV. 127.	
234.	- -	Constabulary (Ireland) -	Statement of the Amount of Constabulary Force in each County, City and Town in Ireland, January 1845 - - - -	XLV. 141.	
235.	- -	Malt - - - - [Mr. Greene and Mr. O'Brien.]	Bill for allowing a Drawback on Malt used for the purpose of feeding Cattle -	IV. 345.	
236.	- -	Bastardy - - - -	Amendments made by the Lords - -	I. 179.	c. 10.
237.	- 22.	Railways - - - -	Seventh Report from the Classification Committee on Railway Bills - - - -	X. 71.	
238.	- -	Geological Survey (Ireland)	A Copy of the Correspondence between the Lords Commissioners of the Treas- ury and Commissioners of Woods and Forests, relative to the Geological Sur- vey of Ireland, and Treasury Minute thereon - - - -	XLV. 149.	
239.	- -	Sheriffs (Wales) - - -	Bill, intituled, An Act for assigning Sheriffs in Wales - - - -	V. 491.	c. 11.
240.	- -	Loan Societies - - -	Abstract of Account of Loan Societies in England and Wales, 1844 - - - -	XXVHI. 323.	

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241.	1845. Apr. 22.	Cheese - - - -	Quantity of Cheese imported into the several Ports of Great Britain, 1844, distinguishing Countries; also, European Cheese exported from England, 1842-1844 - - - -	XLVI. 15.	8 Vict.
242.	- -	Fire Insurance - - -	Sums paid into the Stamp-office in Great Britain on Insurance from Fire, 1844, distinguishing the Amount of Allowance made to each Office; Sums insured by each Office on Farming Stock, distinguishing the Amount at each Office -	XXVIII. 309.	
243.	- -	Barley - - - -	Quantity of Barley imported since April 1842; Account specifying the Annual Amount each Year; Quantity each Month, and Rate of Duty; Names of different Ports into which Importations have taken place, Annually and Monthly; Quantities imported - - - -	XLVI. 633.	
244.	- -	Maynooth College - -	Sums voted each Year 1841-1843; Copies of Estimates; Average Number of Students in the College; Number admitted; Number received in Holy Orders; Number supported by Parliamentary Vote; Names of Students, 1844, Ages, &c.; Vacations, 1841-1843 - - - -	XXVIII. 333.	
245.	- -	New Zealand - - -	Copies of the Correspondence relating to the Manakaw and New Zealand Company - - - -	XXXIII. 457.	
246.	- -	New Zealand - - -	Claims for Land preferred before Commissioners of Land; Claims in New Zealand by Missionaries, Catechists of the Church Missionary Society; also, Claims of Land preferred before the Commissioners of Land Claims in New Zealand, except those included in a former Return; Number of Acres claimed, Prices paid, Consideration given, and Number of Acres allowed - - - -	XXXIII. 463.	
247.	- -	New Zealand - - -	Copies or Extracts of Despatches from the Governor of New Zealand received since former Returns - - - -	XXXIII. 71.	
248.	- -	Post Office - - -	Annual Income and Charges on the Letter Carriers' Fund from its Establishment to 1845; Authority under which connected, and Distribution of Fund; Name, Date and Amount of Superannuation of each Letter Carrier - - - -	XLVII. 201.	
249.	- -	Wills - - - -	Returns relating to Titles and Jurisdictions of all Courts empowered to grant Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration, re-printed from former Returns	XXXVI. 347.	
250.	May 1.	Army - - - -	Officers who have been allowed to receive their Half-pay since 1 April 1841, under the Provisions of 7 & 8 Vict., c. 104 -	XXIX. 157.	
251.	Apr. 23.	Exchequer - - -	Monies received during 1844-45 to the Account of Her Majesty's Exchequer at the Bank of England and Ireland, under the respective Heads of Public Income; the Amount of all Royal Orders and Treasury Orders received, and of the Credits and Transfers made by the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, and Balance remaining to the Account of the Exchequer, 1844-45 - - -	XXVIII. 145.	

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	1845.				8 Vicr.
252.	Apr. 24.	Atmospheric Railway - -	Report from the Select Committee on Atmospheric Railways, together with the Minutes of Evidence, Appendix and Index - - - - -	X. 177.	
253.	- 25.	Canal Companies - - - [Mr. Beckett and Mr. Vernon Smith.]	Bill to empower Canal Companies and the Commissioners of Navigable Rivers to vary their Tolls, Rates and Charges on different Parts of their Navigations -	I. 267.	c. 28.
254.	- -	Canal Companies - - - [Mr. Beckett, Mr. Vernon Smith, and Admiral Dundas.]	Bill to enable Canal Companies to become Carriers of Goods upon their Canals -	I. 261.	
255.	- 28.	East Indies - - -	Copies of Acts of the Government of India for altering the Sea and Inland Customs Duties; also, Extracts of Despatches from the Court of Directors to the Go- vernor-General, on the proposed altera- tions of the Customs Duties - -	XXXIV. 47.	
256.	- 30.	Banking (Scotland) - - - [Mr. Greene and Sir Robert Peel.]	Bill to regulate the Issue of Bank Notes in Scotland - - - - -	I. 65.	c. 38.
257.	- 28.	- - - - -	General Abstract of Grants 1845-46, com- pared with former years - - -	XXIX. 313.	
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257. II.	- -	Estimates - - - - -	II. Miscellaneous Services (Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments)	XXIX. 321.	
257. III.	- -	Estimates - - - - -	III. Miscellaneous Services (Law and Justice) - - - - -	XXIX. 353.	
257. IV.	- -	Estimates - - - - -	IV. Miscellaneous Services (Education, Science and Art) - - - - -	XXIX. 369.	
257. V.	- -	Estimates - - - - -	V. Miscellaneous Services (Colonial, Consular and other Foreign Ser- vices) - - - - -	XXIX. 387.	
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257. VII.	- -	Estimates - - - - -	VII. Miscellaneous Services (Special and Temporary Objects) - - - - -	XXIX. 443.	
258.	- -	County Treasurers (Ireland)	Account in Charge and Discharge of the Fees received by the Registrar of Treas- urers' Accounts in Ireland, and of the Appropriation thereof, 1844-45 - -	XI.V. 147.	
259.	- -	Property Tax (Windows) -	Return showing the Total Number of Houses assessed to the Property Tax, 1844, in respect of certain Streets, Squares, &c., Courts in Westminster and Mary-le-bone; also, a similar Return of the Amount of Window Duty paid by the several Houses assessed in each of the above Classes; distinguishing the Amount for each Class - - -	XXVIII. 651.	
260.	- -	Public Income and Expen- diture.	Account of the Income and Expenditure for the Year ending 5 April 1845, toge- ther with the Balances in the Exchequer at the Commencement and at the Termination of the Year, and the Amount of Funded and Unfunded Debt created or redeemed in the said Year - - -	XXVIII. 165	
261.	- -	Church Leases, Ecclesiastical Commissioners.	Report of the Estates Committee respect- ing Leaschold Property vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners - -	XXXV. 3.	

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	1844.				8 & 9 Vict.
262.	Apr. 28.	Courts of Common Law Process.	Bill, intituled, An Act to authorize, in certain Cases, the Service of Process issuing out of Her Majesty's Courts of Common Law at Westminster on Persons resident out of the Jurisdiction of the said Courts - - - - -	II. 373.	
263.	- 30.	Courts of Law Process (Ireland.)	Bill, intituled, An Act to authorize, in certain Cases, the Service of Process issuing out of Her Majesty's Courts of Common Law in Ireland on Persons resident out of the Jurisdiction of the said Courts - - - - -	II. 383.	
264.	- -	Court of Session (Scotland) Process.	Bill, intituled, An Act to authorize, in certain cases, Summons to be raised and served, and Action to be proceeded with, against Persons resident out of the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Civil Court in Scotland - - - - -	II. 367.	
265.	- -	Agricultural Statistics -	Copy of Correspondence between the Board of Trade and other Public Departments relative to Agricultural Statistics - - - - -	XLVI. 615.	
266.	May 1.	Salmon Fisheries - - - [Sir J. Winnington, Mr. Pakington, and Mr. Bailey.]	Bill for the Preservation of Salmon Fisheries in England and Wales - - - - -	V. 291.	
267.	- -	New South Wales - - -	Copies or Extracts of any Correspondence relative to Crown Lands and Emigration in New South Wales:—II. Operation of Imperial Land Sales Act - - - - -	XXXII. 11.	
		New South Wales - - -	III. Licensed Occupation of Crown Lands - - - - -	XXXII. 77.	
268.	- -	Railways (Scotland) - - - [The Lord Advocate and Lord Granville Somerset.]	Bill for consolidating in one Act certain Provisions usually inserted in Acts authorizing the making of Railways in Scotland - - - - -	V. 185.	c. 33.
269.	- -	Merchant Seamen - - - [Sir George Clerk and Mr. Corry.]	Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Relief and Support in certain cases of Merchant Seamen, their Widows and Children - - - - -	IV. 393.	
270.	- 2.	County Rates - - - [Sir John Yarde Buller, Lord Courtenay, and Viscount Ebrington.]	Bill to amend the Law relating to the levying, assessing and collecting County Rates - - - - -	II. 343.	c. 111.
271.	- -	College of Surgeons - - -	Letter from the Royal College of Surgeons to the Home Department, enclosing a Copy of Correspondence between the Council and the National Association of General Practitioners; also, Copy of Correspondence with Mr. Edwards; Copy of Analysis of List of Fellows of the College, explaining the mode of nominating Members to Fellowships - - - - -	XXXVI. 447.	
272.	- -	Indian Law Commissioners -	Special Reports of the Indian Law Commissioners - - - - -	XXXIV. 151.	
273.	- -	Provisions - - - - -	Quantities of Mixed Provisions of all Kinds imported into the United Kingdom, 1843-1844; specifying the different Kinds, and the Countries whence sent; Quantities of each Kind entered for Home Consumption; Amount of Duty paid on the same respectively; Quantity of each Kind re-exported, and Place to which re-exported; Number of Bonds passed -	XLVI. 55.	

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274.	May 2.	Drainage of Lands - - [The Earl of Lincoln and Lord Granville Somerset.]	Bill to facilitate the Drainage of Lands in England and Wales - - - - }	III. 27.	c. 56.
275.	- -	Commons Inclosure - - [The Earl of Lincoln and Lord Granville Somerset.]	Bill to facilitate the Inclosure and Improve- ment of Commons, and Lands held in Common, the Exchange of Lands and the Division of intermixed Lands ; to provide Remedies for defective or in- complete Executions, and for the Non- execution of the Powers of General and Local Inclosures, and to provide for the Revival of such Powers in certain cases - }	II. 1.	c. 118.
276.	- 5.	Universities (Scotland) - [Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Fox Maule.]	Bill to regulate the Admission to the Lay or Secular Chairs of the Universities of Scotland - - - - }	VI. 259.	
277.	- -	Convicts - - - -	Report of H. Capper, Superintendent of Ships and Vessels employed for the Con- finement of Offenders under Sentence of Transportation - - - - }	XXXVII. 315.	
278.	- -	Medical Bill - - - -	Copy of Memorial of Senate of University of London to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, respecting the Medical Bill - - - - }	XXXVI. 439.	
279.	- 7.	Railways - - - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on proposed Amalgama- tion of Railways - - - - }	XXXIX. 153.	
280.	- -	Kew Gardens - - - -	Copy of Report of Sir W. J. Hooper on the Royal Botanical Gardens and pro- posed new Palm-house at Kew - - }	XLV. 49.	
281.	- -	Banks (Ireland) - - [Mr. Greene and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.]	Bill to regulate the Issue of Bank Notes in Ireland, and to regulate the Repay- ment of certain Sums advanced by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, for the Public Service - - }	I. 89.	
282.	- -	Field Gardens - - - [Mr. Cowper, Mr. William Miles, and Mr. Aglionby.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 139.	
283.	- -	Medical - - - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	IV. 499.	
284.	- -	College of Surgeons (Charter) [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	IV. 535.	
285.	- -	Scientific and Charitable In- stitutions.	Reports from the several Scientific and Charitable Institutions receiving Grants from Parliament - - - - }	XXVIII. 487.	
286.	- 9.	Scilly Islands - - -	Communications addressed to Treasury respecting Post-office Arrangements at the Island of Scilly since August 1844 ; Correspondence with the Admiralty, 1844, respecting the Conveyance of the Mail ; Expenses incurred for the Cutters during the time the same were employed ; Copies of Special Reports made by the Commander - - - - }	XLVII. 247.	
287.	- 5.	British Museum - - -	Income and Expenditure of the British Museum, 1844 ; Estimated Expense for 1845-46 ; Account of the Number of Persons admitted to visit the Museum, 1838-1844 ; Statement of the Progress made in the Arrangement of the Collec- tion, &c. - - - - }	XXVIII. 251.	

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288.	1845. May 9.	Courts of Justice (Lancaster and Durham).	Offices of the Courts of Common Pleas and other Courts in Lancaster and Durham, distinguishing those paid by Fees and Salary; Amount of Fees received, 1841, 1842 and 1843, and Appropriation thereof; Names of Persons receiving Fees; Compensations granted to Officers; Fees received by Taxing Masters of the Court of Chancery since their Appointment; Monies received on account of Fees in the Courts of Common Law; Application and Appropriation of Monies; Officers paid by Fees; Amount received - - - - -	XXXVI. 273.	8 Vict.
289.	- -	Smoke Prevention - -	Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Means and Expediency of preventing the Nuisance of Smoke arising from Flues or Furnaces; with Evidence and Index - -	XIII. 539.	
290.	- -	Navy - - - -	Return of Ships launched, 1800 to 1845; and broken up, cut down or altered, without having been at Sea; and of those turned into Hulks and Receiving Ships; and likewise those that are unserviceable, without having been at Sea; and the Total Cost - - - - -	XXX. 91.	
291.	- -	Scottish Central Railway Bill	Report from the Committee on the Scottish Central Railway Bill - - - -	X. 487.	
292.	- -	Railways - - - -	Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on Schemes for extending Railway Communication through various Districts - - - -	XXXIX. 175.	
293.	- -	Scientific and Literary Societies, [Lord Dalmeny and Mr. Fox Maule.]	Bill to explain and amend an Act of 6 & 7 Vict., to exempt from County, Borough, Parochial, and other Local Rates, Lands and Buildings occupied by Scientific and Literary Societies - - - -	V. 345.	c. 44.
294.	- -	Military Savings Banks - [Mr. Sidney Herbert and Mr. Nicoll.]	Bill to amend an Act to establish Military Savings Banks - - - - -	IV. 411.	c. 27.
295.	- -	Coroner (Ireland) - - [Mr. Grogan and Mr. Gregory.]	Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Office of Coroner, and the Expenses of Inquests in Ireland - - - -	II. 317.	
296.	- 8.	Spirits - - - -	Accounts relative to Foreign and British Spirits, from 1780 to 1844 inclusive; to the distillation of Sugar, Spirits, and to Proof Spirits in England, Scotland, Ireland and the United Kingdom, also relative to Spirits and illicit Distillation in Ireland - - - - -	XLVI. 501.	
297.	- -	Woollen Manufactures -	Quantity and Declared Value of British Woollen Manufacture exported from the United Kingdom 1844; Quantity of Wool imported 1844, and re-exported; Countries to which sent; Quantity of Alpaca and Llama Tribe imported 1844; Quantity re-exported; similar Return of Mohair - - - - -	XLVI. 609.	
298.	- -	Post-office (Edinburgh) -	Name of every Person employed in the Post-office Edinburgh; Date of each Appointment; Nature of the Duties performed by each Individual; Amount of Salary attached to such Duties; Fund from which each Salary is paid, distinguishing what Portion is derived from Fees - - - - -	XLVII. 229.	

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299.	1845. May 8.	Colleges (Ireland) - - [Sir James Graham, Sir Robert Peel, and Sir Thomas Fremantle.]	Bill to enable Her Majesty to endow new Colleges for the Advancement of Learning in Ireland - - - - -	I. 357.	8 Vic c. 66.
300.	- 16.	Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead and Lead Ore, Iron, &c. -	Various Returns relative to the Import and Export of Lead and Ore, Copper, Tin, Zinc and Iron, for the year 1844 - - -	XLVI. 73.	
301.	- -	Merchant Seamen - - -	Income and Expenditure of the President and Governors of the Corporation for Relief of Seamen in the Merchant Ser- vice in London, and the various Ports, 1844; similar Return from Trustees for Relief of Seamen at the various Out- ports for the same Period - - - - -	XLVII. 561.	
302.	- -	Lunatics (Ireland) - - - [Sir Thomas Fremantle and Mr. Attorney-General.]	Bill for the Establishment of a Central Asylum for Insane Persons charged with Offences in Ireland; and to amend the Acts relating to the Offences by Insane Persons, and the Acts respecting Asy- lums for the Insane Poor in Ireland, and for appropriating the Lunatic Asylum in Cork to the purposes of a District Lu- natic Asylum - - - - -	II. 397.	c. 107.
303.	- 19.	Bank of England - - -	Amount of Sovereigns and Half-Sovereigns received by the Bank of England under the Standard Weight in each Month, from 1844 to May 1845; stating the Amount of the deficient Weight - - -	XXVIII. 205.	
304.	- 20.	Fishing (Scotland) - - -	Bill, intituled, An Act to prevent Fishing for Trout or other Fresh-water Fish by Nets, in the Rivers and Waters of Scot- land - - - - -	III. 203.	c. 26.
305.	- -	Howard v. Gosset - - -	A Copy of the Short-hand Writer's Notes of the Arguments and Judgments in the case of Howard v. Gosset - - - - -	XXXVI. 133.	
306.	- -	Stamp and Tax Office - -	Persons employed in the Warehouse De- partment of the Stamp and Tax Office, 1844; Hours of Attendance, and Pay; several Returns relative to Distributors of Stamps in Great Britain, showing Amount distributed - - - - -	XXVIII. 563.	
307.	- -	Banks of Issue (Scotland) -	Number of Banks of Issue in Scotland since 1815, stating Name and Firm of each Bank, when commenced, and Ca- pital subscribed; Number of Joint Stock Banks in Scotland which became Bank- rupt, 1839-1844; Dividends paid, &c. -	XXVIII. 215.	
308.	- -	Corporal Punishments - -	Returns relating to Corporal Punishments and Imprisonment of Men belonging to Royal Marines, Royal Artillery, Army and Navy, 1839-1843 - - - - -	XXIX. 165.	
308. II.	- -	Corporal Punishments - -	Returns relating to the Corporal Punish- ments in the Royal Navy - - - - -	XXX. 17.	
309.	- -	Douay College - - -	Amount of Claims made by Rev. J. Daniell on behalf of the English Catholic Col- lege of Douay; English Seminary at Paris, and English College at Saint Omers, before Commissioners for liqui- dating English Claims on France, ap- pealed to Privy Council; Judgment thereon - - - - -	XXXV. 773.	

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310.	1845. May 20.	Episcopal Clergy (Scotland)	Manner in which £.1,200 charged in the Civil Contingencies 1844, as paid to the Episcopal Clergy in Scotland, stating the Name of each Person to whom any Part of the Sum was paid, his Place of Residence; and also, Copies of Applications to the Treasury - - -	XLV. 379.	8 Vict.
311.	- 21.	Smoke Prohibition - - [Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. Beckett, and Lord Francis Egerton.]	Bill [as amended by the Select Committee]	VI. 47.	
312.	- -	Coals (London) - - - [Mr. Greene, Sir George Clerk, and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to continue the Acts for the Vend and Delivery of Coals in London and Westminster, and in certain Parts of adjacent Counties, and to alter and amend the said Acts - - - - -	I. 343.	c. 101.
313.	- 23.	Naval Service - - -	Persons named to Civil Appointments in the Naval Service, 1843-1845; stating the Length of Time they have been in active Service in the Navy; Employments held; and, if Civilians, their Employment - - - - -	XXX. 1.	
314.	- -	Seamen - - - -	Number of Seamen entered for Instruction on board Her Majesty's Ship "Excellent" since 1842, with the Number of Seamen; Gunners supplied in the several Ships since that Period - - -	XXX. 85.	
315.	- -	Railways (Ireland) - -	Report from Select Committee appointed to inquire and report whether any, and which, of the Standing Orders which are enforced in the case of Railway Bills in Great Britain are unnecessary, and ought to be dispensed with in the case of Railways in Ireland - - - - -	X. 119.	
316.	- -	Privy Council - - -	Bill, intituled, An Act to amend an Act passed 3 & 4 Will. 4, intituled, "An Act for the better Administration of Justice in his Majesty's Privy Council" - -	IV. 637.	c. 30.
317.	- -	Railways - - - -	Alphabetical List of the Names, Descriptions and Places of Abode of all Persons subscribing to the Amount of £.2,000 and upwards to any Railway Subscription Contract deposited in the Private Bill Office during the present Session of Parliament; showing the Amount subscribed by each Person for every Railway, and Total Amount of each Person's Subscription - - - -	XL. 1.	
318.	- -	Bank Notes - - -	Notes in circulation of the Bank of England, and of other Banks of Issue in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland since February 1844 - - - -	XXVIII. 209.	
319.	- -	Annuities - - - -	Return of the Amount of Government Annuities granted by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt at May 1844 and 1845; Form of Certificate of the Existence of the Nominees for these Annuities, &c. - - - -	XXVIII. 221.	
320.	- -	Fisheries (Ireland) - -	Third Annual Report of the Commissioners of Public Works on the Fisheries of Ireland, 1845 - - - - -	XXVI. 211.	
321.	May 26.	Highways, &c. (Scotland) - [Mr. Home Drummond and Mr. Mackenzie.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee]	VI. 139.	c. 41.
322.	- -	Church Building Materials -	Amount of all Drawback allowed on Building Materials used in the Erection of Places of Public Worship in Great Britain, 1837-1845; specifying the Amount of Allowance made for each Edifice - -	XXVIII. 261.	

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323.	May 26.	London University - -	Name of the Colleges and Institutions of General Instructions in connexion with the University of London, and of the County in which they are situated; the same of the Medical Schools in connexion with the University of London -	XXXV. 815.	
324.	- -	Railway Plans - - -	Projected Railways of which Plans and Sections have been deposited with the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, in a Tabular Form, showing new Line, Branch, Junction, Extension, Amalgamation, double and single Lines -	XXXIX. 87.	
325.	- -	Coal Meters - - -	Sums paid by Commissioners of Customs to the Coal Meters of London, 1826-1831, for their Certificates, pursuant to 6 Geo. 4, c. 107; of the Quantity of Coal delivered from the Ships discharged in London, and of Sums unpaid to them; similar Return for Coal-meters of Dublin	XLVI. 67.	
326.	- 28.	Malta Currency - - -	Copies of the Proclamation and Correspondence, or Extracts of Correspondence, on the subject of the Malta Currency -	XXXI. 211.	
327.	- -	East Indies - - -	Copy of a Despatch addressed by the Courts of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India, calling his Attention to the Question of Railway Communication in that Country - - - - -	XXXIV. 313.	
328.	- -	East India - - - -	Acts passed by the Honourable the President of the Council of India, and by the Governor-General in Council, 1843 -	XXXIV. 83.	
329.	- -	Metropolis Turnpike Roads -	Nineteenth Report of the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames - - - - -	XXVII. 181.	
330.	- -	Sugar, &c. - - - -	Account of the Imports into the United Kingdom of Sugar, Molasses, Rum, Coffee and Cocoa from the West Indies and British Guiana, for 1844 - - -	XLVI. 569.	
331.	- -	County Treasurers - -	Abstract of the Accounts of the several County Treasurers in England and Wales, 1843 and 1844 - - -	XLI. 395.	
332.	- -	Clerks of the Peace - -	Abstract Return relative to the Clerks and Deputy Clerks of the Peace in any County in England and Wales; stating their Names, Professions, Dates of Appointment, Fees and Emoluments, 1841-1845; together with the Names, &c., of the Persons appointed by them to draw Bills of Indictment during the same Period -	XXXVI. 265.	
333.	- -	Lunatics - - - -	Number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to each of the Unions in England, August 1844; distinguishing those maintained in County Lunatic Asylums, in licensed Houses and elsewhere, with Weekly average Cost; Population 1841; Lunatics from Places not under the Poor Law Amendment Act -	XXXVIII. 133.	
334.	- -	Banks (Ireland) - - -	Banks in Ireland which have become Bankrupt since 1825, with the Date of the Year in which such Bankruptcy has taken place - - - - -	XXVIII. 213.	
335.	- -	Municipal Corporations (Ireland).	Towns in Ireland from which Petitions have been presented to Her Majesty in Council, for Charters of Incorporation, in pursuance of the provisions of 3 & 4 Vict., c. 106, for the Regulation of Corporations in Ireland - - - -	XLV. 317.	

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336.	May 29.	Speaker's Warrant - - -	The Copy of The Speaker's Warrant for the Apprehension of Thomas Burton Howard	XXXVI. 123.	
337.	- -	Printed Papers - - -	Copy in the Record in the Case of Howard and Gosset, in the Court of Queen's Bench - - - - -	XXXVI. 125.	
338.	- -	Ditto - - - - -	First Report from Select Committee on Proceedings in the Action of Howard v. Gosset - - - - -	XIII. 225.	
339.	- -	Coals - - - - -	Quantity of Coals, &c., shipped Coastways 1844, compared with 1843; Quantity exported to Foreign Countries or Settlements Abroad, with Rate of Duty, &c.; also, Quantity of Coals brought into the Port of London in 1844, compared with 1843 - - - - -	XLVI. 57.	
340.	- -	Post-office - - - - -	Number of chargeable Letters through London Post (General and District); Number of Letters, including Franks, delivered in one Week, 1839, in United Kingdom; Gross and Net Post-office Revenue each Year, 1839-1844; Postage Revenue exclusive of refused Letters, 1841-1844; Payments by the Post-office for Conveyance of Mails and Railway, 1841-1844; Number and Amount of Money Orders issued and paid in England and Wales, 1839-1844; similar Return as regards Money Orders in London -	XLVII. 205	
341.	- -	Fisheries - - - - -	Amount of Money granted in each Year for promoting the Irish Fisheries; Money granted for promoting Scotch Fisheries; Amount of said Grants now unappropriated - - - - -	XXVIII. 317.	
342.	- 30.	Dog-stealing - - - - - [Mr. Liddell, Mr. Fitzroy Kelly and Major Beresford.]	Bill for the further Prevention of the Offence of Dog-stealing - - - - -	III. 13.	c. 47.
343.	June 2.	Pious and Charitable Purposes. [Lord John Manners, Viscount Clive, and Mr. Charles Buller.]	Bill to alter and amend the Laws relating to the Disposition of Property for Pious and Charitable Purposes - - - - -	IV. 543.	
344.	- -	Bank Notes (Scotland) - - [Mr. Greene, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	I. 75.	c. 38.
345.	- -	Bank Notes (Ireland) - - [Mr. Greene, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	I. 109.	
346.	- -	Vaccine Establishment -	Report from the National Vaccine Establishment to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department -	XLV. 99.	
347.	- -	Coinage - - - - -	Report of the last Pix Jury on the Coinage of the Mint, stating Weight of Sovereigns and Half-Sovereigns; Amount of Coinage assayed by the Pix Jury, and whether any of the Coins assayed were deficient in Weight, and to what Extent - -	XXVIII. 349.	
348.	- -	Metropolis Improvement -	Second Report of the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into and consider the most effectual means of improving the Metropolis, and providing increased Facilities of Communication within the same - - - - -	XVII. 1.	
349.	- -	Steam Vessels - - - - -	Name and Description of all Steam Vessels registered in the United Kingdom; showing where and when built, and what Armament they are capable of carrying -	XLVII. 545.	

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350.	June 2.	Quassia and Beer - -	Quantity of Quassia imported, 1841-1844; also, Quantity entered for Home Consumption in each Year respectively; Number of Barrels of Beer exported, 1844	XLVI. 491.	
351.	- -	Poor Law (Ireland) - -	Number of Children sent out to Service from Union Workhouses, Ireland, 1842, 1843, 1844; distinguishing Boys and Girls; Average Ages of each; Number returned to the House each Year, on various Accounts; Number of Boys at present learning a Trade, distinguishing whether Shoe-makers, &c. - -	XXXVIII. 189.	
352.	- 3.	Bank Notes (Ireland) - -	Notes of the Bank of Ireland in Circulation; distinguishing those of Branches from those in Dublin Deposits; distinguishing Public from Private; Amount of Bullion in the Bank of Ireland at Close of every Week, from February to present Time -	XXVIII. 211.	c. 37.
353.	- 5.	Railways - - - -	Eighth Report from the Classification Committee of Railway Bills - - -	X. 75	
354.	- 6.	Salmon Fisheries - -	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	V. 317.	
		[Sir Thomas Winnington, Mr. Pakington, and Mr. Joseph Bailey.]			
355.	- -	London Coal Market - -	Sums of Money received and paid, 1843, by the Chamberlain of the City of London, in relation to Market for Sale of Coals; Amount invested under Authority of Acts of Parliament; Securities in which invested; Balance in Hand to December 1844 - - - -	XLVI. 65.	
356.	- -	Clergy, Bishops, Colonies, Religious Instruction.	Names and Dates of Appointment and Salaries of all Colonial Bishops, &c.; of all Indian Bishops and Archdeacons; of all Grants, Endowments and Appropriation, made for the purposes of Religious Instruction or Education in the Colonies, 1840-1842; Number of Convicts annually transported; Amount of Convict Population in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, 1830-1844 - - -	XXXV. 171.	
357.	- -	New Zealand - - - -	Copy of Correspondence between Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies and New Zealand Company, relative to the Establishment of a Proprietary Government in the Islands of New Zealand	XXXIII. 417.	
358.	- -	Lunatics (England) - -	Bill to amend the Laws for the Provision and Regulation of Lunatic Asylums for Counties and Boroughs, and for the Maintenance and Care of Pauper Lunatics in England - - - -	IV. 7.	c. 126.
		[Lord Ashley, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Vernon Smith.]			
359.	- 9.	Railways - - - -	Amendment made by the Lords to the Bill for consolidating in one Act certain Provisions usually inserted in Acts authorizing the making of Railways in Scotland	V. 239.	c. 33.
360.	- -	Railway Gauge - - - -	Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on Oxford, Worcester, Wolverhampton Railway, and Oxford and Rugby Railway Bills - - - -	XI. 1.	
360.II.	- -	Ditto - - - -	Index to ditto - - - -	XI. 583.	
361.	- -	Revenue and Taxation -	Gross Receipt of Revenue derived from Duties of Customs, &c; Estimated Amount of all Taxes repealed, expired or redeemed, and Taxes imposed, and Increase or Decrease of Revenue; Average Price of Wheat in each Year, from 1815 to 1842, and from 1842 to 1845 - -	XXVIII. 417.	

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362.	1845. June 10.	East Indies - - -	Accounts respecting the Annual Territorial Revenues and Disbursements of the East India Company, 1840-41, 1842-43; with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - -	XXXIV. 1.	8 & 9 Vict.
363.	- -	Removal of Paupers - -	Sums paid by Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Towns, &c., for the Removal of Poor Persons born in Scotland and Ireland, chargeable to Parishes in England, under 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 40; distinguishing Amount paid each Year - - -	XXXVIII. 171.	
364.	- -	Tithe Commutation - -	Agreements for the Commutation of Tithes, which have been confirmed, 1844-45; of all Awards for the Commutation of Tithes for the same Period; also, all Apportionments of Rent-charges which have been confirmed, 1844-45 - -	XXXV. 283.	
365.	- -	Loan Fund Board (Ireland) -	Seventh Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland - - - - -	XXVI. 233.	
366.	- 11.	Inspector of Prisons (Newgate).	Report made by Rev. W. Russell to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, respecting the Circumstances which occurred on the occasion of the condemned Sermon in the Chapel of Newgate Gaol, in the case of Hocker, and the Circumstances which took place on the morning of his Execution; Letter from Inspector of Prisons, with proposed Regulations with regard to Prisoners condemned to Death -	XXV. 19.	
367.	- -	Municipal Boroughs (Ireland)	Abstract of Statement of Monies received and expended on account of certain Boroughs in Ireland - - - - -	XLV. 301.	
368.	- -	Wages (Scotland) - - [Mr. Thomas Duncombe and Mr. Hastie.]	Bill to amend the Law of Arrestment of Wages in Scotland - - - - -	I. 11.	c. 39.
369.	- -	New Zealand - - -	Copies or Extracts of Despatches from the Governor of New Zealand - - -	XXXIII. 239.	
370.	- 12.	Timber Ships - - - [Mr. Greene, Sir George Clark, and Mr. Barry.]	Bill to continue and amend an Act 5 & 6 Vict., for preventing Ships clearing out from any Port in British North America, or in the Settlement of Honduras, from loading any Part of their Cargo on Deck - - - - -	VI. 191.	c. 93.
371.	- -	Oaths (Ireland) - - -	Oath taken by Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Lord Chancellor previous to entering on Duties of their Office; Oaths administered to Protestants and Directors of the Bank of Ireland - - -	XLV. 319.	
372.	- -	New South Wales - - -	Part IV.—Licensed Occupation of Crown Lands - - - - -	XXXII. 147.	
373.	- 13.	Lunatics (England) - - [Lord Ashley, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Vernon Smith.]	Bill for the Regulation of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics in England -	IV. 181.	c. 100.
374.	- -	Small Debts - - -	Bill, intituled, An Act for the better securing the Payment of Small Debts -	VI. 1.	c. 127.
375.	- -	County Rates - - - [Sir John Yarde Buller, Lord Courtenay, and Viscount Ebrington.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	II. 353.	c. 111.

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376.	1845. June 13.	Mails Conveyance - - -	Monies paid by and due from Her Majesty's Government to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for conveying Her Majesty's Mails; Postage derived therefrom, 1843-1845, from certain Merchants of the City of London to the Treasury, and Copy of their Lordships' Reply - - -	XLVII. 225.	6 & 9 Vict.
377.	- -	Corn - - - - -	Statement of the Septennial Prices of each Kind of Grain, as prepared for the purpose of the Tithe Commission, 1835-1844 - - - - -	XLVI. 643.	
378.	- 16.	New Zealand - - - -	Claims to Land by various Parties, 1843; published Notice, May 1844, of Deeds of Grant for Delivery to G. Clark; Proclamations regarding Pre-emption of Land in New Zealand; Awards made by Mr. Spain; Sums paid by New Zealand Company for Aboriginal Tribes; Memorial from the Land-owners at Port Nicholson - - - - -	XXXIII. 475.	
379.	- -	East Indies - - - -	Copy of Despatch sent out by Court of Directors, 18 December 1844, as relates to discountenancing of any Connexion of the Company's Servants with Attendance of Devotees upon the Ceremonies of the Temple of Juggernaut, and any Arrangements sanctioned or directed for the Discontinuance of pecuniary Payments towards the maintenance of the Idol Worship of that Shrine - - -	XXXIV. 319.	
380.	- -	Millbank Prison - - -	Reports in the Possession of the Prison Inspectors with respect to the lighting and ventilating of Millbank Prison, and the saving that has been effected in the former by various Means - - - - -	XXXVII. 709.	
381.	- -	Sweets or Made Wines -	Returns of Sweets or made Wines imported from Scotland and Ireland into England 1844; also of Seizures made, and how dealt with; Quantity remaining in Bond - - - - -	XLVI. 601.	
382.	- -	Coals (London) - - - [Mr. Greene, Sir George Clerk, and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	I. 347.	
383.	- -	Private Bills - - - -	List of Private Bills applied for during the Sessions of Parliament, for which a Subscription Contract has been deposited in the Private Bill Office, classified according to the Nature or Object of the Work; Amount of Estimate for each Work; Capital to be raised in each case; Amount of Money to be borrowed, &c. - - -	XXXVI. 19.	
384.	- 17.	Seal Office - - - - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill for abolishing the separate Seal-office of the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas - - - - -	V. 351.	c. 34.
385.	- -	Assessed Taxes - - - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to continue and amend the Acts for authorizing a Composition for Assessed Taxes - - - - -	I. 21.	c. 36.
386.	- -	West Indies - - - - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to facilitate the Recovery of Loans made by the West India Relief Commissioners - - - - -	VI. 361.	c. 50.
387.	- -	Promissory Notes (Usury) - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to continue an Act for exempting certain Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes from the Operation of the Laws relating to Usury - - - - -	I. 185.	c. 102.

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388.	1844- June 17.	Ships "Queen," &c. - -	Complement of Officers and Crews of various Ships; "Queen," "Trafalgar," "Saint Vincent," "Hibernia," "Rodney," "Superb," "Albion," "Canopus," "Vanguard," "Vernon"; alteration made in Her Majesty's Ships, and the Cost - - - -	XXX. 105.	8 & 9 Vict.
389.	- -	Lunatics (Scotland) - -	Report presented by the Sheriff depute of each County to the Clerk of the High Court of Justiciary relating to Lunatics; Number of Persons confined on 1st January 1845, by Warrant of each Sheriff; Number of Lunatics privately confined in each County; Number of dangerous Lunatics committed under various Acts, and the Asylums to which such Lunatics have been committed - - - -	XLV. 409.	
390.	- -	Prosecutions - - - -	Rates of Allowance for Prosecutors' and Witnesses' Expenses, and for Attorney and Counsel, as settled in each County; Returns from Clerks of Assize and Clerks of the Peace of the Number of Prosecutions for Felonies and Misdemeanors in each County at the last two Assizes, &c.; Number of such Prosecutions, in which no Payment was made for Brief and Counsel's Fee - - - -	XLI. 411.	
391.	- -	Sir Henry Pottinger - - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to settle an Annuity on Sir Henry Pottinger, Baronet, in consideration of his eminent Services - - - -	IV. 635.	c. 49.
392.	18.	Merchant Seamen - - [Sir George Cockburn, Mr. Corry, and Mr. Godson.]	Bill for the Protection of Seamen entering on Board Merchant Ships - - - -	IV. 371.	c. 116.
393.	- -	Art Unions - - - - [Mr. Wyse and Mr. Ewart.]	Bill for legalizing Art Unions - - - -	I. 13.	
394.	- -	Navy - - - -	Copies of the several Reports of the Sailing and other Qualities of, as exhibited during the late Trial, Cruizers of Her Majesty's Ships - - - -	XXX. 133.	
395.	- -	Railway Bills - - - -	Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the State and Progress of the several Railway Bills now before Parliament, and to consider and report what Measures should be adopted to facilitate the Re-introduction of Bills in a future Session - - - -	X. 87.	
396. I.	- -	General Index to Papers -	General Index to the Bills, Reports, Accounts and other Papers printed by Order of the House of Commons, 1832-1844 -	XLIV. 1.	
396. II.	- -	Index, Reports of Committees	Index to Reports of Committees, 1801-1845	XLII. 311.	
397.	- 20.	Printed Papers - - - -	Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Proceedings of the Action of Howard v. Gosset -	XIII. 227.	
398.	- -	Revising Barristers - -	Returns from Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks of the Names of revising Barristers, and the Number of Days employed in revising the Lists in each City and County, 1844; Appeals to the Court of Common Pleas from such Decisions; Appeals from the Court of Revising Barristers made up to March 1845 - - - -	XXXVI. 431.	
399.	- -	Railways - - - -	Copy of Minutes of Railway Department of the Board of Trade upon projected Railway Schemes which have been made and published in the Gazette 17th February and 10th June 1845 - - - -	XXXIX. 143.	

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400.	1845. June 20.	Colleges (Ireland) - - [Sir James Graham, Sir Robert Peel, and Sir Thomas Fremantle.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	I. 365.	8 & 9 VICT.
401.	- 23.	Poor Law (Scotland) - - [The Lord Advocate and Sir James Graham.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	IV. 585.	c. 83.
402.	- -	Assessed Taxes - - - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	I. 37.	c. 36.
403.	- -	Army and Militia Services -	Account of the finally audited Receipt and Expenditure for Army and Militia Services, compared with the Sums esti- mated 1844; and Balance Sheet on 31 March 1845 - - - - -	XXIX. 141.	
404.	- 24.	Deodands Abolition - -	Bill, intituled, An Act to abolish Deodands	III. 5.	
405.	- -	Accidents Compensation -	Bill, intituled, An Act for compensating the Families of Persons killed by Accidents - }	I. 1.	
406.	- -	East Indies - - - -	Accounts of the Total Gross Revenue of India; of Balances in the several Treas- uries, and other Accounts relating to the Treasury of India; Return of the Home Accounts of the East India Company, presented pursuant to 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85	XXXIV. 23.	
407.	- -	Pauper Lunatics (England) - [Lord Ashley, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Vernon Smith.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	IV. 63.	c. 126.
408.	- -	Lunatics (England) - - [Lord Ashley, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Vernon Smith.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	IV. 233.	c. 100.
409.	- -	Poor Relief (Gilbert Unions)	Report from the Select Committee on Gil- bert Unions; together with the Minutes of Evidence, Appendix and Index - }	XIII. 1.	
410.	- -	Scientific and Literary So- cieties. [Lord Dalmeny and Mr. Fox Maule.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	V. 347.	c. 44.
411.	- -	Merchant Seamen Protection [Sir George Cockburn, Mr. Corry, and Mr. Godson.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	IV. 375.	c. 116.
412.	- 25.	Foreign Lotteries - - - [Mr. Solicitor-General and Mr. Mannors Sutton.]	Bill to amend an Act, 7 Will. 4, for pre- venting the advertising of Foreign and other illegal Lotteries, and to discontinue certain Actions commenced under the Provisions of the said Act - - - }	III. 199.	c. 74.
413.	- 26.	Railways - - - -	Ninth Report from the Classification Com- mittee of Railway Bills - - - }	X. 79.	
414.	- -	Small Debts - - - -	Bill, intituled, An Act for the better se- curing the Payment of Small Debts - }	VI. 7.	c. 127.
415.	- -	Dog-stealing - - - - [Mr. Liddell, Mr. Fitzroy-Kelly, and Major Beresford.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee, and on Report] - - - - - }	III. 17.	c. 47.
416.	- 27.	Slave Trade - - - -	Number of Warrants which have been granted by the British Government for French Cruizers, and by the French Go- vernment for British Cruizers, and which were outstanding on 1st Jan. and July 1834-1844 - - - - - }	XLIX. 569.	

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	1845.				8 & 9 VICT.
417.	June 27.	Constables (Ireland) - - [Sir Thomas Fremantle and Mr. Attorney-General for Ireland.]	Bill for the Appointment of additional Con- stables for keeping the Peace near Pub- lic Works in Ireland - - - - }	II. 313.	c. 46.
418.	- -	Turnpike Trusts (South Wales) [Mr. Cripps and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill to make certain further Provisions for the Consolidation of Turnpike Trusts in South Wales - - - - }	VI. 239.	c. 57.
419.	- -	Railways - - - -	Lithograph Plan of Carriages, sanctioned by the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, for the Conveyance of Third-class Passengers; with Returns relative to Railway Carriages - - - - }	XXXIX. 33.	
420.	- -	Railways - - - -	Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to take into consideration the Practicability and Ex- pediency of establishing some Principle of Compensation to be made to Owners of Real Property whose Lands may be compulsorily taken for the Construction of public Railways, and also to take into consideration the Question of Severance, and that of Injury to Residences - - }	X. 417.	
421.	- -	Seamen - - - -	Number of Seamen, in 1840, who received a Proportion of the Wages due to them, with Fourteen Days' Leave of Absence, and Directions to return on Board their respective Ships in that time; together with the Number of those who, after re- ceiving such Proportion of their Wages, neglected to return - - - - }	XXX. 87.	
422.	July 4.	Merchant Seamen's Fund -	Report from the Select Committee to whom the Merchant Seamen's Fund Bill was referred - - - - }	XII. 611.	
423.	June 30.	Merchant Seamen Protection [Sir George Cockburn, Mr. Corry, and Mr. Godson.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee, and on Re-commitment] - - - - }	IV. 381.	c. 116.
424.	July 4.	Rothwell Gaol - - - - [Lord Granville Somerset and Mr. Cripps.]	Bill to render it necessary to keep up Roth- well Gaol, in the Honor of Pontefract, in the West Riding of the County of York }	V. 285.	c. 72.
425.	- -	Valuation (Ireland) - - [Sir T. Fremantle and Mr. Attorney-General.]	Bill to amend the Law relating to the Va- luation of Real Property in Ireland - }	VI. 265.	
426.	- -	West Indies and British Guiana	Last Census of Population of the British West India Islands, and in British Guiana, specifying their respective Dates; to- gether with such Information subsequently received in the Colonial Department re- lative to emancipated Negroes, &c. - }	XXXI. 329.	
427.	- -	Railways - - - -	First Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the State and Progress of the several Railway Bills now before Parliament; and to consider what Measures should be adopted to prevent Expense and Delay in the future Progress through Parliament of Bills commenced this Session - - - - }	X. 117.	
428.	- -	Church Rates - - - -	Abstract of Return relative to Church Rates	XLI. 51.	
429.	- 1.	Exchequer - - - -	Monies in the Exchequer, or remaining to be raised 28 June 1845, to complete the Aids granted by Parliament for 1843 and 1844 - - - - }	XXVIII. 151.	
430.	- 1.	Charitable Trusts - - -	Bill, intituled, An Act for securing the due Administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales - - - - }	I. 273.	

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431.	1845. July 1.	Ecclesiastical Courts - -	Bill, intituled, An Act to consolidate the Jurisdiction of the several Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales into one Court, and to enlarge the Powers and Authorities of such Court, and to alter and amend the Law in certain Matters Ecclesiastical - - - - -	III. 63.	8 & 9 Vict.
432.	- -	Wine and Spirits - -	Accounts of Foreign Wine and Spirits imported, exported, and retained for Home Consumption; Duties paid, &c., 1844; Quantities shipped as Stores for Navy, &c., and remaining in Bond - - -	XLVI. 599.	
433.	- 2.	Post-office - - -	Return of all Places in the United Kingdom having the Benefit of Money Order Post Offices, and distinguishing whether the said Places are established as Post Offices, Sub-post or Branch Offices -	XLVII. 213.	
434.	- -	Caledonian Canal - -	Fortieth Report of the Commissioners for making and maintaining the Caledonian Canal - - - - -	XXVI. 1.	
435.	- -	Wheat - - - -	Quantity of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Wheat-flour and Oatmeal imported into Great Britain from Ireland, 1842, 1843, 1844, distinguishing the Quantities in each Year - - - - -	XLVI. 681.	
436.	- -	Post-office (Scilly Islands) -	Copy of a Letter from Augustus Smith, Esq. to the Postmaster-General, June 1845, respecting the Post-Office Arrangements at the Island of Scilly, with the Answers thereto - - - - -	XLVII. 283.	
437.	- 3.	Master and Workmen - - [Mr. Greene, Sir H. Halford, and Colonel Rolleston.]	Bill to make further Regulations respecting the Tickets of Work to be delivered to Persons employed in the Manufactory of Hosiery, in certain cases - - -	IV. 347.	c. 77.
438.	- -	Field Gardens - - - [Mr. Cowper, Mr. William Miles, and Mr. Aglionby.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee, on Re-commitment, and on Report] - -	III. 151.	
439.	- -	Public Museums Bill - -	Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill for the better Protection of Works of Art and Scientific and Literary Collections - - - - -	IV. 649.	c. 44.
440.	- -	Drainage - - - - [Sir T. Fremantle and Mr. Attorney-General.]	Bill to amend 6 of Vict. for promoting the Drainage of Lands and Improvement of Navigation, and Water-power in connexion with such Drainage, in Ireland -	III. 51.	c. 69.
441.	- -	Church Building Acts -	Bill, intituled, An Act for the further Amendment of the Church Building Acts -	I. 295.	c. 70.
442.	- 4.	Railway Bills - - -	Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the State and Progress of the several Railway Bills now before Parliament, and to consider and report their Opinion as to what Measures should be adopted by the House as to Railway Bills in Progress at the Close of the Session - - -	X. 111.	
443.	- -	Borough Rates - - - [Mr. J. Bodkin and Mr. Stuart Wortley.]	Bill for the better collecting Borough and Watch Rates in certain Places - -	I. 191.	c. 110.
444.	- -	Deodands - - - - [Mr. Bouverie and Viscount Palmerston.]	Bill to abolish Deodands - - - -	III. 7.	
445.	- -	Joint Stock Companies - [Mr. Attorney-General and Sir T. Fremantle.]	Bill for facilitating the winding up the Affairs of Joint Stock Companies unable to meet their pecuniary Engagements -	III. 321.	
446.	- -	Parish Schoolmasters (Scotland).	Bill, intituled, An Act for making Provision for Parish Schoolmasters in Scotland -	V. 343.	c. 40.

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	1845.				8 & 9 Vict.
447.	July 4.	Scientific and Charitable Institutions.	Reports from Scientific and Charitable Institutions in Ireland receiving Grants from Parliament - - - - -	XXVIII. 505.	
448.	- -	Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railways.	Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill for making a Railway between Whitehaven and Furness - - -	VI. 367.	
449.	- -	Raja of Sattara - - -	Copy of Correspondence, Petitions, and various Papers relating to the Case, of the Raja of Sattara - - - - -	XXXIV. 433.	
450.	- -	Java Prize Money - - -	Amount invested in Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government, and placed in Possession of the East India Company; specifying the Period when invested; Rate of Interest; whether any, and what Distribution of the said Prize Money has been made; Amount now in hand, and where placed - - - - -	XXXIV. 431.	
451.	- -	Shrewsbury and Holyhead Roads. [Earl of Lincoln and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.]	Bill to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Works to apply certain Monies now in their hands towards discharging the Incumbrances affecting the Shrewsbury and Holyhead Roads - - - - -	V. 501.	c. 73.
452.	- -	Geological Survey - - - [Earl of Lincoln and Mr. Young.]	Bill to facilitate the Completion of a Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, under the Direction of a First Commissioner, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Woods and Works - - -	III. 231.	c. 63.
453.	- -	Naval Medical Fund - - - [Mr. Corry and Mr. Sidney Herbert.]	Bill for the Constitution and Government of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society, and the Management of the Funds thereof - - - - -	IV. 445.	c. 123.
454.	- -	Woods and Forests - - - [Earl of Lincoln and Mr. Young.]	Bill to amend 10 Geo. 4, for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the Management and Improvement of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, Parks and Chases; of the Land Revenue of the Crown within the Survey of the Exchequer in England, and of the Land Revenue of the Crown in Ireland; and for extending certain Provisions relating to the same to the Isles of Man and Alderney, and for other Purposes - - -	III. 377.	c. 99.
455.	- -	Grand Jury Presentments (Dublin.) [Sir T. Fremantle and Mr. Attorney-General for Ireland.]	Bill to amend an Act of last Session for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Grand Jury Presentments in the County of Dublin - - - - -	III. 241.	c. 81.
456.	- -	Criminal Jurisdiction, Assistant Barristers (Ireland). [Mr. Attorney-General for Ireland and Sir T. Fremantle.]	Bill for regulating the Criminal Jurisdiction of Assistant Barristers as to certain Counties of Cities and Counties of Towns in Ireland - - - - -	II. 393.	c. 80.
457.	- 7.	Oaths (Ireland) - - - [Sir T. Fremantle and Mr. Attorney-General for Ireland.]	Bill to continue an Act, 2 & 3 Vict., intitled, "An Act to extend and render more effectual an Act 5 Geo. 4, for preventing the administering and taking of unlawful Oaths in Ireland" - - -	VI. 261.	c. 55.
458.	- -	Greenwich Hospital - - -	Copy of Mr. Moseley's last Report on the State of the Greenwich Schools - - -	XXXV. 775.	
459.	- -	Fisheries (Ireland) - - - [Sir T. Fremantle and Mr. Attorney-General for Ireland.]	Bill for the further amendment of An Act, 6 Vict., for regulating the Irish Fisheries	III. 185.	c. 108.
460.	- -	Prisons (Scotland) - - -	Report from the Select Committee on Prisons in Scotland, together with Minutes of Evidence, Appendix and Index -	XIII. 395.	

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461.	1845- July 7.	Bankruptcy - - -	Bill, intituled, An Act to substitute a Declaration for an Oath in cases of Bankruptcy - - - - -	I. 145.	8 & 9 Vict. c. 48.
462.	- -	Queen's Printers (Ireland) Acts of Parliament.	Returns relating to the Printing and Sales of Acts of Parliament in Ireland and England, Prices charged; and also Returns relating to Bibles, Testaments, &c. printed; and to Promulgation of Statutes	XXVIII. 227.	
463.	- -	Soap - - - - -	Quantity of Soap imported into England and Scotland from Ireland in Bond for Re-exportation, stating from what Ports in Ireland it has been exported, and where it has been imported - - - - -	XLVI. 499.	
464.	- -	Militia Estimates - -	Report from the Select Committee appointed to prepare Estimates of the Charge of the Disembodied Militia of Great Britain and Ireland, 1845-46 - -	XII. 617.	
465.	- -	Ecclesiastical Patronage (Ireland).	Bill, intituled, An Act to enable Archbishops and Bishops in Ireland to charge their Sees with the Costs incurred by them in Defence of their Rights of Patronage, in certain cases; and also to enable Tenants for Life, and other Persons having limited Interests in Estates in Ireland, to charge said Estates with the Costs incurred by them in asserting their Rights to Ecclesiastical Patronage in certain cases - -	III. 105.	c. 51.
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475.	- 9.	Spirits (Excise) - - - - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to determine the counteracting Duties payable on Spirits of the Nature of Plain British Spirits, the Manufacture of the Channel Islands, imported into the United Kingdom, and to prohibit the importation of rectified or compounded Spirits from the said Islands - - - - -	III. 115.	c. 65.

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484.	- -	Leases - - -	Bill, intituled, An Act to facilitate the granting of certain Leases - - - }	III. 247.	c. 124.
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494.	- -	Merchant Seamen Protection [Sir George Cockburn, Mr. Corry, and Mr. Godson.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee, on Re-commitment, on second Re-commit- ment, and on Report] - - - }	IV. 387.	c. 116.
495	- -	Gaming and Wagers - -	Bill, intituled, An Act to amend the Laws concerning Games and Wagers - - }	III. 207.	c. 109.
496	- -	Jurors' Books (Ireland) -	Bill, intituled, An Act for making further Regulations for more effectually securing the Correctness of Jurors' Books in Ireland }	III. 337.	c. 67.
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501.	- -	Highway Rates - - - [Mr. Mannors Sutton and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to continue an Act for authorizing the Application of Highway Rates to Turn- pike Roads - - - }	III. 289.	c. 59.
502.	- -	Militia - - - [Mr. Mannors Sutton and Mr. Sidney Herbert.]	Bill to suspend the making of Lists, and the Ballots and Inrollments for the Militia of the United Kingdom - }	IV. 415.	c. 58.
503.	- -	Stock in Trade - - - [Mr. Mannors Sutton and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to continue the Exemption of Inha- bitants of Parishes, Townships and Vil- lages from Liability to be rated as such in respect of Stock in Trade or other Property to the Relief of the Poor - }	VI. 157.	c. 79.
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526.	- -	Small Debts - - - -	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	VI. 13.	c. 127.
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530.	- -	Customs - - - -	Bill for granting Duties on Customs -	II. 437.	c. 90.
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533.	- -	Shipping - - - - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill for the Encouragement of British Ship- ping and Navigation - - - -	V. 493.	c. 88.
534.	- -	Trade Abroad - - - - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to regulate the Trade of British Pos- sessions Abroad - - - -	VI. 195.	c. 93.
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559.	- -	Slave Trade - - -	Papers relating to the Convention between Great Britain and Brazil on the Slave Trade - - - -	XLIX. 577.	
560.	- -	Sheriff and Stewart Clerks (Scotland).	Return of Gross Amount of Fees, Allowances and Perquisites paid to and received by each Sheriff and Stewart Clerk and his Deputies, and of the Sheriff, the Sheriff-Substitute or Substitutes, and the Sheriff Clerk, in each County in Scotland, in 1841, 1842 and 1843 - - -	XLV. 437.	
561.	- -	Justice of Peace Clerks (Scotland).	Return of Total Gross Amount of Fees, Allowances or Perquisites paid to and received by each Justice of Peace Clerk and his Deputies in each of the different Counties and Stewartries of Scotland, in 1841, 1842 and 1843 - - -	XLV. 387.	
562.	- -	Sheriff Courts (Scotland) -	Number of Appeals from Decision of Sheriff Courts of Scotland to the Circuit Courts of Justiciary, 1840-1844; Names of Parties; Sums in Dispute; Amount of Fees; Results of Trials, and Amount of Costs - - - -	XLV. 429.	
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567.	- -	Apprehension of Offenders -	Bill, intituled, An Act for facilitating Execution of the Treaties with France and the United States of America for the Apprehension of certain Offenders -	I. 5.	c. 120.
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571.	- -	Harbours - - - -	Abstract Returns of the Receipts of every Harbour in the United Kingdom, for each of the last Three Years, stating the several Heads of Income, and of the Expenditure for each of the same Years, &c.]	XLVII. 569.	
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575.	- -	Fees, Criminal Proceedings -	Bill for the Abolition of certain Fees on Criminal Proceedings - - - -	III. 123.	c. 114.
576.	- -	Westminster Abbey, Saint Paul's, Hampton Court, Tower.	Annual Amount of Money taken at West- minster Abbey and Saint Paul's, 1841- 1844; Application of Funds; Number of Visitors admitted to the Tower, Ar- moury, Jewel Office, &c., 1841-1845; Fees paid; Application thereof; Num- ber of Visitors admitted free of Charge to see the Apartments and Pictures of Hampton Court, 1843-1844; distinguish- ing the Number each Year and each Month - - - -	XLV. 101.	
577.	- -	Joint Stock Companies -	Return of all Joint Stock Companies regis- tered under the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110; the Promoters and Subscribers to each such Company; the Number of each Description of Companies; Fees paid to the Registrar, &c. - - - -	XLVII. 1.	
578.	- -	Tenants (Ireland) - - - [Mr. Sharman Crawford and Mr. M. Blake.]	Bill to provide Compensation for Tenants in Ireland who have made or shall here- after make Improvements on the Pre- mises in the Occupation of such Tenants	VI. 177.	
579.	- 28.	Medical, Physic and Surgery	Bill [as amended by the Committee, and on Re-commitment] - - - -	IV. 517.	
580.	- -	Valuation (Ireland) - -	Bill [as amended by the Committee, on Re-commitment, and on Second Re-com- mitment] - - - -	VI. 301.	
581.	- -	Naval Medical Supplemental Fund.	Report from the Select Committee on the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund -	XII. 629.	
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586.	- -	Standing Orders - - -	Standing Orders of the House of Commons, 1685-1845 - - - -	XXXVI. 23.	
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- Copy of papers relating to the Convention between Great Britain and Brazils on the slave trade; (559.) [655.] - - - - - XLIX. 577

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4. *Bishops :*

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- Bill to facilitate the drainage of land by England and Wales ; (274.) III. 27
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Drainage of Lands, Ireland :

- Bill to amend an Act 6 Vict. for promoting the drainage of lands, and improvement of navigation and water power in connexion with such drainage in Ireland ; (440.) - - - - - III. 51
 Third annual report of the Commissioners appointed under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 89, for promoting the drainage of lands, and improvement of navigation and water power in connexion with such drainage in Ireland ; [646.] - - - XXVI. 47

Drainage of Towns :

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- Bill to amend an Act of last Session for consolidating and amending the laws for the regulation of grand jury presentments in the county of Dublin ; (455.) III. 241

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- Quantity and declared value of British and Irish, exported to each country, 1843 ; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 111

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| 1. <i>Acts of Government and Customs Acts.</i> | 7. <i>Navy.</i> |
| 2. <i>Education.</i> | 8. <i>Railways.</i> |
| 3. <i>Home Accounts.</i> | 9. <i>Religious Ceremonies.</i> |
| 4. <i>Imports and Exports.</i> | 10. <i>Revenue.</i> |
| 5. <i>Law Commissioners.</i> | 11. <i>Sattara, Rajah of.</i> |
| 6. <i>Mahomedan and Hindoo Worship.</i> | 12. <i>Territorial Revenues.</i> |

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- Acts passed by the President of the Council of India and by the Governor-general in Council, 1843 ; (328.) - - - - - XXXIV. 83
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2. Education :

- Papers on education in India ; (60.) - - - - - XXXIV. 133
 Orders of the government of India for the establishment of the Council of Education in Bengal and the other presidencies ; establishments maintained, 1843, for the promotion of education among the natives ; salaries and expenses of the same ; statement of the funds supplied by the Indian government and from other sources for the support of education in British India ; expenditure at the different presidencies ; (216.) - - - - - XXXIV. 137

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Home accounts of the East India Company, presented pursuant to 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85; (in 406.) - - - - - XXXIV. 23

4. *Imports and Exports :*

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5. *Law Commissioners :*

Special Reports of the Indian Law Commissioners; (272.) - - - XXXIV. 151

6. *Mahomedan and Hindoo Worship :*

Correspondence between the Court of Directors and the India Board and the Supreme Government of India relative to Mahomedan and Hindoo worship; (664.) - - - - - XXXIV. 321

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7. *Navy :*

Return of the sickness, mortality, and invaliding in the Honourable East India Company's Indian Navy, from the year 1825 to 1844 inclusive; (663.) - - - XXXIV. 317

8. *Railways :*

Copy of a despatch addressed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-general of India, calling his attention to the question of railway communication in that country; (327.) - - - XXXIV. 313

9. *Religious Ceremonies :*

Copy of so much of a despatch sent out by the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company, 18th December 1844, as relates to the discountenancing of any connexion of the Company's servants with attendance of devotees upon the ceremonies of the Temple of Juggernaut, and any arrangements sanctioned or directed for the discontinuance of pecuniary payments towards the maintenance of the idol worship of that shrine; (379.) - - - XXXIV. 319

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10. *Revenue :*

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11. *Sattara, Rajah of :*

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12. *Territorial Revenues :*

Accounts respecting the annual territorial revenues and disbursements of the East India Company, 1840-41, 1842-43, with an estimate of the same for the succeeding year; (362.) - - - - - XXXIV. 1

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Ecclesiastical Commission :

Report of the Estates Committee of the Ecclesiastical Commission respecting leasehold property (church leases) vested in their hands; (261.) - - - XXXV. 3

Payments made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, 1839-1844; salary, fees, and emoluments paid to any counsel or solicitors, with the name of each counsel or solicitor so paid; salary, fees, &c. of architects; emoluments paid to agents and surveyors; augmentation of sees; building of episcopal residences; reversions sold; estates purchased; (171.) - - - XXXV. 5

Copies of Orders in Council issued 1844, ratifying schemes of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England; (203.) - - - - - XXXV. 9

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Ecclesiastical Commission, Ireland :

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Copy of the correspondence between the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners in reference to the application of a portion of the Perpetuity Fund to the building and repairing of churches in Ireland; (621.) XLV. 107

Ecclesiastical Commissioners. see *Miscellaneous Services*, II.

Ecclesiastical Courts :

Bill, intituled "An Act to consolidate the jurisdiction of the several Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales into one Court, and to enlarge the powers and authorities of such Court, and to alter and amend the law in certain matters ecclesiastical;" (431.) - - - - - III. 63

Ecclesiastical Establishments :

Grants of public money, &c.; number of persons belonging to the ecclesiastical establishment of the Church of England and other denominations in each of the colonies, and the territories of the East India Company, showing from what funds paid, 1839-1844; grants of public money for the support of all religious denominations, except the colonies, including various expenses; building and repairing chapels; arrears of tithes; expenses of commissions, &c., 1830-1844; grants of public money for churches and chapels, 1800-1829; (650.) - XXXV. 261
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Ecclesiastical Patronage, Ireland :

Bill, intituled "An Act to enable archbishops and bishops in Ireland to charge their sees with the costs incurred by them in defence of their rights of patronage in certain cases, and also to enable tenants for life and other persons having limited interests in estates in Ireland to charge said estates with the costs incurred by them in asserting their rights to ecclesiastical patronage in certain cases;" (465.) - - - - - III. 105

Edinburgh General Post-Office. see *Post Office*, 4.

Edinburgh General Register Office :

Fourth Report of the Commissioners for completing and fitting up the buildings of Her Majesty's General Register Office, Edinburgh; (123.) - XXVI. 17

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Education, Ireland :

Annual Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland to the Lord Lieutenant for 1844-45; (564.) - - - - - XXVI. 75

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Appendix to Report for 1844; [650.] - - - - - XXVI. 103

Indexes to the Reports of the various Commissions on Education in Ireland; (643.) - - - - - XLII. 1

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Egypt :

Quantity of principal articles exported therefrom and imported thereto, 1843; quantity and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1843; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 92. 104. 110

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Mr. Speaker's Warrant for the appointment of Members to serve on the General Committee of Elections; (15.) - - - - - XXXVI. 247

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Elephants' Teeth :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for home consumption ; rates and amount of duty, 1842-1843 ; quantity imported from each country ; [in 621.]

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Number of emigrants arrived at Quebec and Montreal from each port, 1831-1843 ; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 244

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Emir Beshir El-Kassim :

Papers relating to the claims of the Emir Beshir El-Kassim on the Porte ; [643.]

see also *Miscellaneous Services*, V. LII. 249

Employment of Children. see *Calico Print Works.* *Children's Employment.* *Factories.*
Frame-work Knitters. *Mines and Collieries.*

Entailed Estates :

Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Entailed Estates, together with Minutes of Evidence and Appendix ; (490.) - - - XII. 111

see also *Drainage of Estates.*

Episcopal Clergy, Scotland :

Manner in which 1,200 L. charged in Civil Contingencies, 1844, as paid to the episcopalian clergy in Scotland was distributed ; stating the name of each clergyman to whom any part of that sum was paid, his place of residence, and the amount paid and by whom paid, with copies of any application to the Treasury for such sums ; (310.) - - - - - XLV. 379

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Bill, intituled " An Act to facilitate the admission in evidence of certain official and other documents ;" (521.) - - - - - III. 9

Excellent, The Ship. see *Navy*, III. 8.

Exchange of Lands. see *Inclosures.*

Exchequer :

Monies received, 1844-1845, to the account of Her Majesty's Exchequer at the Bank of England and of Ireland, under the respective heads of Public Revenue ; the amount of all Royal Orders and Treasury Warrants received, and of the credits and transfers made by the Comptroller-general of the Exchequer, the payments by the Bank of England, and balance remaining to the account of the Exchequer at each bank, 1845 ; (251.) - - - - - XXVIII. 145

Account of monies in the Exchequer or remaining to be raised, 28th June 1845 to complete the aids granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1843-1844 ; (429.) - - - - - XXVIII. 151

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Exchequer Bills :

Amount of all Exchequer bills raised or authorized to be raised, charged on the aids or supplies, 1845, unprovided for ; (16.) - - - - - XXVIII. 153

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Exchequer, Comptroller of. see *Miscellaneous Services*, II.

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Bill to repeal the duties of Excise on sales by auction, and to impose a new duty on the license to be taken out by all auctioneers in the United Kingdom ; (199.) I. 55

2. Glass :

Bill to repeal the duty on glass ; (188.) - - - - - III. 237

3. Sugar :

Bill to repeal the duties of Excise on sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom, and to impose other duties in lieu thereof ; (197.) - - - - - VI. 167

4. Spirits :

Bill to determine the countervailing duties payable on spirits of the nature of plain British spirits, the manufacture of the Channel Islands, imported into the United Kingdom, and to prohibit the importation of rectified or compounded spirits from the said islands ; (475.) - - - - - III. 115

II. Reports :

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Execution of Judgment. see *Bail in Error.*

Executions of Criminals. see *Newgate Gaol.*

Expenditure. see *Public Income and Expenditure.*

Expenditure, Ireland :

Return of the Expenditure of Ireland for each year since the consolidation of the Exchequer in 1816, including all payments and disbursements made in Ireland out of the Irish Revenue, both in its progress to the Exchequer, and after its having been paid into the same ; (in 652.) - - - - - XXVIII. 443

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Expiring Laws :

Report from the Committee on Expiring Laws ; (175.) - - - XII. 307

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Export Duties :

Bill to repeal the duties of customs due upon the exportation of certain goods from the United Kingdom ; (111.) - - - - - II. 471

Expository statement of the operation of the export duties on articles of the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom ; showing the quantities of the several articles exported ; declared value of the exportations ; the rates of duty charged ; amount of duty levied thereon, 1840-1841, 1843-1844 ; (10.) XLVI. 351

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Bill to regulate the labour of children in the calico printworks of Great Britain and Ireland ; (116.) - - - - - I. 227

Bill [as amended by the Committee] ; (229.) - - - - - I. 235

Reports of inspectors of factories for the quarter ending 30th September 1844, and from 1st October 1844 to 30th April 1845, with Appendix ; [639.] XXV. 431

Factories—continued.

Number and names of the persons summoned for offences against the Factories Act, 1844; specifying the date of the conviction or hearing, the place of hearing, by whom each conviction was made, the offence in each case, and the manner in which the penalties and costs were appropriated; also a summary of the total number of informations and convictions, and the amount of penalties and costs; (121.) - - - - - XXXVII. 267

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Copies of correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor of the Falkland Islands respecting the issue of inconvertible paper money; also copies of the Royal instructions to the Governors of New Zealand and Falkland Islands relative to the issue of any Government paper currency; (129.) XXXI. 191

Return of the various parliamentary grants from 1840, on account of the Falkland Islands, with a statement of the annual income and expenditure of the islands under the several heads of receipt and disbursement; (193.) - XXXI. 189

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Bill for further securing the rights of accused persons, and abolishing certain fees in criminal courts; (514.) - - - - - III. 121

Bill for the abolition of certain fees in criminal proceedings; (575.) - III. 123

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Fees on Dedimus:

Return from each clerk of the peace in England and Wales, of the amount of fees charged to a magistrate in each county, on taking out a dedimus; (665.)

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Ferries, Scotland. see *Highland Roads and Bridges.* *Highways, Scotland.*

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Field Gardens:

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Fire Insurance :

Sums paid into the Stamp-office in Great Britain on insurance from fire, 1844, distinguishing the amount of allowance made to each office for collecting the same ; sums insured by each office on farming stock, exempt from duty, 1844, distinguishing the amount of each office ; (242.) - - - - XXVIII. 309

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Fisheries :

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Number of British ships and their tonnage, and of British seamen employed in the fishing trade to the ports of Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia, 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1840, 1841, 1842 ; (in 504.) - - - - XLVII. 515

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Fisheries, Ireland :

Bill for the further amendment of an Act of 6 Vict. for regulating the Irish fisheries ; (459.) - - - - - III. 185

Third Annual Report of the Commissioners of Public Works on the Fisheries of Ireland ; with Appendix and Map ; (320.) - - - - XXVI. 211

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Fishing, Scotland :

Bill, intituled " An Act to prevent fishing for trout or other fresh-water fish by nets in the rivers and waters in Scotland ;" (304.) - - - - III. 203

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Foreign Lighthouses :

Various returns and papers relative to foreign lighthouses ; (in Appx. to 607.)

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Foreign Ports. see *Steam-vessels.*

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Framework Knitters :

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Bill, intituled " An Act for facilitating the execution of Treaties with France and the United States of America for the Apprehension of certain Offenders ;" (567.) I. 5

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Total quantity and declared value of all exports of the United Kingdom to France, 1814–1844, distinguishing British and Irish; rates of duty payable, and produce of duties received on such articles in France for each year.—Similar return of the imports from France; (628.) - - - - - XLVI. 357

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Furs :

Quantities of various kinds imported, exported, and retained for home consumption; rate and amount of duty, 1842–1843; quantity imported from each country; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 20

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Gambia :

Copy of letters patent to provide for the government of Her Majesty's settlements in Gambia, June 1843; copy of letters patent appointing Henry Frowd Seagram to be governor and commander-in-chief in Gambia, June 1843; instructions to the governor, June 1843; (99.) - - - - - XXXI. 195

Various accounts relative to the taxes, duties, fees, and other sources of revenue of the colony; also a comparative yearly statement of the revenue and expenditure for the years 1842 and 1843; (in Appx. to 520.) - - - VIII. 478

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Game Certificates :

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Game Laws :

Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the game laws; (602.) - - - - - XII. 331

Games and Wagers :

Bill, intituled "An Act to amend the Law concerning Games and Wagers;" (495.) - - - - - III. 207

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (553.) - - - - - III. 219

Gaols :

Copies of all reports and of Schedules (B.) transmitted to the Secretary of State, pursuant to 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, and for counties, ridings, and divisions; (77.) - - - - - XXXVII. 417

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General Register Office, Edinburgh :

Fourth Report of the Commissioners for completing and fitting up the buildings of Her Majesty's General Register Office, Edinburgh; (123.) - - - XXVI. 17

Geneva :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for home consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1842–1843; quantities imported, re-exported, and retained for home consumption; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 20. 101. 108

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Geological Survey, Great Britain :

Bill to facilitate the completion of a geological survey of Great Britain and Ireland under the direction of the First Commissioner for the time being of Her Majesty's Woods and Works ; (452.) - - - - - III. 231

Geological Survey of Ireland :

Copy of the correspondence between the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and the Commissioners of Woods and Forests relative to the geological survey of Ireland, and the Treasury Minutes thereon ; (238.) - - - XLV. 149

Germany :

Quantities of principal articles imported therefrom and exported thereto, 1843 ; quantity and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1843 ; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 92. 104. 110

Gilbert Unions :

Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the administration and operation of the law for the relief of the poor in unions formed under 22 Geo. 2, c. 83, with Minutes of Evidence, &c. ; (409.) - - - - - XIII. 1

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Quantity imported, exported, and retained for home consumption ; rates and amount of duty, 1842-1843 ; quantity re-exported ; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 20. 94. 105

Glasgow Post-office :

Return of the name of every person employed in the post-office at Glasgow ; date at which each person entered the service ; nature of the duties performed by each ; salaries attached to such duties, and the sums derived from fees ; also the gross revenue during the last ten years, including the amount of stamps sold from 5 January 1836 to 5 January 1845 ; number of letters in one week in each month of each year, for a like period ; number of clerks employed in each year, distinguishing the number of those engaged in the despatch and receipt of mails ; (653.) - - - - - XLVII. 243

Glass :

Bill to repeal the duty on glass ; (188.) - - - - - III. 237

Amount of duty charged and drawback paid on each description of glass in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the quantities of each, 1844 ; also quantities of glass retained for home consumption ; amount of drawback for churches ; quantity imported ; quantity of foreign glass exported ; British glass exported, &c. ; (169.) - - - - - XLVI. 441

Quantity of each kind charged with excise duties ; amount thereof, 1841-1843 ; quantity and declared value of glass exported to each country ; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 28. 31. 112

Gloves, Leather :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for home consumption ; rates and amounts of duty, 1842-1843 ; quantities imported to each country, and retained for home consumption, 1843 ; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 16. 94

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Gold and Silver Plate :

Rate and amount of stamp duty thereon, 1842-1843 ; quantity upon which duty was received, and drawback paid, 1841-1843 ; [in 621.] - - - XLVIII. 32. 246

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Gosset, Sir W. see *Howard v. Gosset.*

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Grand Jury Presentments :

Abstracts of the accounts of presentments made by the grand juries of the several counties, cities, and towns in Ireland, 1844 ; (92.) - - - - - XLV. 157

Grand Jury Presentments, Dublin :

Bill to amend an Act of last Session for consolidating and amending the laws for the regulation of grand jury presentments in the county of Dublin ; (455.) - - - - - III. 241

Grant's Patent Fuel :

Copies of reports to the Admiralty on the quality and efficiency of Grant's Patent Fuel, as compared with coals for the use of steam-vessels, and the comparative price per ton; (in 600.) - - - - - XXX. 21

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6. Letter Carriers' Fund :

Annual income and charges upon the fund denominated the Letter Carriers' Fund, from its establishment to 1845; showing its connexion with early delivery of letters; authority under which collected; names of present subscribers; amount to each letter-carrier, and name, date, and amount of superannuation of each letter-carrier now on the fund, &c.; (248.) - - - - - XLVII. 201

7. Letters Despatched :

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8. Money Orders :

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10. Scilly Islands :

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11. Treaties :**i. Belgium :**

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Potato and Beet-root Sugar :

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Pottinger, Sir Henry :

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Report of Newman Rogers, the Commissioner appointed to inquire into certain allegations contained in a petition from Eliza Price, of ill treatment towards her on the part of two constables of the county of Stafford ; and into the manner in which the magisterial business of the Kingswinford district has been conducted ; copy of a letter from the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Stafford with reference thereto ; [658.]

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Copy of record in the case of Howard v. Gosset in the Court of Queen's Bench ; (337.) - - - - - XXXVI. 125

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Prisons, Scotland :

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Promotion of Public Objects. see *Public Works, Ireland*.

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Provisions :

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5. State and Progress of Bills :

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5. South Eastern :

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10. Metropolis Approaches :
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13. Portsmouth :
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3. Subscription Lists :

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4. Tolls :

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8. Third Class Carriages :

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Railways, Ireland :

1. Report from Committee :

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2. South :

Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on the schemes for extending railway communication in the South of Ireland, with Maps ; (154. 154-II.) - - - - - XXXIX. 435. 449

3. West :

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Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the practicability and the expediency of establishing some principle of compensation to be made to owners of real property, whose lands, &c. may be compulsorily taken for the construction of public railways, together with the Minutes of Evidence ; (420.)

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3. Accounts and Papers :

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Repair of Churches. see *Churches, Ireland*.

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Revenue, Population, and Commerce :

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Tables of the revenue, population, and commerce of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, Part XIII. Sect. B, for 1843; [669.] - - - - XLVIII. 131

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see also *Public Income and Expenditure*. XXVIII. 417

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Revising Barristers :

Return from clerks of the peace of counties, and from the town clerks of cities and boroughs in England and Wales, of the names of revising barristers, and the number of days each was employed in revising the lists of voters in each county, city, and borough; number of appeals to the Court of Common Pleas from the decision of the revising barristers in last year; appeals from the courts of revising barristers to the Court of Common Pleas to 1st March 1845; (398.)

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Rice :

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Rio de la Plata, States of:

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Roman-catholics:

Bill for the further repeal of enactments imposing pains and penalties upon Her
Majesty's Roman-catholic subjects on account of their religion; (50.) V. 279

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Rothwell Gaol:

Bill to render it unnecessary to keep up Rothwell gaol, in the Honor of Pontefract,
in West Riding of County of York; (424.) - - - - - V. 285

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Institutions.*

Royal Hibernian Academy. see *Miscellaneous Services, IV.* *Scientific and Charitable
Institutions.*

Royal Irish Academy. see *Miscellaneous Services, IV.* *Scientific and Charitable
Institutions.*

Royal Marines. see *Corporal Punishments.*

Royal Messengers:

Extract from the wardrobe account of 28 Edw. I., giving the total expense of the
royal messengers; extracts from the Rolls of Parliament showing expense of
messengers, 1433; accounts of T. Randolp; copy of Order in Council, 1626,
relating to the transmission of letters by the Company of Merchant Adventurers;
extracts from Rolls of Parliament respecting the Statutes of Provisions, 1306-
1350; catalogue of Writs de Scrutinio Faciendo, extracted from Rymer's *Fœdera*,
&c.; (93.) - - - - - XXVIII. 467

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Rum:

Number of proof gallons of rum, distinguishing West India, East India, and foreign;
quantity upon which duty has been paid for home consumption; quantity ex-
ported; quantity shipped as stores and used by the navy, 1844; quantity
remaining in bond, 5th January 1845, distinguishing London from country;
(432.) - - - - - XLVI. 599

Account of the imports into the United Kingdom of sugar, molasses, rum, &c.,
from the West Indies and British Guiana, distinguishing each colony, for the
year 1844; (330.) - - - - - XLVI. 569

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Russell, Rev. W. see *Newgate Gaol.*

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Russian Vessels. see *Shipping, III. 12.*

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Sadlery and Harness :

Declared value of British and Irish sadlery and harness exported to each country, 1843 ; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 113

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Salaries :

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Salmon Fisheries :

Bill for the preservation of salmon fisheries in England and Wales ; (266.)

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Bill [as amended by the Committee] ; (354.) - - - - - V. 317

Salt and Saltpetre :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for home consumption ; quantity re-exported ; rate and amount of duty, 1842-1843 ; [in 621.]

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Salted Provisions. see *Provisions.*

Satisfied Terms. see *Assignment of Terms.*

Sattara, Rajah of :

Correspondence between J. Warden, agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ovens, late Resident at Sattara, and the Government of Bombay, relating to certain charges preferred against certain natives ; petitions and correspondence addressed to the Government thereupon ; also, correspondence between the Bombay Government and the Court of Directors of East India Company ; letters from the deposed rajah to Sir H. Hardinge, December 1844 ; (449.)

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Savings Banks :

Bill to amend the Act to establish military savings banks ; (294.) - IV. 411

Account of the amount of all sums deposited in the military or regimental savings banks in 1843-44 ; of all sums withdrawn during the same period ; and of the interest allowed upon such deposits ; and also the number of depositors on 31st March 1844 ; (176.) - - - - - XXIX. 171

✓ Gross amount of sums received by Commissioners for Reduction of the National Debt from all banks for savings and friendly societies, from 1817 to 1844 ; also, of all annuities granted under the provisions of Acts of Parliament ; (217.)

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Sums received and paid on account of savings banks, 1841-1843 ; number of banks and of depositors ; amount of deposits in each division of the United Kingdom ; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 9

Scarborough Pier and Harbour :

Return of the revenue received by the corporation of Scarborough from the ports of Newcastle and Sunderland respectively, in each year from 1820 to 1844 inclusive ; (647.) - - - - - XLVII. 661

School of Design :

Fourth Report of the Council on the School of Design ; [654.] - XXVII. 455

see also *Miscellaneous Services*, IV. *Scientific and Charitable Institutions.*

Schoolmasters, Scotland :

Bill, intituled "An Act for amending an Act for making provision for Parish Schoolmasters in Scotland ;" (446.) - - - - - V. 343

Schools. see *Dockyards.*

Scientific and Charitable Institutions :

Copies of Reports from the undermentioned scientific and charitable institutions receiving grants from Parliament: School of Design, Royal Irish Academy, Royal Hibernian Academy, Royal Dublin Society, Female Orphan Asylum, Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Lying-in Hospital, Dr. Steevens' Hospital, Fever Hospital, Hospital for Incurables, Meath Hospital, Asylum for Females discharged from Prison, Vaccine Institution; (285.) - - - XXVIII. 487

Further Reports from scientific and charitable institutions in Ireland, receiving grants from Parliament; (447.) - - - - - XXVIII. 505

Scientific and Literary Societies :

Bill to explain and amend an Act 6 & 7 Vict. to exempt from county, borough, and parochial rate, lands and buildings occupied by scientific and literary societies; (293.) - - - - - V. 345

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (410.) - - - - - V. 347

Scientific Works and Experiments. see *Miscellaneous Services*, IV.

Scilly Islands :

Communications addressed to the Treasury respecting post-office arrangements at Scilly since 1844; copies of all communications on the subject, with answers thereto; correspondence that has taken place with the Admiralty, 1844, respecting the conveyance of the mail to the islands of Scilly; expenses incurred for the Speedy and Snipe cutters, during the period they were employed in conveying mails to and from Scilly; copies of any special reports that were made by the commanders relative to the said service; (286.) - - - XLVII. 247

Copy of a letter from A. Smith to the Postmaster-general, June 1845, respecting the postmaster's arrangements at the islands of Scilly, with the answers returned thereto; (436.) - - - - - XLVII. 283

Scotch and Irish Vagrants. see *Poor*, I. 2; IV. 4.

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Scottish Central Railway Bill :

Report from the Committee on the Scottish Central Railway Bill; (291.) X. 487

Seagram, Henry Frowd. see *Gambia.*

Seal Office :

Bill for abolishing the separate seal-office of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas; (384.) - - - - - V. 351

Seamen :

Number of seamen who, in 1840, received a proportion of the wages due to them, with fourteen days' leave of absence, and directions to return on board their respective ships at the end of that time; together with the number of those who, after receiving such proportion of their wages, neglected to return; (421.) XXX. 87

see also *Merchant Ships.* *Navy*, III, 6. *South Sea Fishing.*

Seamen's Fund. see *Merchant Seamen's Fund.*

Secret Service Money. see *Miscellaneous Services*, II.

Secretaries of State Departments. see *Miscellaneous Services*, II.

Secretary at War. see *War Office.*

Securities. see *Heritable Securities, Scotland.*

Seeds :

Quantity of each kind imported, exported, and retained for home consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1842-1843; quantity imported from each country and retained for home consumption; [in 621.] - - - XLVIII. 18. 97

Selling and Leasing. see *Railway*, I. 3.

Sequestrations :

Return of the number of insolvencies, bankruptcies, and sequestrations in Scotland, 1815-1844; (590.) - - - - - XLV. 385

Service of Heirs, Scotland :

Bill to alter and amend the law and practice in Scotland, as to the service of heirs ; (554.) - - - - - V. 355

Service of Process. see *Courts of Common Law Process.* Session, Court of, Scotland.

Session, Court of, Scotland :

Bill, intituled "An Act to authorize in certain cases summons to be raised and served, and action to be proceeded with against persons resident out of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Civil Court in Scotland ;" (264.) - - II. 367

Number of causes instituted and decided in the Court of Session in Scotland, 1844, showing the number of causes ready for judgment but not disposed of at the end of the year ; (14.) - - - - - XLV. 383

Sessions of the Peace. see *Petty Sessions.*

Settled Estates. see *Drainage of Estates.*

Settlement, Law of. see *Parochial Settlement.* *Paupers' Removal.*

Sewerage :

Bill for the improvement of the sewerage and drainage of towns and populous districts, and for making provision for an ample supply of water, and for otherwise promoting the health and convenience of the inhabitants ; (574.) - V. 363

Shanghai. see *China.*

Shannon Navigation :

Sixth Annual Report of the Commissioners for the Improvement of the River Shannon, Ireland ; (178.) - - - - - XXVI. 367

Copies of all memorials, correspondence, surveys, valuations, and reports, in relation to the extension of canal or river navigation between Lough Erne and the River Shannon ; (in 633.) - - - - - XLV. 185

Return of sums paid on account of the Commissioners appointed under the Act 2 & 3 Vict., c. 61, for the Improvement of the River Shannon ; also amounts and periods of payment for works under the Act 2 & 3 Vict., c. 61, from what quarter issued, and whether by grants or loans ; (in 633.) XLV. 185

see also *Miscellaneous Services*, VII.

Sheriff Courts :

Return of the number of appeals from the decision of the sheriff courts of Scotland to the circuit courts of justice during the last five years ; (562.) XLV. 429

Sheriff and Stewart Clerks, Scotland :

Return of the total gross amount of fees, allowances, or perquisites, paid to and received by each sheriff and stewart clerk and his deputies, and of the sheriff, the sheriff substitute or substitutes, and the sheriff clerk, in each county of Scotland, in 1841, 1842, and 1843 ; (560.) - - - - - XLV. 437

Sheriffs :

Bill, intituled "An Act for assigning Sheriffs in Wales ;" (239.) - V. 491

Sheriffs, Scotland :

Return of the number of days, 1842, 1843, and 1844, on which each sheriff in Scotland officiated as a judge in his county court, and whether the nature of the business was civil or criminal, or both, each day ; (543.) - - XLV. 461

Sheriffs, &c. Expenses. see *Miscellaneous Services*, III.

Shipping :**I. Bills :**

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| 1. Encouragement of. | 3. Register of Vessels. |
| 2. Passengers' Conveyance. | 4. Timber-laden Ships. |

II. Report.**III. Accounts and Papers :**

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| 1. Royal Navy. | 8. Ships registered in the United Kingdom. |
| 2. Baltic Trade. | 9. Ships registered in the Colonies. |
| 3. Corn-laden Ships. | 10. Foreign Vessels under Reciprocity Treaties. |
| 4. Entered Inwards and cleared Outwards. | 11. Ships built, registered, sold, and broken up. |
| 5. Light Dues. | 12. Russian Vessels. |
| 6. Port Dues, United Kingdom. | |
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Shipping—*continued*.I. *Bills* :

1. Encouragement of :

Bill for the encouragement of British shipping and navigation ; (533.) V. 493

2. Passengers' Conveyance :

Bill to exempt ships carrying passengers to North America from the obligation of having on board a physician, surgeon, or apothecary ; (228.) - - I. 375

3. Register of Vessels :

Bill for the registering of British vessels ; (532.) - - - - I. 197

4. Timber-laden Ships :

Bill to continue and amend an Act, 5 & 6 Vict., for preventing ships from clearing out from any port in British North America, or in the settlement in Honduras, from loading any part of their cargo of timber upon deck ; (370.) - VI. 191

II. *Report* :

Report from the Select Committee on Commercial Marine ; (583.) - XII. 1

III. *Accounts and Papers* :

1. Royal Navy :

Return of ships launched since 1815, broken up, cut down, or altered, without having been at sea, and of those turned into hulks and receiving ships, and likewise those that are unserviceable, without having been at sea ; (132.)

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2. Baltic Trade :

Return of the number of British ships, tonnage, and number of men employed in the trade to the ports of Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia, in the years 1830, 1831, and 1832, and in 1841, 1842, and 1843 ; (in Appx. to 607.)

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3. Corn-laden Ships :

Number of ships laden with foreign corn entered inwards in the United Kingdom, 1844 ; (in 206.) - - - - - XLVII. 287

4. Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards :

Account of the number of foreign ships and their tonnage that entered the ports of the United Kingdom in 1844 ; (in Appx. to 607.) - - - - IX. 650

Number and tonnage of vessels, distinguishing the countries to which they belong, which entered inwards and cleared outwards, 1844, compared with 1843 ; (in 18.)

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Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared coastwise, at each port in the United Kingdom and colonies, with the number of their crews, distinguishing steam from sailing-vessels, 1844 ; (in 206.) - - - - XLVII. 287

5. Light Dues :

Statement of the amount of foreign tonnage which paid light dues in the ports of the United Kingdom in 1843 ; (in Appx. to 607.) - - - - IX. 650

6. Port Dues, United Kingdom :

Return of the several dues and charges of every kind levied on shipping at each port harbour and creek in the United Kingdom, stating the rates of the several dues, and under what authority ; exhibiting the charges at each harbour, distinguishing charges upon vessels delivering the cargo ; also vessels in the coasting and foreign trade, distinguishing the charges made for local lights, and by various boards ; (65.) - - - - - XLVII. 321

7. Port Dues, Foreign Ports :

Tolls, dues, &c. imposed by public authority on British shipping in each of the principal ports of those countries which have entered into treaties of reciprocity with Great Britain, stating particulars in each case ; account of all charges levied on British vessels in any such country, not levied on their own flag ; (in 95.) - - - - - XLVII. 447

8. Ships Registered in the United Kingdom :

Number and tonnage of sailing vessels and steam-boats registered at each of the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, including Isle of Man and Channel Islands, 1844 ; (in 206.) - - - - - XLVII. 287

9. Ships Registered in the Colonies :

Number and tonnage of sailing-vessels and steam-vessels registered at each of the ports of the colonies of the United Kingdom, 1844 ; (in 206.) - XLVII. 287

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III. *Accounts and Papers*—continued.

10. Foreign Vessels under Reciprocity Treaties :

Account of sums paid out of the customs for the difference of rates and charges due to corporations, companies, or individuals, for foreign vessels admitted under treaties of reciprocity, &c.; (558.) - - - - - XLVII. 319

11. Ships Built, Registered, Sold, and Broken up :

Number of vessels, with their tonnage, distinguishing steam and sailing vessels, that were built and registered; return of vessels and tonnage sold and transferred; vessels wrecked; return of vessels and tonnage broken up, 1844; (in 206.)

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12. Russian Vessels :

Tolls, dues, and other charges imposed by public authority on Russian vessels in Russian ports where British vessels are allowed to trade, stating particulars in each case; account of all other charges which are levied on British vessels in each of those ports, whether imposed by public authority, the Russian Company, &c.; together with a statement of any commercial, fiscal, and other advantages enjoyed by Russian vessels, from which British vessels are excluded; (in 95.) - - - - - XLVII. 447

see also *Navy.* *Scarborough Pier and Harbour.* *South Sea Fishing.*
Spanish Vessels. *Steam Vessels.*

Shores. see *Tidal Harbours.*

Shortland, Mr. see *New Zealand*, 1. 5.

Shrewsbury Railways. see *Birmingham and Shrewsbury.*

Shrewsbury and Holyhead Roads :

Bill to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Works to apply certain monies now in their hands towards discharging the incumbrances affecting the Shrewsbury and Holyhead Road; (451.) - - - - - V. 501

Siberia. see *Mines, Siberia.*

Sicily :

Treaty of commerce and navigation between Her Majesty and the King of the Two Sicilies; [649.] - - - - - LII. 275

Sickness and Mortality in the Navy. see *East India*, 7. *Slave Trade*, II. 2.

Sierra Leone :

Despatch from Lord Stanley to Governor Macdonald, at Sierra Leone, 10 February 1844; proclamation of Lieutenant-governor Fergusson, at Sierra Leone, 12 June 1844; letter from the lay-secretary of the Church Missionary Society to Lord Stanley, 26 November 1844; reply from Mr. G. W. Hope, on the part of Lord Stanley, 24 December 1844; (158.) - - - - - XXXI. 319

Quantity and value of the principal articles imported into Sierra Leone and settlements in Gambia, distinguishing the countries from which the same were imported, 1841; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 317. 319

Various accounts relative to the revenue and expenditure, fees, duties, and taxes of that colony, in 1842 and 1843; (in Appx. to 520.) - - - - - VIII. 569

see also *Miscellaneous Services*, V.

Silk Manufactures :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for home consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1842-1843; quantity imported from each country, and quantity re-exported, 1843; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 20. 99. 107. 114

Similar return of raw, thrown, and waste silk; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 98. 107

Similar returns of silk goods from India; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 20. 99. 107

Silk Weavers :

Bill, intituled "An Act to make further Regulations respecting the Tickets of Work to be delivered to Silk Weavers in certain cases; (599.) - - - - - V. 503

Silver. see *Bank of England*, 3.

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Slave Trade :

I. *Bills.*II. *Accounts and Papers :*

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| 1. Correspondence. | 5. Sums paid to Foreign Govern- |
| 2. Slave Vessels. | ments. |
| 3. Illegal Captures. | 6. African Slave Trade. |
| 4. Expenses of Mixed Commission. | 7. Treaties. |
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I. *Bills :*

- Bill, intituled "An Act to amend an Act, intituled 'An Act to carry into execution a Convention between His Majesty and the Emperor of Brazil, for the regulation and final abolition of the African Slave Trade;'" (507.) - - - V. 507
- Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (551.) - - - V. 511
- Bill [as amended by the Committee, and on report]; (604.) - - - V. 517

II. *Accounts and Papers :*1. *Correspondence :*

- Copy of correspondence relating to the suppression of the slave trade; (3.) XLIX. 571
- Class (A.) Correspondence with the British Commissioners at Sierra Leone, Havanna, Rio Janeiro, Surinam, Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, Loanda, and Boa Vista; [632.] - - - - - XLIX. 1
- Class (B.) Correspondence on the slave trade with foreign powers, parties to treaties under which captured vessels are to be tried by mixed tribunals, 1844; [633.] - - - - - L. 1
- Class (C.) Correspondence on the slave trade with foreign powers, parties to treaties and conventions under which captured vessels are to be tried by tribunals of thenation to which they belong, 1844; [634.] - - - - - L. 503
- Class (D.) Correspondence with foreign powers, not parties to treaties or conventions giving a mutual right of search of vessels suspected of the slave trade, 1844; [635.] - - - - - XLIX. 405

2. *Slave Vessels :*

- Number of slave vessels arrived in the Transatlantic States since 1814; tonnage and flag; number of slaves, deaths on voyage, length of passage, &c.; number of all vessels clearing from ports in Africa since 1814, for the purposes of the slave trade; date of departure, &c.; (in 73.) - - - - - XLIX. 589
- Return of all vessels that have been taken into Her Majesty's service under the several Acts and treaties relating to the slave trade since August 1839; (609.) XLIX. 673
- Return of the number of vessels furnished by the Admiralty with slave warrants, in each year from December 1838 to December 1844; distinguishing those vessels employed exclusively in suppressing the slave trade from those charged with other duties; (in 471.) - - - - - XLIX. 635
- Estimate of the annual cost to the country of each class of vessels employed in the slave trade suppression, from December 1838 to December 1844; also, a Return of the number of men and officers who died or were invalided in the same service, within the same period, so far as relates to the coast of Africa; (in 471.) XLIX. 635
- Return of the number of vessels captured from December 1838 to December 1844, stating whether they were ultimately released or condemned; with an account of the net proceeds of all condemned vessels and cargoes sold, and how disposed of; amount of bounty or head-money paid to the captors; amount paid under the head of tonnage bounties for vessels detained and condemned under the provisions of the equipment treaty; (in 471.) - - - - - XLIX. 635

3. *Illegal Captures :*

- Return of the amounts paid for illegal captures, distinguishing the compensation paid by the captors from those paid by the British Government, from December 1838 to December 1844; (in 471.) - - - - - XLIX. 635

4. *Expenses of Mixed Commission :*

- Return of the expenses of the mixed commission courts, in each year from 1839 to 1844, including all contingent expenses; (in 471.) - - - - - XLIX. 635

5. *Sums paid to Foreign Governments :*

- Return of the sums paid to foreign governments, and of debts due by them to Great Britain which were cancelled in consequence of their relinquishing the slave trade; (in 471.) - - - - - XLIX. 635

Slave Trade—*continued.*II. *Accounts and Papers*—*continued.*

6. African Slave Trade:

Total number of negroes landed for the purposes of slavery on the islands and continent of America, 1815–1843; distinguishing the number so landed in each of those years, in each state, so far as the same can be made up from documents in the possession of Government; also, cases adjudged under slave treaties, and number of slaves emancipated in consequence, at Sierra Leone, &c., 1827–1844; (212.) - - - - - XLIX. 567

7. Treaties:

Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves; [630.] - - - - - LII. 57

Papers relating to the convention between Great Britain and Brazil on the slave trade; (559.) [655.] - - - - - XLIX. 577

8 Warrants:

Return showing the number of warrants which had been granted by the British Government for French cruisers, and by the French Government for English cruisers, and which were outstanding each year, 1834 to 1844; (416.)

XLIX. 569

see also Liberated Africans.

Slave Trade Commissioners. *see Miscellaneous Services, V.*

Small Debts:

Bill, intituled “An Act for better securing the payment of Small Debts;” (374.) (414.) - - - - - VI. 1. 7

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (526.) - - - - - VI. 13

Bill [as amended by Committee on re-commitment, and on report]; (566.) VI. 23

Smith, A. *see Scilly Islands.*

Smoke:

Bill to prohibit the nuisance of smoke from furnaces or manufactories; (94.) VI. 37

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (311.) - - - - - VI. 47

Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the means and expediency of preventing the nuisance of smoke arising from flues or furnaces, with Minutes of Evidence; (289.) - - - - - XIII. 539

Second Report; (489.) - - - - - XIII. 619

Smuggling:

Bill for the prevention of smuggling; (537.) - - - - - VI. 57

Return of the number of persons convicted for, or being concerned in, the smuggling of tobacco in the United Kingdom, 1844–1845; also, number of persons committed to prison on a charge of smuggling; distinguishing number committed or convicted for smuggling various articles; stating also, number of persons in prison for offences against the revenue law, 1st January 1845; (487.)

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Snipe Cutter, The. *see Scilly Islands.*

Soap:

Quantity made in each town in Great Britain, distinguishing each kind, 1844; drawback on exportation, and allowances made to woollen manufacturers; quantity exported to Ireland, and imported into Great Britain; persons convicted of defrauding the revenue; sentence and penalties; convictions and compromises, 1844; licences granted to soap makers, 1844; (210.) - - - - - XLVI. 493

Return of all soap imported into England and Scotland, from Ireland, in bond, for re exportation; stating from what ports in Ireland it has been exported, and where it has been imported; (463.) - - - - - XLVI. 499

Quantity charged with excise duty; amount thereof in England, 1841–1843;—Similar returns for Ireland and Scotland; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 28, 29. 31

Solicitors. *see Attornies and Solicitors.*

South Africa. *see Corn, II. 9.*

South Australia. *see Australia, South.*

South Eastern District. *see Post Horse Duty.*

South Eastern Railway :

Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the allegations of the petition of the South Eastern Railway; (480.) - - - - X. 489

Copy of the letter addressed by the Secretary of State to Mr. Wray, the receiver-general of the metropolitan police, in consequence of the report of a Committee upon the South Eastern Railway Company's petition, with a copy of the appointment of Mr. Wray to the office he holds; (556.) - - - XXXIX. 123

see also Kentish and South Eastern Railway.

South Sea Fishing :

Number of British ships, and their tonnage, and of British seamen employed in the South Sea Fishery, 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1841, 1842, 1843; (in 504.)

XLVII. 515

South Wales. *see Railways*, III. 14.

Southampton. *see Mails' Conveyance.*

Southern and Western District. *see Prisons.*

Spain :

Correspondence respecting the commercial privileges in Spain; [652.] LI. 523

Quantity of principal articles imported from Spain and the Balearic Islands, 1843; quantity of principal articles exported thereto; quantity and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1841; [in 621.]

XLVIII. 92. 104. 110

see also Cuba and Porto Rico.

Spanish Vessels :

Return of the number and tonnage of all Spanish vessels that have entered the ports of the United Kingdom during the last five years; distinguishing whether from national, colonial, or foreign ports, and if with cargoes or ballast; (596.)

XLVII. 517

Speaker's Warrant. *see Elections.* *Howard v. Gosset.*

Speedy Cutter, The. *see Scilly Islands.*

Sperm Oil :

Statement of the contract prices of sperm oil, and the quantity supplied to the Trinity House in each of the years 1834 to 1843; (in Appx. to 607.) IX. 482

Spices :

Quantity of various kinds imported, exported, and retained for home consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1842-1843; [in 621.] - - - XLVIII. 20

Spirit Grocers, Ireland :

Return of the rate of Excise duty payable by spirit grocers in Ireland; (662.)

XLV. 359

Spirits :**I. Bills :**

Bill to amend certain regulations respecting the retail of spirits in Ireland; (474.)

VI. 107

Bill to determine the countervailing duties payable on spirits of the nature of plain British spirits, the manufacture of the Channel Islands, imported into the United Kingdom, and to prohibit the importation of rectified or compounded spirits from the said islands; (475.) - - - - - III. 115

II. Accounts and Papers :

Number of gallons of brandy and Geneva entered for home consumption, 1780-1844; showing different rates of duty; quantity produced from grain in England, 1780-1844;—Similar returns for Scotland and Ireland; periods when distillation from corn was prohibited; quantity of sugar used in distilleries at those periods; rates of duty on sugar spirits; (in 296.) - - XLVI. 501

Number of proof gallons distilled in United Kingdom, 1844, distinguishing each kind; quantity on which duty was paid for home consumption; rate per gallon; showing number of gallons imported into each country respectively; number of gallons permitted out of distillers' stocks in England, and quantity of British brandy and spirits of wine permitted out of rectifiers' stocks, 1844; also stocks remaining in hand, 1844; (in 296.) - - - - - XLVI. 501

Produce of Excise duty received in Ireland, 1843-44, and 1844-45; number of gallons brought to charge, showing increase and decrease in gallons, and duty; quantity brought to charge, and duty paid thereon; quantity, distinguishing

Spirits—*continued.*II. *Accounts and Papers*—*continued.*

each kind, on which duty was paid for home consumption in 1844-45; number of detections, and persons prosecuted and convicted for illicit distillation; number confined in each gaol in Ireland for offences against distillation laws, 1844-1845; (in 296.) - - - - - XLVI. 501

Number of proof gallons of rum, distinguishing East India, West India and foreign, also of brandy, geneva, and other foreign, colonial, or Jersey spirits imported; of the quantities upon which duty has been paid for home consumption, the quantities exported, and the quantities shipped as stores and used by the navy, 1844, together with the quantities of each sort remaining in bond January 1845, distinguishing London from the country; (in 432.) - - - XLVI. 599

Quantity of various kinds imported, exported, and retained for home consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1842-1843; quantity charged with Excise duty in the United Kingdom, 1841-1843; quantity imported from the West Indies and British Guiana, 1831-1843; quantity imported from each country and retained for home consumption, 1843; [in 621.] - - - XLVIII. 23-31. 62. 100. 108.

see also Sweets or Made Wines.

Staff Officers. *see Army.*

Stamp and Tax Office:

Persons employed in the warehouse department of the Stamp and Tax-office, 1844; showing, as far as possible, the number employed in each branch of the revenue, stating the hours of daily attendance, and the pay of each individual; (in 306.) - - - XXVIII. 563

Return with reference to distributors of stamps in England and Wales; the district of each distributor; station of each, and also of every sub-distributor; total charge for each district; amount of emolument of each; also expenses allowed of each district; amount remitted from each district, 1844;—Similar return for Scotland; (in 306.) - - - - - XXVIII. 563

see also Window Duty.

Stamp Duties:

Bill to continue the stamp duties granted by 5 & 6 Vict. to assimilate the stamp duties in Great Britain and Ireland, and to make regulations for collecting and managing the same until 10th October 1845; (59.) - - - VI. 117

Bill to increase the stamp duties on licences to appraisers; to reduce the stamp duties on registry searches in Ireland; to amend the law relating to the duties on legacies, and also to amend an act of last Session of Parliament for regulating the issue of bank notes in Ireland; (516.) - - - VI. 111

Comparative statement of the produce of the stamp revenue in Ireland, in the years 1841-1844, also in the quarters ended 5th January 1842 and 5th January 1845; (47.) - - - - - XXVIII. 587

see also Revenue and Taxation. Stamps and Tax Office. Universities, Oxford and Cambridge.

Standing Orders:

Report from the Select Committee on Standing Orders Revision, with Minutes of Evidence and Appendix; (570.) - - - - - XIII. 661

Standing Orders of the House of Commons, 1685-1845; (586.) - XXXVI. 23

see also Railways, Ireland.

Stanley, Lord. *see New Zealand, 1. 3. Sierra Leone.*

State Paper Office. *see Miscellaneous Services, II.*

State of Large Towns. *see Health of Towns.*

Stationery:

Quantity and declared value of British and Irish stationery exported to each country, 1843; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 114

see also Miscellaneous Services, II.

Statues of Hampden, Lord Falkland, and Lord Clarendon. *see Miscellaneous Services, VIII.*

Statute Labour, Scotland:

Bill for amending the laws concerning highways, bridges, and ferries in Scotland, and the making and maintaining thereof by statute service, and by the conversion of statute service into money; (205.) - - - - - VI. 121

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (321.) - - - - - VI. 139

Stealing Dogs. see *Dog Stealing.*

Steam Navigation to India. see *Miscellaneous Services, VII.*

Steam Vessels :

Number and quality of steam vessels in foreign ports in which Her Majesty may have consuls or agents; (74. 618.) - - - - - XLVII. 519. 539

Name and description of all steam vessels registered in the ports of the United Kingdom, showing when and where built, tons, horse-power, length, breadth, draught of water, and what armament capable of carrying; (349.) XLVII. 545

see also *Coals.* *Grant's Patent Fuel.* *Oriental Steam Company.* *Shipping,* III. 11. *Warlick's Patent Fuel.*

Stewart Clerks, Scotland :

Return of the total gross amount of fees, allowances, or perquisites, paid to and received by each sheriff and stewart clerk, and his deputies, and of the sheriff, the sheriff-substitute or substitutes, and the sheriff clerk, in each county of Scotland, in 1841, 1842, and 1843; (560.) - - - - - XLV. 437

Stirling, Sir J. :

Copy of Queen's warrant to relieve Sir J. Stirling from further accounting for 1,000*l.* and 41,045*l.* 13*s.* 2½*d.*, as late governor at Western Australia; (in Appx. to 520.) - - - - - VIII. 787

Stock. see *Debt, National.* *Unclaimed Stock and Dividends.*

Stock in Trade :

Bill to continue the exemption of inhabitants of parishes, townships, and villages from liability to be rated as such in respect of stock in trade or other property to the relief of the poor; (503.) - - - - - VI. 157

Straw or Grass for Platting :

Quantity imported, exported, or retained for home consumption; rate and amount of duty, 1842-1843; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 16

Sub-Distributors of Stamps. see *Stamps and Tax Office.*

Subpœna Office. see *Chancery, Court of.*

Subscribers. see *Joint Stock Companies.*

Subscription Lists to Railways :

Alphabetical list of the names, descriptions, and places of abode of all persons subscribing to the amount of 2,000*l.* and upwards to any Railway Subscription Contract deposited in the Private-bill Office during the present Session of Parliament, showing the amount subscribed by each person for every railway to which he may be a subscriber, and the total amount of such subscription by each person; (317.) - - - - - XL. 1

Similar return of subscribers for sums under 2,000*l.*; (625.) - - - - - XL. 153

see also *London and York Railway Subscription List.*

Sufferance Wharfs. see *Customs, II. 2.*

Suffolk. see *Norfolk and Suffolk.*

Sugar :

I. Bills :

1. Duties.
2. Excise.

II. Accounts and Papers :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Import and Home Consumption. | 4. Orders in Council. |
| 2. Duties. | 5. Memorial of Refiners. |
| 3. French and American Tariffs. | 6. Cuba and Porto Rico. |

I. Bills :

1. Duties :

Bill for granting to Her Majesty, for a term to be limited, certain duties on sugar imported into the United Kingdom; (110.) - - - - - VI. 159

2. Excise :

Bill to repeal the duties of excise on sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom, and to impose other duties in lieu thereof; (197.) - - - - - VI. 167

Sugar—*continued.*II. *Accounts and Papers:*1. *Import and Home Consumption:*

Quantity of sugar which has been admitted for home consumption at the rate of 34 s. per cwt. and 5 per cent., between July 1844 and the latest date to which it can be made up, specifying the country of which such sugar is the produce; (42.)

XLVI. 513

Quantity of sugar of the several sorts imported into the United Kingdom, distinguishing clayed from muscovado, and quantities of each, from West Indies and India; together with quantities cleared for home consumption, rates of duty, and net revenue, 1820–1844; also, comparative statement of the annual average price of British plantation sugar and foreign sugar, and dates of Acts of Parliament regulating duties; (80.) - - - - - XLVI. 515

Account of the imports into the United Kingdom of sugar, molasses, &c. from the West Indies and British Guiana, distinguishing each colony, for the year 1844; (330.) - - - - - XLVI. 569

Quantity imported, exported, or retained for home consumption; rate and amount of duty, 1842–1843; quantities made from beet-root charged with excise duty; amount in the United Kingdom; quantity imported, exported, and retained for home consumption, showing the trade with each country; rates and amount of duty and drawback; quarterly average prices, 1843; [in 621.]

XLVIII. 20. 28–31. 60

2. *Duties:*

Discriminating duties imposed between muscovado and clayed, and under what authority imposed; memorials to the Treasury during the time such duties were in force; communications from officers of Customs during the time such duties were in force regarding the difficulty of discriminating; recent communications from Customs' Board regarding the means which they now propose to take for satisfactorily discriminating between muscovado and clayed sugar, and for obviating any difficulties formerly experienced; (86.) - - - - - XLVI. 519

3. *French and American Tariffs:*

General tariff of duties of import and export from France; table of the modifications in the French tariff of sugar duties, resulting from the law of 2d July 1843, regulating the excise duty on beet-root sugar in France; rates of duty to be levied upon sugar of French growth and manufacture; extract of general tariff of import duties of United States; (97.) - - - - - XLVI. 563

4. *Orders in Council:*

Order of Her Majesty in Council, 28th November 1844, admitting into the United Kingdom at 34 s. per cwt. and 5 per cent. additional, the sugars the growth of Venezuela; (98. 145.) - - - - - XLVI. 565. 567

5. *Memorial of Refiners:*

Copy of memorial from sugar refiners and others to the Lords of the Treasury, in which those parties in London and elsewhere signified their wish, 1844, that any alteration to be made in the sugar duties, 1845, should be declared and applied at the commencement of the ensuing session; signatures attached to the said memorial; (168.) - - - - - XLVI. 571

6. *Cuba and Porto Rico:*

Copies of correspondence respecting the claim of Spain, that the sugars of Cuba and Porto Rico should be admitted into the United Kingdom upon the same terms as the sugars of the United States and Venezuela; [648.] XLVI. 575

see also *Beet-root Sugar. Spirits, II. West Indies.*

Sumatra and Java:

Quantity of principal articles imported therefrom, 1843; quantity exported thereto; quantity and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1843; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 92. 104. 110

Sunderland, Port of. see *Scarborough Pier and Harbour.*

Superannuation Allowances. see *Army.*

Superannuation and Retired Allowances. see *Miscellaneous Services, VI.*

Superannuations:

Allowances or compensations granted as retired allowances or superannuations in all public offices or departments, which remained payable on 1st January 1844; the annual amount which was granted in 1844; annual amount which ceased within that year; total amount remaining payable on 31st December 1844; (149.) - - - - - XXVIII. 589

see also *Police Fund, Ireland.*

Supply of Water. see *Health of Towns.*

Suppression of the Slave Trade. see *Slave Trade.*

Surgeons, College of, England :

Bill to enable Her Majesty to grant new charters to certain colleges of physicians and surgeons; (69.) - - - - - IV. 531

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (284.) - - - - - IV. 535

Letter from the president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England to the Home Department, enclosing a copy of a correspondence between the Council of the College and the National Association of General Practitioners, and a copy of correspondence with Mr. Edwards, chairman of a meeting of some of the members of the college; also, copy of an analysis of the list of fellows of the college, explanatory of the principles on which the council acted in nominating members to the fellowship of the college; (271.) - - - - - XXXVI. 447

Copy of any petition, together with a copy of the signatures attached thereto, which was presented to the Crown by the council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, praying Her Majesty to grant to that college the charter which received the sign manual of the Crown, 14th September 1843; (79.) - XXXVI. 445

see also *Physic and Surgery.*

Surgeons, College of, Ireland :

Copy of the latest charter granted to the College of Surgeons in Ireland; (34.)

XLV. 175

Surrenders. see *Chattel Interests.*

Survey. see *Geological Survey.*

Survey of Windows. see *Window Duties.*

Sweden :

Quantity of principal articles imported therefrom and exported thereto, 1843; quantity and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1843; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 92. 104. 110

Sweets or Made Wines :

Sweets or made wines imported from Scotland and Ireland into England in 1844, stating the port or place imported from, the denomination sort or kind, and amount of duty charged; also of seizures made, and reasons for such seizures, and how dealt with; and quantity remaining in bond on 5 January 1845, and when bonded; (381.) - - - - - XLVI. 601

Sydenham, Lord. see *North American Boundary.*

Syria :

Correspondence relative to the affairs of Syria, Part I. and Part II., 1843-1845; [661. 662.] - - - - - LI. 545. 665

see also *Levant.*

Syria and Palestine :

Quantities of principal articles imported therefrom and exported thereto, 1843; quantity and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1843; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 92. 104. 110

T.

Tables of Trade. see *Revenue, Population, and Commerce.*

Tahiti :

Correspondence relating to the removal of Mr. Pritchard from Tahiti; [603.]

LII. 287

Tallow :

Account of the quantities of foreign and colonial tallow, of blubber, train and spermaceti oil, of cocoa-nut oil, and of palm oil, retained for home consumption in each of the last ten years; the rate of duty levied thereon, and the average price, exclusive of duty, as far as it can be ascertained; (126.) - - - - - XLVI. 591

Quantity imported, exported, and retained for home consumption; rate and amount of duty, 1842-1843; quantity imported from each country; [in 621.]

XLVIII. 20. 100

Tar :

Quantity imported, exported, and retained for home consumption ; rate and amount of duty, 1842-1843 ; quantity imported from each country ; [in 621.]

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Tariffs. see *Customs*, II. 6. *Export Duties.* *Sugar*, II. 3.

Tax Office. see *Stamps and Tax Office.*

Taxation. see *Revenue and Taxation.*

Taxes :

Account showing the gross receipt of revenue derived from duties of customs, excise and stamps, and from assessed taxes ; amount of all taxes repealed, expired, or reduced, and of new taxes imposed, and the increase and decrease of revenue, &c. ; (361.) - - - - - XXVIII. 417

Account of all taxes repealed, reduced, expired, and imposed in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, from 1841 to the present year (in continuation of No. 305 of 1842) ; (652.) - - - - - XXVIII. 443

see also *Assessed Taxes.* *Property Tax.*

Taxing Master, Court of Chancery, Ireland :

Bill for the appointment of a taxing master for the High Court of Chancery in Ireland ; (485.) - - - - - VI. 171

Taylor, Captain. see *Brighton Breakwater.*

Tea :

Return showing the number of pounds weight of each of the different varieties of tea sold by the East India Company for home consumption, from 1740 down to the termination of the Company's sales ; prices at which such teas were sold at the Company's sales ; total rates of duty charged ; annual produce of the duties ; number of pounds weight of tea entered for home consumption from the abolition of the Company's commercial monopoly to 1844 ; rates of duty on the same ; annual produce of the duties ; (191.) - - - - - XLVI. 593

Quantity imported, exported, and retained for home consumption ; rate and amount of duty, 1842-1843 ; quantity imported from each country, 1843 ; [in 621.]

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Temple of Juggernaut. see *East India*, 9.

Tenants, Ireland :

Bill to provide compensation for tenants in Ireland, who have made or shall hereafter make improvements on the premises in the occupation of such tenants ; (578.) - - - - - VI. 177

Tenure of Land. see *Occupation of Land, Ireland.*

Terms :

Bill, intituled "An Act to render the assignment of satisfied terms unnecessary ;" (483.) - - - - - I. 53

Territorial Revenues. see *East India*, 12.

Testamentary Dispositions :

Bill to amend the law respecting testamentary dispositions of property in the public funds, and to authorize the payment of dividends on letters of attorney in certain cases ; (539.) - - - - - VI. 187

Testaments. see *Queen's Printers, Ireland.*

Texas :

Quantity of principal articles imported therefrom and exported thereto, 1843 ; quantity and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1843 ; [in 621.] - - - - - XLVIII. 92. 104. 110

Tickets of Work. see *Masters and Workmen.* *Silk Weavers.*

Tidal Harbours :

First Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state and condition of the Harbours, Shores, and Navigable Rivers of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with Minutes of Evidence, Appendix, &c. ; [665.]

XVI. 269

see also *Harbours.*

Timber :

Quantity imported, exported, and retained for home consumption ; rate and amount of duty, 1842-1843 ; quantity imported from each country, 1843 ; [in 621.] XLVIII. 20. 103.

Timber Ships :

Bill to continue and amend an Act 5 & 6 Vict. for preventing ships clearing out from any port in British North America, or in the settlement of Honduras, from loading any part of their cargo of timber upon deck ; (370.) - - VI. 191

Tin :

Account of all tin imported into the United Kingdom, 1844, distinguishing from what countries imported ; also, account of all tin exported from the United Kingdom, 1844, distinguishing to what countries exported ; (in 300.) XLVI. 73

Quantity imported, exported, and retained for home consumption ; rate and amount of duty, 1842-1843 ; quantities imported and exported to each country, 1842 ; similar returns of unwrought tin and tin plates ; [in 621.] XLVIII. 24. 85. 115.

Tithes :

Report of the Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales, 1845 ; [644.] XXVII. 499

Returns of all agreements and of all awards for the commutation of tithes which have been confirmed by the Tithe Commissioners in England and Wales ; also, of all apportionments confirmed from July 1844 to 1st January 1845 ; (364.) XXXV. 283

Return of all agreements and of all awards for the commutation of tithes which have been confirmed by the Tithe Commissioners in England and Wales ; also, of all apportionments confirmed from 1st January 1845 to 1st July 1845 ; (655.) XXXV. 311

see also Property Tax.

Tobacco :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for home consumption ; rates and amount of duty, 1842-1843 ; quantity which paid duty, and amount thereof at each port ; quantity re-exported ; [in 621.] - XLVIII. 24. 87. 101. 108

see also Smuggling.

Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants. see Miscellaneous Services, VI.

Tower of London :

Number of visitors admitted to the armoury of the Tower of London, 1841-1844, stating the number of free admissions in each month ; rates of fees ; aggregate amount received ; appropriation thereof ; also statements of receipts and expenditure of the Jewel House, 1841-1844 ; (in 576.) - - - XLV. 101

Town Councils. see Museums.

Townland Survey of Ireland. see Geological Survey of Ireland. Miscellaneous Services, VII.

Towns and Cities :

Second Report of the Commissioners for inquiring into the state of large towns and populous districts, with Appendix, Part I. ; [602.] - - - XVIII. 1

Appendix, Part II. ; [610.] - - - - - XVIII. 299

see also Corporate Towns. Drainage of Towns. Health of Towns. Museums. Smoke.

Trade and Navigation :

Bill to regulate the trade of British possessions abroad ; (534.) - - VI. 195

Bill for the encouragement of British shipping and navigation ; (533.) - V. 493.

Various returns of the imports and exports of foreign and colonial merchandize ; customs duties thereon, 1843, compared with 1844 ; similar returns of the number and tonnage of vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards at the several ports of the United Kingdom, 1844 ; (18.) - - - - - XLVI. 1

see also Finance. Isle of Man. Revenue, Population, Commerce, &c.

Trade with France. see France.

Transportation. see Convicts, 1.

Treasurers of Counties. see County Treasurers.

Treasury, Salaries of. see Miscellaneous Services, II.

Treaties. see *North American Boundary.* *Post Office*, 11. *Sicily.* *Slave Trade.*

Trent Valley and Churnet Valley :

Report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on the Trent Valley and Churnet Valley Railway schemes; (118.) - - - - XXXIX. 411

Trial Squadron. see *Navy*, III. 14.

Trinidad :

Various accounts relative to the taxes, duties, fees, colonial revenue, and expenditure of that island, 1842 and 1843; (in Appx. to 520.) - - - VIII. 639

Trinity House, Deptford Strond :

Minutes of the Deputy Master of the Trinity House, Sir John Henry Pelly, dated 6 February 1844 and 4 March 1845, relative to lighthouses; (in Appx. to 607.) IX. 385

Observations by the Corporation of the Trinity House on the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Lighthouses, in 1834, to the Lords of the Treasury; (in Appx. to 607.) - - - - IX. 397

Rules for the admission of Younger Brethren and the election of Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, and list of the members of the Trinity House Board on 15 April 1845; (in Appx. to 607.) - - - - IX. 403

Return of the light dues received by the Trinity House from the coasting and from the foreign trade, in 1843; (in Appx. to 607.) - - - - IX. 403

Receipts of the Trinity House and detailed appropriation of the same, for each of the years 1838 to 1843, inclusive; (in Appx. to 607.) - - - IX. 404

Returns showing the amounts paid by the Trinity House to individuals for lighthouses and tenure, and dates of purchase; (in Appx. to 607.) - - IX. 482

see also *Lighthouses.*

Trustees of Charities. see *Charitable Trusts.*

Turkey :

Papers relating to the claims of the Emir Beshir El-Kassim on the Porte; [643.] LII. 249

Papers relative to the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's consuls in the Levant; [663.] LII. 83

Quantity of principal articles imported therefrom and exported thereto, 1843; quantity and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1843; [in 621.] - - - - XLVIII. 92. 104. 110

see also *Syria.*

Turnpike Acts :

Bill to continue certain turnpike Acts; (498.) - - - - VI. 233

Bill to continue an Act for authorizing the application of highway rates to turnpike roads; (501.) - - - - III. 289

Abstract of the general statements of the income and expenditure of the several turnpike trusts in England and Wales, for 1843, pursuant to Act; (648.) XLI. 447

Turnpike Roads :

1. *Ireland :*

Bill to continue certain Acts for regulating turnpike roads in Ireland; (486.) VI. 235

2. *Scotland :*

Bill, intituled "An Act for repealing so much of an Act passed 1 & 2 Will. 4, intituled 'An Act for amending and making more effectual the Laws concerning Turnpike Roads in Scotland, as relates to powers of Justices to grant Licences to Tacksmen of Tolls;'" (488.) - - - - VI. 237

see also *Highway Rates.* *Highways.* *Metropolis Turnpike Roads.*

Turnpike Trusts, South Wales :

Bill to make certain further provision for the consolidation of turnpike trusts in South Wales; (418.) - - - - VI. 239

Turpentine :

Quantity imported, exported, and retained for home consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1842-1843; quantity imported from each country; [in 621.] XLVIII. 24. 100

U.

Unclaimed Stock and Dividends:

Bill to make further provision as to stock and dividends unclaimed; (476.) VI. 247

Union Workhouses. see *Poor Law, Ireland.* *Workhouses.*

Union of Parishes. see *Gilbert Unions.* *Poor.*

Unions of Art. see *Art Unions.*

Unions of Parishes, Ireland:

Bill, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws in force in Ireland for Unions and Divisions of Parishes, for the settlement of the Patronage thereof, and the celebration of Marriages in the same;" (523.) - - - - VI. 253
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United States:

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ARRANGEMENT
OF
THE PAPERS
PRINTED BY ORDER
OF
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Session 1845,
(N° 1. to N° 666.)
IN FIFTY-TWO VOLUMES:

SPECIFYING
THE NUMBER OF VOLUMES;
AND CONTAINING
THE TITLE PAGES, TABLES OF CONTENTS, AND OUTSIDE LABELS,
TO EACH VOLUME;
WITH
A NUMERICAL LIST OF THE PRINTED PAPERS;
AND
A GENERAL ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO THE WHOLE:

TOGETHER WITH
A TABLE AND INDEX OF THE PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS
PASSED IN THIS SESSION.

4 February — 9 August 1845.

8° & 9° VICT.

SESS. 1845.

FIFTY-TWO VOLUMES.

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- III.—(3.)—Darby Court (Westminster); Deodands Abolition; Documentary Evidence; Dog Stealing; Drainage of Estates; Drainage of Lands; Drainage (Ireland); Ecclesiastical Courts; Ecclesiastical Patronage (Ireland); Excise Duties on Spirits (Channel Islands); Fees (Criminal Courts); Fees (Criminal Proceedings); Field Gardens; Fisher Lane (Greenwich) Improvement; Fisheries (Ireland); Foreign Lotteries; Fresh Water Fishing; Games and Wages; Geological Survey; Glass (Excise Duty); Grand Jury Presentments (Dublin); Granting of Leases; Greenwich Colliery Railway; Heritable Securities (Scotland); Highway Rates; Highways; Infettment (Scotland); Isle of Man; Jewish Disabilities Removal; Joint Stock Banks (Scotland and Ireland); Joint Stock Companies; Jurors' Books (Ireland); Justices' Clerks and Clerks of the Peace; Land Revenue Act Amendment; Lands Clauses Consolidation; Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland).
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- V.—(5.)—Railway Clauses Consolidation; Railway Clauses Consolidation (Scotland); Railways (Selling and Leasing); Real Property; Removal of Paupers; Roman Catholic Relief; Rothwell Prison; Salmon Fisheries; Schoolmasters (Scotland); Scientific and Literary Societies; Seal Office Abolition; Service of Heirs (Scotland); Sewerage, Drainage, &c. of Towns; Sheriffs (Wales); Shipping and Navigation; Shrewsbury and Holyhead Road; Silk Weavers; Slave Trade (Brazil).
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